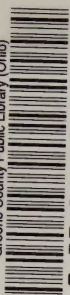
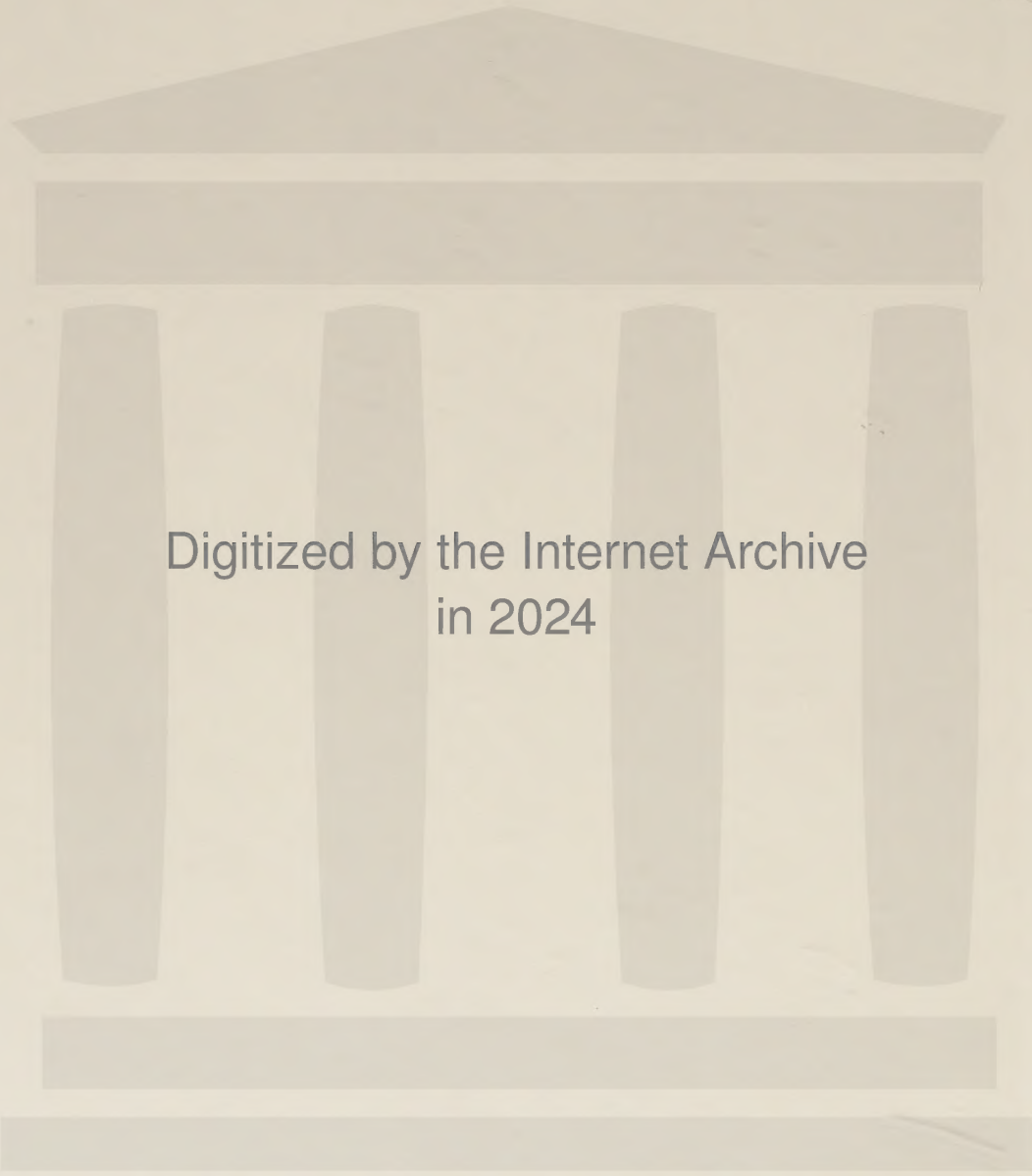


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H. B. BARTH

HISTORY
OF
COLUMBIANA COUNTY
OHIO

HAROLD B. BARTH

IN TWO VOLUMES
ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME ONE

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PREFACE

The history of Columbiana County involves more than a century and a quarter of pioneer effort, subsequent achievement and constant progress until now it stands out, in material accomplishment and social development, as among the leading divisions of the commonwealth.

In its herein recorded events of the past there has been a painstaking effort to gratify the reader's curiosity, while making in the degree possible a decided tendency to accuracy of statement and the maintaining of a continuity of narrative that is, it is believed, in keeping with the cumulation of its ever widening activities.

To meet this demand the division into pertinent chapters of the doings in different lines of its inhabitants throughout the years has been made. Thus, it is felt, that every departure within it has been more or less directly touched. Where such may not have been superlatively emphasized, sufficient information, it is estimated, has been given as to make possible the procuring at a modicum of effort by those interested that which may further be required.

In orderly notation and with a wealth of detail facts attending occurrences that have been outstanding in its early historical, religious, social, military, financial, journalistic, industrial and sporting avenues have been submitted. These, together, have given it the composite tone it now enjoys.

Every attempt has been made to fill in interims previously unrecorded with the idea of having authoritative data instantly available of men and women who lived within its domain, as well as the happenings that they in whole or part brought about.

If, as Thomas Carlyle affirmed: "Histories are as perfect as the historian is wise and is gifted with an eye and soul," then the preparation of this one has at least tended to the virtues to which he alludes and in addition signally added to the admiration for and the loyalty to the section which thus it was sought to describe and record its outstanding events. That it should similarly develop a responsive chord in the hearts of its readers is genuinely hoped.

H. B. BARTH.

East Liverpool, Ohio, April 17, 1926.

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Court House,
Lisbon, Ohio



COLUMBIANA COUNTY COURT HOUSE, LISBON, OHIO

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WEST OF THE ALLEGHENYS—MANUFACTURING—FARMS—VALUATION.

From a wild, unbroken waste, inhabited by the howling wolf, the fleet-footed deer, the roaming bear and the untutored Indian, Columbiana County, comprising 534 square miles of the north-eastern end of the inviting state of Ohio, has, in the more than a century and quarter of its existence, evolved into a commanding position among its eighty-eight parts, typifying as it does the traditional progress of the pioneer in blazing the wilderness trail and out of it carving a place in the sun which by now in commercial development, industrial activity, cultural acquirement and religious assimilation has made of it a commonwealth division of superlative appeal in the richness of its past, the attainment of its present and the outlook of its future.

Of rugged hillsides, many yet covered with forests, with undulating table lands and alluvial plains and numerous water-ways that are climaxed in the indolent Ohio river which skirts the shores of its two most South-eastern Townships; its landscape presents a scenery of singular beauty,

one ever arresting the attention of the traveler and compelling favorable comparison with outstanding places of grandeur elsewhere.

Majestic in their height its hills partake of the qualities of near mountains in places, the average elevation of its territory being on the whole as high as that in any county in the state. In Round Knob in Madison Township it has the fourth highest point in Ohio, it being 1,417 feet above the sea level. Those exceeding it are a hill near Bloomfield, Jefferson County, 1,434 feet, another in Richland County, 1,475 feet and Hogue's Hill, near Bellefontaine, Logan County, 1,540 above tidewater. The railway levels, usually much below the average elevation, are within its confines of unusual heights, that of Woodland Summit reaching 1,245 feet, exceeding all others, with at least fifteen more above the thousand mark.

Particularly does the City of Salem stand out as among the highest towns in the state, a point of 1,334 feet being reached on Highland Avenue, one of its residential sections.

The bluffs above Walkers, midway between East Liverpool and Wells-ville, fronting the Ohio River and facing Newell, W. Va., just across it are 1,198.36 feet above the tidewater, their points being exactly 550 feet high in that locality inasmuch as the river there is 649 feet above the sea level.

The southern part of the county is accordingly broken and hilly, the northern level and undulating with these mixed in sections of the center with frequent sections of tableland dimensions.

The land for the most part is very productive. It is adapted to the growing of grains, vegetables and great and small fruit. In many parts huge orchards in recent years have been set out with resultant fine production. Based on the 1919 census Columbiana County had 207,943 apple trees of which 137,393 were bearing; 17,706 pear trees of which 5,267 were not unproductive; 156,209 peach trees, 110,234 of which bore and 13,164 grape vines, practically half of which were fruitful. In 1920 there were 3,586 farms noted in it, three being 500 to 999 acres in dimensions; 51 between 260 and 499 acres; 178 between 175 and 259 acres, 903 more than 100 and under 174 acres. The remainder represented those of or under 99 acres. These had a total valuation of \$25,645,258, the land being held at \$12,200,734 and the buildings thereon \$8,555,252. Implements on them were computed as \$1,662,638 in value with the average value of

all property at \$7,151; that of land and buildings, \$5,788 and of the land alone, \$42.24. Of these 2,797 were operated by owners; 752 by tenants and 37 by managers.

In 1920 22,502 maple trees were tapped and produced 7,124 gallons of syrup; a total of 129,716 bushels of orchard fruits were produced and 469,445 quarts of small fruits from 253 acres utilized.

The value of Columbiana County's domestic animals in 1920 was \$2,977,573, it being divided as follows: horses, \$846,018; mules, \$33,488; asses and burrows, \$115; cattle, beef and dairy, \$1,662,109; sheep, \$148,720; goats, \$54; swine, \$287,069; poultry and bees, \$3,131. In 1919 6,180,618 gallons of milk were reported produced with 502,064 pounds of butter sold and 1,205 pounds of cheese made on the farms. Then, too, 1,312,585 dozens of eggs were reported and 246,380 chickens raised. Their total value was \$839,507. There were 1,363 pounds of honey produced.

In 1922 there were 385,500 bushels of wheat harvested for grain; 885,600 bushels of corn; 726,000 bushels of oats; 154 tons off 110 acres of alfalfa; 96,200 tons of hay; 3,720 bushels of buckwheat, 17,969 bushels of rye and 716 bushels of barley. The then total value of all crops was \$5,971,273.

In 1849 Columbiana County was the greatest wool producing section in Ohio and was then exceeded by but three or four in the entire union. By 1919 its 16,647 sheep produced 130,868 pounds of wool, valued at \$91,282.

The county is rich in minerals, coal, clay, salt, iron ore and sandstone. Oil and gas are found in varying quantity throughout it.

Early salt wells along Little Yellow Creek was a pioneer industry; the advent of the railroad in 1852 developed the mining of coal at Salineville, which later became a marked industry near Salem and Lisbon and at Washingtonville, East Fairfield, New Waterford, Elkton, Teegarden, Negley and West Point and at Leetonia coke was manufactured in quantities. The Columbiana coal are all of the bituminous type, varying greatly in sulphur, slate and other substances. All of the eight veins found have for the most part clays beneath them of a thickness from one to twenty feet. It is of good quality and well adapted for sewer pipe, drain tile, ornamental designs or hollow ware of most classes. From it too a fine grade of fire brick is made.

In 1860 oil was discovered at Smith's Ferry, Pa., just across the state

line, and later oil and gas in varying quantities were found nearby in Columbiana County. In and about Salineville, Homeworth, Salem and Lisbon gas and oil were eventually found. By 1905 nearly every point in the county was reached by natural gas and for many years in addition artificial gas was manufactured in Wellsville, Salem, East Liverpool and New Lisbon.

In its 1880 edition the Encyclopedia Britannica gives credit to East Liverpool as being the first community in the world to pipe natural gas for fuel and lighting purposes. This was begun in 1874.

Columbiana County is distinctively a manufacturing center, pottery being produced in great quantities as in no other section in the world in East Liverpool, Wellsville and Newell and Chester, W. Va., just across the Ohio River. Also ware plants are located in Lisbon and Salem.

Gideon Hughes, a Quaker-Welshman, built the first iron furnace west of the Allegheny mountains in 1807, it being located one mile northwest of New Lisbon on Beaver Creek. It was called "The Rebecca" in honor of his wife. Pig iron was made for a time and by 1817 wrought iron was turned out. He failed in 1830 and joined the Shakers' Society at Lebanon, Ohio. For a time it was operated by Benjamin Wilson, Perry Doyle and others. The plant was later abandoned.

Pig iron was made from a furnace in St. Clair Township in 1840 and two years previously Ferdinand Keffer had a foundry in East Liverpool. Salem, Columbiana, Wellsville, and Leetonia early had furnaces. A rolling mill has later become one of the chief industries of Wellsville.

By 1920 there were 3,586 farms in Columbiana County. Of these there were three consisting of more than 500 and less than 1,000 acres. Those between 50 and 100 acres numbered 1,212. All had a total value of \$25,645,258, the land alone being held worth \$12,200,734. The implements and machinery were held at \$1,662,638. The average worth of all this property including land and buildings was \$7,151. Of these also 1,680 were reported free from mortgage debt. Owners operated 2,797 of them, tenants 752 and managers 37.

The approximated land areas of the above farms totaled 288,847 acres of which 213,157 acres were improved land and 40,255 were woodlands. The total land area of the county is 341,760 acres.

The total number of homes in the county in 1920 was 20,836. Of these 8,818 were rented.

East Liverpool, the county's largest city, ranked third in Ohio in 1920 in the utilization of the English-Celtic mother tongue, the percentage of the population so using being 90.2 per cent, it being surpassed in this respect only by Zanesville and Lima.

The total tax valuation of the county in 1924 was \$110,529,820 with the average tax rate being \$23.15. The county's total of all debts in 1923 was \$6,108,684. Its population in 1920 was 83,131, the per cent of increase during the 1910-20 decade being 8.5 with 155.7 persons inhabiting its area per square mile.

The number of manufacturing establishments in the county total 215 when the 1920 census was made with 12,663 wage earners, the wages amounting to \$15,537,697 annually, the value of products reaching \$61,100,183, and the value added by manufacture being \$32,995,926.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY.

FORMED MARCH 25, 1803—NAME—EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS—FIRST COUNTY SEAT
—FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS—FIRST ATTORNEYS—FIRST COURTHOUSE AND
JAIL AT LISBON—SIZE OF COUNTY REDUCED—TOWNSHIPS ORGANIZED—IN-
DIANS WHO OCCUPIED THIS TERRITORY—KILLING OF CHIEF WHITE EYES—
ADAM AND ANDREW POE—COLONEL BOQUET'S EXPEDITION.

Columbiana County was formed from Jefferson and Washington counties on March 25, 1803. Kilbourn, in his "Gazetter" avers: "Columbiana is a fancy name, taken from the names Columbus and Anne". Evidently they were meant to honor Christopher Columbus and Queen Anne. It is said that a member of the Ohio Legislature wanted to add "Maria" to it so that the territory should be known as "Columbiana-Maria." Its residents are largely of English, German, Scotch, Irish, Jewish, Welsh and Italian extraction. In all there are, according to the 1920 census, 6,983 foreign-born white residents in the county.

The bill making a county of what is now Columbiana was signed by Gov. Edward Tiffin on April 16, 1803. At the outset it was composed of the larger part of the present Carroll County, all of Stark to the Tuscarawas River, including the sites of the cities of Canton and Massillon and five southern townships of Mahoning County. In its initial year as a state entity there were but five sub-divisions in it: Springfield, Middleton, St. Clair, Salem and Center townships.

The earliest settlement in it was made in 1792 or the following year by John Quinn, a hunter, who located near Calcutta in St. Clair Township and built a cabin there from where he pursued his vocation for a considerable period. About this time Col. Boquet established a camp in Middleton Township as he pursued Indians. Perhaps a Mr. Carpenter, who cleared

a tract of land near West Point in 1797 had the best claim to being the first permanent settler in the territory.

The first county seat of government and justice was located in the barn of Mathias Lower in Fairfield Township on July 26, 1803, when a Common Pleas court session was held by Gov. Tiffin's appointees, Calvin Pease, President Judge assisted by Associate Judges William Smith, Henry Bachman and Robert Simison.

Obadiah Jennings, appointed by the Grand Jury, became the first prosecuting attorney and John Crozer the initial sheriff. Reasin Beall of Steubenville was appointed clerk. On Nov. 29, 1803, the court again convened in New Lisbon, sessions being held in the tavern of Christian Smith. One of the first cases in the present county seat was a riot charge against James Glass, George Hooten, Thomas Bruce and Noah Anderson. They gave bail for their appearance, Adam Poe being the surety until the following June. It probably consisted of a hide of some of his game trophies inasmuch as the record states "bail piece is in the room of Adam Poe." In the same month John Milligan was elected to the State Senate and Richard Beeson to the lower house of the State Legislature which met in the then capital, Chillicothe.

The first attorneys admitted to the bar in Columbiana County were James Allison, John B. Gibson and Robert Moore on March 27, 1804.

The first courthouse and jail in Lisbon were log structures which were built on lot No. 66 at a cost of \$150. This was authorized by the grand jury in September, 1803. In 1817, a new courthouse was built at a cost of \$5,000. This building was located on the northwest corner of the square. It was destroyed by fire in 1884. The present structure was built at an approximate cost of \$130,000.

Since the county was organized its territory has been reduced at three different times. It lost a part of its territory in 1808, when Stark County was erected; a part in 1832, when Carroll County was organized, and part in 1845, when Mahoning County was constituted.

All that part of Columbiana west of the fifth range was cut off and given to Stark. The new county of Carroll took from Columbiana the townships Saline, Fox, Augusta and East. To the new county of Mahoning was given the townships Springfield, Beaver, Green, Goshen and Smith, except the four sections of Green and Goshen, which had been surrendered in 1832, to Perry Township.

The board of county commissioners, in 1833, altered the boundary lines of Wayne, Franklin and Saline townships as follows: Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 were taken from Wayne and attached to Franklin; sections 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 were taken from Wayne and attached to Saline, now Washington. The members of the board of commissioners at that time were Michael Arter, Isaac Wilson and John Smith. By order of the board of commissioners, in 1832, Perry Township was erected, by taking sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 from Saline Township; sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 from Green Township; sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 from Goshen Township; and sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 from Butler Township.

The township of Liverpool was organized in 1834, and was composed of fractional township 5, of range 1, which had been a part of St. Clair, and other sections taken from St. Clair were added as follows: Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36.

The eighteen townships, which now constitute the county, were organized on the dates as follows: St. Clair, Salem, Middleton and Center, in 1803; Unity, Yellow Creek, Elkrum, Fairfield, Wayne, Hanover and Butler, in 1806; Knox, in 1808; Madison, in 1809; West, in 1814; Franklin, in 1816; Washington, as Saline, in 1816; Perry, in 1832, and Liverpool, in 1834.

Before the advent of white men into it the Wyandottes, Delaware and Mingo tribes of Indians occupied Northeastern Ohio and included Columbiana County as a part of their residential and hunting grounds. They visited the new settlements as they were established and were even befriended by the white men which instances enlisted reciprocal regard.

The last Indian slain in the county was Chief White Eyes, in 1797, who, intoxicated, attempted to tomahawk the seventeen-year-old son of a pioneer named Carpenter at his home near West Point, where he had stopped ostensibly for water. The lad, chased around the house by the infuriated red man, suddenly darted into the house, procured a gun and fatally wounded the visitor. An Indian outbreak was feared. The boy, arrested, was cleared of the charge of murder in Steubenville and White Eyes' wife placated by the gift of \$300 that was donated by three white men.

In 1782 Adam and Andrew Poe engaged with others in an expedition against the Indians during which the former ended the life of Chief Big Foot at a point just below Yellow Creek on the Ohio river during which

Andrew Poe was severely wounded. This was one of the most notable encounters of the Indians and white men near Columbiana County.

In 1764 Col. Henry Boquet and 1,500 men pursued through Columbiana County hostile Indians. They followed no waterway, but struck directly through the tractless forest with the manifest object of overawing the Indians by the sight of their numbers and force. They carried their provisions save meat, which was procured from the country along the way. They are said to have camped at the foot of a beautiful knoll near Negley, the camp being known as Camp Boquet. Many captured prisoners were returned by the Indians following the peace that came with the end of the expedition.

CHAPTER III.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP—DAMASCUS—WINONA VALLEY—CENTER TOWNSHIP—ELK-RUN TOWNSHIP—ELKTON—FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP—COLUMBIANA— MIDDLETON—AND EAST FAIRFIELD—FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—SUMMITVILLE—HANOVER TOWNSHIP—HANOVERTON—GUILFORD — DUNGANNON — KENSINGTON — KNOX TOWNSHIP—NORTH GEORGETOWN—HOMEWORTH.

Butler Township lies on the northwestern quarter of Columbiana County on the northern border. It has an area of 32 square miles. It is well dotted with fertile farms on its hilly uplands. The lands is conducive to general farming and stock raising. Its numerous streams find egress to the Mahoning and Little Beaver Creeks, making admirable drainage.

William Whinnerry entered Section 27 in 1800 or 1801 and with his six sons, Robert, John, Thomas, James, William and Zimri, became the first settlers in it, they taking permanent possession by 1806. Other early residents included David Burson and John Johnson who located therein in 1803. William and James Randels in 1806, Henry Woolf and family in 1804, Isaiah Harris and family of seven in 1806, Garrett Campi and family of Germany in 1804, John and Hugh Burns, Jacob Gaunt and Phillip Ireys in 1805. William Hereford, John Cappock, Samuel, Aaron and Keziah Woolman, Jesse Lynch, Jesse Walton, Obadiah Crew and Jacob Schriver all established themselves in the township in 1806 and William Kennett, James French and Daniel Burns arrived in the interim before 1820.

Authority for the organization of the township was given by the legislature in 1806. The first and second volumes of the records, however, were lost. The third begins with 1839 and show that the trustees

to have been from that year to 1841: Joseph Coffee, Jonathan Walton and John Elliott.

Its leading villages are Damascus, Winona and Valley. The latter was established in 1809 by John Emrich. He erected a large grist mill therein which was utilized for many years thereafter. Winona became a postoffice in 1868 with James Dean as the first postmaster. Damascus was platted in 1808 by Horton Howard, agent for its proprietor, a Mr. Hooper, of Pennsylvania.

Damascus lies in the midst of a fertile agricultural community. It has two Friends' Churches, the "Gurney" and the "Wilber" beside the yearly meeting house with a seating capacity of 1,000 though 1,500 are occasionally accomodated at the large sessions held in it. The first yearly meeting in the place was held in 1864 or 1865. Previously the meeting had alternated with Mount Pleasant.

The first meeting house of Friends was erected in the village in 1805, before it was platted. It was a small, primitive structure of logs. Its first ministers were Joshua Lynch, of New Jersey, and Catlett Jones, of Virginia. In 1827 a commodius building of brick was erected on the same site. This was blown down in a storm in April 14, 1856, but it was rebuilt almost at once and became known as "The Old Brick Meeting House." On the matter of discipline the church membership split in 1854 but the spirit of brotherly love persisted while six different factions worshipped at different intervals in the early structure. After the blowing down of the first brick building the Wilbers erected their own church edifice.

William Woolf contributed five acres of land for burial and the plot in Damascus became the first for the purpose in the township. The first marriage in the settlement was performed on Christmas Day of 1806 when Keziah Woolman was the groom and Abraham Warrington, Jr., the officiating official. The ceremony was performed in the Friends' Meeting House in Damascus.

Organized in 1803 Centre Township was given its name because of its location in the county. In the northern section the land is rolling and fertile. Elsewhere its surface is much broken by precipitous hills. The middle fork of Beaver Creek crosses the township, cutting off the north-east third of the division. Coal, fire clay and excellent building sandstone are found in quantities within its confines. Oil and gas have also been

procured in considerable quantities. For a time also, much iron ore was procured. Its saline wells in former days were productive of a great quantity of salt. Cement also has been obtained, its manufacture having been one of the community's greatest industries for a long period.

Lewis Kinney laid out Lisbon in Feb. 16, 1803, following his settlement in the township the previous year. With the idea of securing later the county seat he set off a number of lots where was built in time the Union School. He was induced to change this location to the present Public Square. On it was built the court houses that have been utilized for county purposes ever since. He also contributed the first block for the use of the town as a cemetery.

The township history is strongly intertwined with the commercial development of Lisbon, the county seat. Its adjacent farmers have been prosperous with the years and the city has grown into a community that is rich in tradition of great personages developed with the further advantage of being an ideal place in which to live with its fine homes, excellent churches and law abiding residents.

Elkrum Township, broken by rough hills, has fertile valleys. The Middle Beaver is the principal stream. It was first settled in 1800 by John Snyder and others. Among the latter were Levi Haines, John Gardner with his five sons, Jason Morlan, William Neal, Benjamin Harrison and sons, William and Latham James Cowgill, Nathan Heald, William Siddell, Gilbert Williamson, Smith Bell, Isaiah Morris, whose wife lived to be 102 years of age, Hugh Pike, Alexander McCoy, Frederick Zeppernick, William Caldwell, Henry Walter, Robe Whan and Thomas Hawkins.

The township was organized in 1806. The Village of Elkrum was platted on April 30, 1835, by County Surveyor J. G. Williard. Its post-office was established in 1845, George Kemble being the first postmaster. On Aug. 11, 1861, Elkton elevated but a few feet above the level of Middle Beaver Creek and Elkrum, which formed a confluence near, suffered a flood that was so rapid in formation that the water stood eight feet over Canal Street, its principal thoroughfare and four persons lost their lives: Mrs. Susan Kemple, mother of the founder of the village, aged 73; her grandson, Alonzo Hawkins, 15; Mrs. John Huffman and her two year old child. The destruction to property was great.

In 1810 the Society of Friends established the first meeting house in the township on the piece of land contributed by Isaac James. In 1828

some of these joined the "Hicksites." The Methodists formed an organization in 1814. Rev. Joshua Monroe was active in this initial work of the denomination. The Bible Christians some time later became active in the townships. John Paxton occasionally administered to the society. In 1828 the first meeting house was built at Church Hill. In 1840 a fund was raised for what became known as the "Elkton Free Church," which was built and dedicated to the use of a Christian denomination under proper restrictions. Through the munificence of Alfred Dickey this structure was supplanted by another in 1870.

In 1842 the people of Elkton built the White House, a frame structure which was erected alongside the Free Church for Sunday Schools, singings, township meetings and other public gatherings. It was contributed to by persons in all sections of the township.

Fairfield Township was organized in 1805. It is township 12, range 2 in the northern border of the county. Its entire area is susceptible to cultivation. Its surface is level in the northeast, undulating in the center and hilly in the southern portion. It has no large, but many small streams and its soil is favorable to fruit growing of which a great deal is done.

Mathias Lower, a native of Maryland, was the first settler, he locating in the Valley of Bull Creek in 1800. With William Heald he afterward purchased section 23, the former taking the northern part. In the barn of Mr. Lower, the first session of the Columbiana Common Pleas Court was held in the fall of 1803. This building was destroyed when struck by lightning in 1898. Several of Mr. Lower's descendants lived in and about Columbiana for a number of years and some still reside there. These included George Mathias and Samuel Lower, Mrs. Bradfield, Mrs. Trucksass, Mrs. Gleckler and Mrs. Gilbert.

William Heald was a surveyor. He afterwards removed to Cedar County, Iowa. This was about 1850. He died in 1867 at the advanced age of 100 years and eight months. Other early settlers were Samuel Oliphant, William Farrell of Virginia, John and Isaac James, Joseph Bradfield and the Holloway family, who came from Virginia.

The Village of Columbiana is located in Fairfield Township. It was incorporated as a village in 1856 with George Lamb as mayor. It was laid out by Joshua Dixson in 1805 after settling in the locality in 1802 following his leaving his former home in Brownsville, Pa. He contributed eleven children to the community's population. All later became prominent.

Nicholas Firestone arrived in the place in 1803 from Virginia. He was the forbearer of the famous Firestone family of the present day, who have been so prominent in rubber and tire activities in and about Akron and other world points. Robert Hanna settled in Section 10 prior to the arrival of Mr. Firestone. His son, Benjamin Hanna, who later removed to Lisbon and became the father of Dr. Leonard Hanna, the father of Mark Hanna, was the first person married in Columbiana and Fairfield townships. His bride was Miss Rachel Dixson. With Jesse Allen Benjamin Hanna conducted the first store in the settlement in 1812. Joseph Wallace, Moses Copeland and Jonathan Esterly were also early merchants. John Young was the first justice of the peace as well as the initial apothecary.

Though the village was not incorporated until 1856 a charter was granted it in 1837 when out of a total of 21 votes cast William Hickman was elected mayor and Samuel Nichols recorder. The charter had to be surrendered in 1842, but with the acquirement of the railroad spirit incorporation was had fourteen years later with George Lamb becoming the mayor and Jonathan Esterly, recorder.

Mails were initially received by stage from Pittsburgh and Wooster, Ohio. The first postoffice was installed in 1809 with John Dixson as postmaster.

The town has consistently grown until it has numerous factories of various kinds.

The Columbiana Union School was formed in 1858 as a special district with David Woods, Jacob Greenamyre and Michael Henry as trustees. The first trustees of the township were: Robert Hanna, Caleb Cope and Nicholas Firestone.

Among the early settlers of Fairfield Township the Friends largely predominated. They organized the first religious organization in the township. This branch took several forms finally. In time The Evangelical Lutherans, The Grace Reformed Church, The Methodists, Presbyterians, Disciples and other denominations erected worship places.

Columbiana has its own water works and electric light plants. There are a number of important manufacturing plants here and retail business enterprises and the professions are well represented here. Population in 1920 was 2,144.

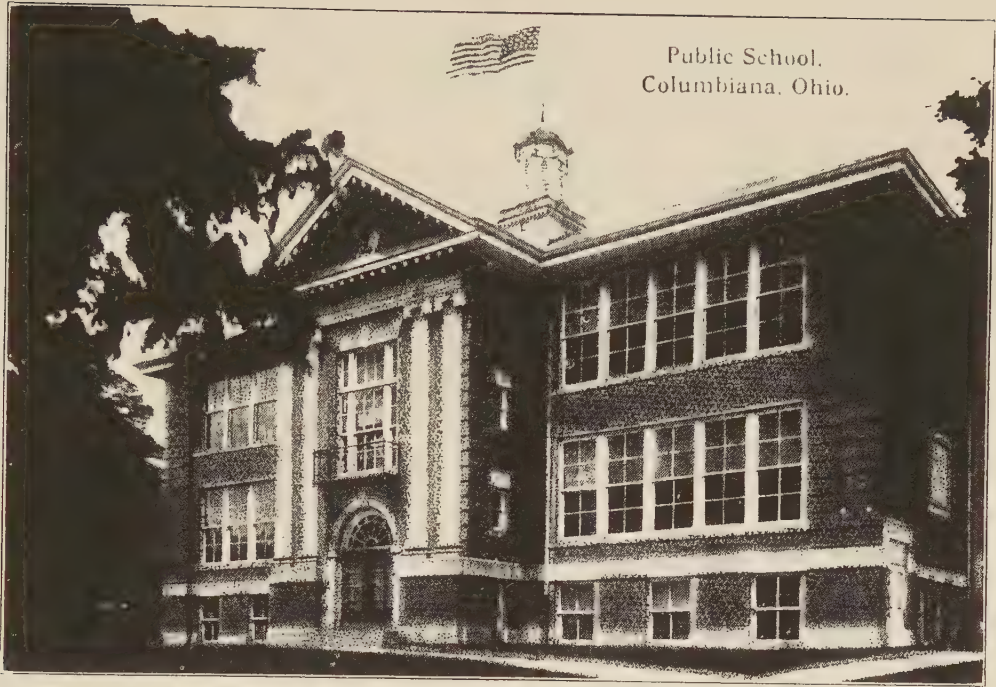
Moses Curry is believed to have been the first settled physician in Columbiana. Other physicians who practiced long and quite successfully were: Drs. Gustavus Allen, John B. Preston, John McCook, John C. Levis, Gideon Wansettler, Enoch Cloud, Eli Sturgeon, George Willand, Nicholas Sampsell, D. Beard, Sylvanus Fisher and A. C. Yengling. Dr. Yengling removed to Salem. Other Columbiana physicians were: Drs. John Metzger, Daniel Deemer, George S. Metzger, A. L. King, J. B. Thompson, Enos Greenamyre, John B. Weaver and Charles Orr.

Among the early settlers of Fairfield Township, the Friends largely predominated. They founded a religious society which was the first in the township, and was the second Monthly Meeting of the Friends in Ohio. In 1803 a delegation was appointed by the Redstone Quarterly Meeting of Pennsylvania to visit the new settlement and organize what was afterwards known as the "Middleton Monthly Meeting of the Society of Orthodox Friends." The same year a log house was built near the center of section 26, which was used as a place of worship until 1810, when a brick house was built in Middleton. This was destroyed by fire in 1858, and a frame structure erected in its stead. A school for instruction in the common English branches was maintained by the Friends at Middleton for many years. The membership of the Middleton Meeting was reduced by the formation of societies in adjoining townships, and by deflections to other factions and denominations. To accommodate those living in the northern part of the township a social meeting house was built of logs, before 1820, in what was afterward the Friends' graveyard in Columbiana. For a time worship, held according to the custom of the Orthodox branch, was maintained, but most of the members in that part of the township became Hicksites, and meetings were held by that organization. And so the Hicksite Friends' Meeting of Columbiana may be said to have a distinct history since 1832. The regular Monthly Meeting was discontinued in 1867.

The Carmel Meeting of the Orthodox Friends was organized in Middleton about 1810. In that year a log meeting house was built on a lot donated by Jacob Heacock, and was used until 1835, when a new one was built, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1845. The first Monthly Meeting at Carmel was on December 12, 1817. The monthly meetings were discontinued in 1854, nearly all the old members having either died

or removed. However, the Friends living in that neighborhood held monthly meetings in Middleton, after that date, and in 1828 the Hicksites formed a separate Meeting in Elkrun Township. Here until about 1845 the meetings were well attended, but soon after that date members began to remove, and after December, 1851, no monthly meetings were held. The Carmel Monthly Meeting for Women was established in 1820, but discontinued in 1840.

About the year 1813 a Reformed Church missionary from the East by the name of Mahnesmith visited the northeastern section of the State, preaching in Columbiana and Mahoning counties. This missionary's labors continued with greater or less regularity at Columbiana until about 1830. August 13, 1814, the "School and Meeting House Society of Columbiana" was organized, the object of which was to build a house on a lot granted the society by Joshua Dixson, "proprietor of the town of Columbiana." The only conditions of fellowship required in this society were a "practical conformity to the principles of equity, and that every member shall be considered as possessing in himself an original and inalienable right to believe and worship God as his own conscience may dictate, without being called into question by any of the other members." It was "allowed for any licensed preacher that preaches the Gospel of Jesus Christ in purity to preach in the above meeting house, if he makes application to the trustees; and should it happen that application should be made for two preachers in one day, let the one preach in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, so that none may meet a disappointment." The house built by this society was of hewed logs and stood on the lot afterward occupied by Grace Reformed Church. In 1821 a movement was started by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations to build a new union church. The effort succeeded in 1822 in which year the building was dedicated. Each congregation had its own pastor, elders and deacons, but the trustees, a secretary and a treasurer were elected annually by the congregations in joint meeting. The house occupied the site where Grace Reformed Church afterwards stood. After the separation of the two congregations—Reformed and Lutheran—the latter worshiped in the old Methodist meeting house. A few years later they built a fine house of worship of brick in the southern part of the village, which received the name of "Jerusalem Church." In 1905 Grace Reformed Church had no settled pastor. Rev. G. A. Uber was pastor of the Lutheran Church.



PUBLIC SCHOOL, COLUMBIANA, OHIO



MAIN STREET, COLUMBIANA, OHIO

Application for the formation of a church organization for Columbiana was made to the Presbytery of New Lisbon in May, 1865. Accordingly the church was organized May 13, 1865, with 13 members. In July, William C. Faulkner, a licentiate, began his ministry with the church. The first meetings were held in School Hall, but in 1867 a frame building was erected by Hiram Bell for the society. Rev. J. F. Kirkbride was pastor of the church in 1905.

In 1834 a small meeting house was built on the Petersburg road, in the edge of Columbiana, which was intended primarily for the Methodists, but was to be free for other denominations when not occupied by the former. This house was used until 1859, when the brick building on the lower part of Main street was erected by the denomination. In 1873 a parsonage was built on the lot adjoining on the south.

A temporary organization of the Disciples faith was effected December 29, 1876. Meetings were thereafter held in School Hall, and in January, 1878, a hall on Main street was fitted up by the society as a place of worship. The society afterward adopted the name of the Christian Church of Columbiana. The removal of a number of the members to other points brought about the abandonment of the organization before the close of the century. However, about 1898, a new organization was effected.

Methodist meetings were held in East Fairfield as early as 1835. An organization was formed a few years later. About 1842 a small house of worship was built, which in 1876 was replaced by a larger and more presentable edifice.

About 1825 a society was organized at East Fairfield, which assumed the name of "Primitive Christians" and worshiped according to the forms of that body for several years. They built a meeting house on a lot which later formed a part of the cemetery. In February, 1828, ministers of the Disciples Church held a series of meetings which resulted in many conversions, and in the adoption by the society of the tenets of the Disciples. The old meeting house was used until 1851, when a brick edifice was built.

A little earlier than 1840 a meeting house was built of logs on the farm of Elias Holoway, on section 29, which was at one time occupied by a flourishing congregation. It was known as the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregation disbanded prior to 1860.

In 1835 the people of the western part of the township built a small meeting house, in which a society of Bible Christians and others worshiped, the latter belonging chiefly to the "Church of God." In about 10 years this home was removed to section 20, three-quarters of a mile northeast of its original location. Then the title to the new property was vested in Samuel Ney, David Galbraith and Samuel Heaton and their successors, as trustees, "To be free to all sons and daughters of Adam."

The Mennonite denomination built a log house of worship, near the west line of section 7, Fairfield Township, about 1828, for the use of people of their faith in that township and of Beaver Township, Mahoning County. The log building was replaced in 1873 by an unpretentious structure of brick. In 1905 it still occupied a beautiful knoll surrounded by stately forest trees.

Middleton was originally platted by William Heald soon after the settlement of the township, to embrace the southeast corner of section 23. It was always well supplied with churches and schools, with a few shops for mechanical industries in a small way, and with several stores at different times. In 1905 the population was less than 200. The inhabitants generally engaged in fruit culture.

East Fairfield was laid out in 1803, on the southeast quarter of section 36. It is the oldest village in the township; but never having had a railroad it was outstripped by its neighbors with less natural advantages. It contained a good school house, two churches and a public hall, with a population of nearly 300. The postoffice is one of the oldest in the county. The village was on the old stage route, and was supplied with mail earlier than 1809. The first permanently located physician was Gustavus Allen. The father of William McKinley was in the foundry business in East Fairfield before 1850.

William King settled Franklin Township in 1804. It has healthful climate and is well adapted for agricultural purposes with its undulating surface, small streams and but few high hills.

William Laughlin and Phillip Willyard arrived in the locality in 1805. Other early residents were: Thomas Ferguson, Robert Smith, Hugh McElroy and his mother, James McQuilken, William Winder, Samuel Reeder, Samuel Brown, James Anderson, William Knepper, Thomas Fife, Anthony Dunleavy, John Morrison, and Matthew McGuin.

Its principal village, Summitville, was platted by Peter Friedt in 1853. Its name is due to its altitude, it being on the highest point of the heaviest grade on the C. & P. railroad. Millport, two miles north of Summitville was laid out by Phillip Willyard and Hugh Laughlin.

On Camp Run it is said that Gen. Mad Anthony Wayne once camped for a night, the identical spot in which he pitched his tent being known.

William Laughlin, the first justice of the peace in the township, performed the initial marriage ceremony in it with Henry Hull, of Wayne Township, as the groom and no records preserved of his bride. However, the justice's fee of three bushels of corn was remembered by those contributing the historical data. John Willyard had the distinction of serving the township as justice of the peace from 1828 to 1875 with the single intermission of one year.

James McQuilken was the township's first blacksmith and Thomas Ferguson, the first shoe maker. The families of Phillip and Mary McQuilken used the first looms in it. John Morrison was the initial carpenter while Phillip Willyard, Andrew Sweeney and Hugh Brennon were the first, it is said, to make whiskey within its confines.

Franklin Township was organized in 1816 with 36 sections, but when Carroll County was organized in 1832 it was deprived of three rows of sections on the west, but was compensated by one row of sections from Wayne Township leaving it but 24 sections with an area of four miles east to west and six miles north to south. The first poll book was made in 1816 by James B. Morrison, who was the township's first elected constable.

Rev. James Robertson organized the first Presbyterian Church in the township though Revs. Clement Vallandigham and Mr. Robertson had previously preached in it. In 1822 the first church building was erected by the denomination, which in 1855, was replaced by another of larger dimensions.

As early as 1838 Roman Catholics held worship on the McAllister farm. There a church was built known as The McAllister Church. It was attended also by persons from Hanover and Centre Townships. In 1841 a log building, originally intended for a store in Summitville, was purchased and remodled into what became known as St. John's Church which for years was maintained as a mission point in which priests from other churches held services. In 1848 a brick structure, costing \$10,000,

was erected. The first pastor was Rev. James Conlon. He was followed by Revs. James Kennedy, Francis Stoker, Michael Prendegast, Thomas Welsh, D. Tighe, P. J. McGuire, D. A. Kelly, E. J. Murphy and others.

Beginning in 1818 the Friends held services in the township, but they were finally discontinued.

In 1812 James Barr, the first school teacher, began his work in a schoolhouse erected on Section 2 while it was still government land. Matthew McGuire entered the land and tried to sell the building on it, but the settlers refused to buy it and built a second school house on the land of William Laughlin. William Kneppert and Patrick Smith taught in the new school house. Scholars in those days paid \$1.50 per quarter as tuition.

Hanover Township, six miles square as it was originally laid out, is hilly and picturesque, has good soil and a large area of coal deposit. It was organized in 1806. In that year William Winder settled in section 33. He was followed in turn in nearby sections by William Rhodes, Samuel Reeder and Benjamin Stackhouse. Andrew Millburn occupied what is now Kensington in section 31. Other early settlers prior to 1808 were Joseph Rhodes Stephen McBride, John Rupert, Phillip Fox, David Wyley, John Sinclair, Frederick Bayard, a great hunter, Griffith John, Joseph Milner and Joseph Craig.

In 1812 Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Murray arrived as did Thomas Robertson, Samuel Fugat, George Brown, Price Keith. The earliest inn-keepers were William Nixon and Owen Williams. In 1807 Amos Frost and Nicholas Miller settled in the eastern end of the township and Joseph Dutton and Levi Miller arrived in it in 1810.

Within the boundaries of the township are five villages: Hanoverton, New Garden, Guilford, Dungannon and Kensington.

Hanoverton, first called Hanover, was laid out in 1813 by James Craig. Michael Arter removed to Hanoverton from New Lisbon in 1817. He lived in the town for 62 years when he passed away. He became the mayor of the village in 1836 when the village was incorporated. He early took a pronounced stand against slavery and assisted in the escape of numerous slaves, Hanoverton being a station in the "Underground Railroad."

James Craig, organizing a co-operative company, kept the first store in the town. George Sloan and Charles Pope also followed as merchants.

The latter committed suicide for some unknown cause. In 1834 prospects loomed brightly for the village when additional land was laid in it. The panic of 1837 gave the boom a backset which was revived in 1845 when the canal seemed certain of being an asset but its failure two years later caused a retrogression from which it did not entirely recover. On the old state road in what is now New Garden, James Waugh kept a tavern in 1815. Five years previously Benjamin Saunders and Jacob Ritter laid out New Garden. James Graham was the postmaster for forty years.

Kensington was platted in 1852 by William Holland and Robert Miller. It was first named Maysville, but this was changed to New Kensington in 1876. Jacon Dutton was the first railroad agent in the town and B. C. Battin the initial hotel keeper, he starting in 1859. The initial church in the township was that by the Society of Friends which was organized by the Rev. James Robertson in 1830. He became its first pastor and the leader of the faction that formed the Free Presbyterian Church when the members differed on the slave question. William Craig, passed away in 1808, was the first person buried in the Friends Cemetery, the initial one so utilized in the township.

Dungannon was organized as a hamlet in 1838 when George Sloan purchased 20 acres on section 35. He named the place for his native town in Ireland. Many of the early inhabitants of the place were Catholics; in it they organized St. Phillip's Church in 1814 and thirteen years later an edifice of worship was erected on the site of the Catholic cemetery. In 1847 a large brick building was erected within the town at a cost of \$15,000 and services thereafter held in it. Like Hanoverton and Guilford, Dungannon suffered in the failure of the Sandy and Beaver canal.

In time Methodists, Disciples, Presbyterians, Lutherans and other denominations organized congregations and built churches which with the years were substituted by large ones that were needed for the growing memberships.

Knox Township, slightly rolling and well adapted to farming and grazing, is well drained by the Mahoning River and its tributaries. It was settled in 1804 by John Thomas and his large family who entered claims on Sections 27, 28 and 29. He passed away in 1818, aged 73. He was a native of Pennsylvania; Jacob Shaffer arrived also in the same year.

The early settlers included Cornelius Sheehan, James Johnson, James Beer and his son, the Rev. Joshua Beer, Christian Dellenbaugh and his

son, Dr. John Dellenbaugh, who practiced his profession in the township for 28 years, Daniel Borton and Samuel Hoffman.

Knox Township was organized June 14, 1808 with Jacob Crumbacher and Benjamin Anderson as the first trustees.

The first regular divine services in the township were held in the summer of 1816 in the woods near the site later occupied by the Middle Sandy Presbyterian Church. It was in charge of the Rev. Robert Semple of the Hartford, Conn., presbytery. In Nov. 10, 1821 the Presbyterian Church was formed by Rev. John Core, of the same presbytery. A church was built in 1825 and another in 1853. The Baptists built a church in 1860 in Section 27, after beginning meetings in 1810. It became one of the largest denominations in the township. The Disciples held informal services as early as 1830 as did the German Reformed and Evangelical Lutherans; the Methodist Episcopal in 1840. The first log school house was used in 1806, it being located in Section 29 and built by Samuel Thomas. The teacher was Thomas Anderson. By 1860 the township had been divided into 12 school districts.

North Georgetown was laid out in 1830 by John Whiteleather and George Stiger. John Weaver, in 1828, built the first log house on the site.

Homeworth was laid out in Aug. 28, 1851 by its proprietors, Jonas Ruff, Samuel Fox and Jacob Williams. The first named erected the first hotel in 1852. He placed over the door the words: "Call and see Jonas Ruff."

Several houses had been erected on the site as early as 1840. The postoffice of the place was known as "Sandy postoffice" up to 1869. It was given impetus by the passing through it of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railway. Another boom came to it when oil was discovered in and about it. Prior to 1880 agricultural tools in great quantities were manufactured in the place; Homeworth is a prosperous village in the midst of a rich surrounding country.

Reading, situated between Homeworth and North Georgetown on a plot of about 40 acres and believed destined to surpass in growth both, soon became extinct following its being platted in 1840.

CHAPTER IV.

TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGES, CONTINUED.

MADISON TOWNSHIP—ROUND KNOB—WEST POINT—SCOTCH SETTLEMENT— MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP—CLARKSON—ROGERS—SALEM TOWNSHIP—LEETONIA—WASHINGTONVILLE—FRANKLIN SQUARE— ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP—CALCUTTA—AND FREDICKTOWN—UNITY TOWNSHIP—UNITY—NEW WATERFORD—EAST PALESTINE—WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—SALINEVILLE—WAYNE TOWNSHIP—WEST TOWNSHIP—NEW ALEXANDER—CHAMBERSBURG—EAST ROCHESTER—LYNCHBURG—MOULTRIE—BAYARD—YELLOW CREEK TOWNSHIP—PERRY TOWNSHIP—LIVERPOOL TOWNSHIP.

Madison Township with its thirty-six sections has a rugged surface, fertile soil and heavy deposits of coal. In it is what is known as "The Scotch Settlement" wherein the early forebears hailed from the Highlands of Scotland. In that particular area Andrew McPherson settled in 1802 following a favorable report made by Angus McBane who, the previous year, had located in St. Clair Township. With his family he took up most of Section 36. In the first decade of the nineteenth century Alexander McDonald, Archey Cook, James McIntosh, William Monroe, Evan McIntosh, John McPhail, Alexander Chisholm, John McPhail, John Campbell, William Falconer, John McKenzie, Daniel McCoy, Duncan Frazer, Jesse Williams, Angus McIntosh, Jacob VanFossan, and his son, Arnold, Hugh and John McBane, John McDonald and Jacob Welsh all located in the community that ever since has been noted for its unsurpassed citizenship.

Angus McBane had hunted through the territory as early as 1801 and he had recommended to his friends that this plot of farming ground was desirable. Andrew Smith who settled on the Yellow Creek line was for years a leader in civil and religious departures. Robert McCready,

of Washington, Pa., had thirteen children born on his farm in this vicinity. James McKenzie came to Section 31 in 1807. He became a soldier in the War of 1812, fought with Gen. William Henry Harrison, and aided in the bringing of 700 prisoners to Pittsburg following which he returned to his farm and lived on it to the ripe age of 99 years. Other 1812 soldiers of this township were: Daniel McCoy, Jesse Williams, Samuel Martin and Duncan and Angus McDonald. The township also more than filled its quota in the Civil War. It was well represented in the Spanish-American War and the World War.

Madison Township was organized in 1809. Its first collector was Thomas George.

Round Knob, on Section 22, long owned by Dr. J. W. Hammond and his estate, is one of the highest points in the state, the fact being attested by a marker placed thereon by the Ohio Geographical Society. High tension power wires pass over it by now almost at its apex. It annually attracts numerous visitors.

Beaver Creek passes through the township in a winding channel. On its banks are erected summer camps and club houses of the East Liverpool Y. M. C. A., and the East Liverpool Buckeye Club.

West Point has developed into a coal center, the mines in and about it contributing a large quantity which is shipped away over the Youngstown and Ohio railway which passes through the Township. Jacob Stewart became the first postmaster in 1836. At West Point the first physician in the township was Dr. D. Marquis.

In March of 1852 the village of Glasgow was platted by William McBane. There is no record of West Point ever being platted. Williamsport was laid out in 1835 by William Crawford who built a mill on Beaver canal and doubtless gave it a name that would perpetuate his first name.

In the "Scotch Settlement" the early residents were Presbyterians almost to a man. This denomination accordingly has always thrived therein. For two years after services first began they were held in the home of Alexander McIntosh which was a log cabin, he having been an elder in the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. In the summer, tents were used in the woods for the meetings. The early ministers included Revs. Scott, Patterson, Mercer, Cook, Vallandingham, Imbrie, Snodgrass and White. The first sacrament was administered in a tent on John Campbell's farm in 1805, according to one authority, by Revs.

Thomas E. Hughes, Scott and McMillan. Others aver it was given in Alexander McIntosh's barn when Rev. Mr. Hughes officiated alone. The first house of worship was built in Yellow Creek Township, near the old cemetery. Shortly afterwards that known as "The Buckwheat Straw House" was built. The first stated supply was Rev. Mr. Cook who functioned half time in 1811 and 1812. Rev. Mr. Robertson followed regularly from 1818 to 1821. The first settled pastor was Rev. Mr. Cross.

The Yellow Creek Presbyterian Church was incorporated in 1825 with Andrew Smith, Daniel Smith, William Smith, Jacob VanFossan and Peter Ross as trustees. The first church structure was erected in 1827 and then replaced in 1878 by a large and handsome brick structure with a spire 90 feet high. Alexander McIntosh was the only ruling elder for many years. The Associate Reform congregation of West Beaver was organized in 1806; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamsport was organized in 1820 at the home of William Crawford under the leadership of Joseph Kernan; The "Middle-Beaver" Church was formed in 1830, it being Presbyterian, but was dissolved in 1839 when the members united with the churches at Clarkson and Madison.

On Dec. 27, 1838, William Brown and James McCaskey donated a piece of ground in Section 10 for the erection of a new church. It was built and dedicated on Dec. 27 of that year. It was admitted to the New Lisbon Presbytery with 21 members. Rev. J. B. Graham became the first stated supply.

Among the early school teachers in the "Scotch Settlement" were John McBane, Andrew Smith, John Grant, John Elliott and Daniel Smith.

In later years just near the Yellow Creek Presbyterian Church has been erected a substantial structure which ever and anon has been utilized for farmer gatherings of various sort.

Descendents of these early pioneers meet annually and have done so for a long period of years in reunion when notable historical data recording them are disclosed and preserved. Usually these gatherings are held in the various homes of those connected.

Middletown Township touches the Pennsylvania state line and contains thirty-six full sections. Its surface is remarkably rugged, being much broken by Beaver and Bull creeks. Forests cover the precipitous hills. Coal, clay, stone, oil and brine deposits abound.

The land is adaptable to fruit growing and it has a fine agricultural

record despite its rough surface. Its early settlers were mostly "squatters"; by 1810 these had been pretty well driven out. In 1800 John Leslie became probably the initial settler of what later became the substantial citizens of the locality. Baltzer Young, Job Russell, Abraham Rogers and a brother, John Briggs, John Richardson and his sons, John Booth and his seven boys, Alex Huston, Edward Earle, John Eakin, Levi Jennings, Francis Andrews, John and George Grate, Thomas Barton, the Hustons and the Burts, Rev. John Burt of the latter family bringing thirteen children, were among the earliest of these better settlers.

The principal industries at the beginning were grist and saw mills and tanneries. Much of the coal still remains. Several large nurseries have flourished within its confines.

Clarkson was platted as a village on Feb. 19, 1816 by Robery Hanna and William Heald. Its postoffice was established in 1839, Richard Stock being the first postmaster.

The village of Rogers was laid out in 1883, shortly after the building of the P. L. & W. R. R. on the west half of Section 7. The original plat was made by T. G. Rogers which has been followed by several others. The village was incorporated in 1895. The failure of a pottery project which was destroyed by fire following a few years of operation under two owner-ships, brick works conducted by John W. Hall, of East Liverpool and the operation of coal mines have been the industrial activities of the village in its earliest days. The village also has the record of not having had a saloon in operation in it nor in fact in the entire township has liquor been sold as a business.

In 1883 Mt. Hope College was established in Rogers. It was beautifully situated. In 1894 the college building was burned, but it was rebuilt the same year. Then the name was changed to Lincoln College. It later was discontinued after several owner-ships. However, during its activities it served as the educational arm of many later prominent personages.

The Achor Baptist Church was the first religious organization in Middletown Township, it being organized in August, 1804, with 14 members. The Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, Friends, United Brethren, Methodist-Episcopal denominations followed in turn with congregations that have functioned with more or less success ever since.

Salem Township has thirty-two sections, it losing four of its original to Perry. The surface of its land is rolling and the soil fertile and well

adapted for agriculture and fruit raising. It is well drained by the head waters of both branches of Beaver Creek.

Peter Miller was the first settler, locating in its confines in 1803. John Blair, J. Gongware and Fred Belger closely followed him to the locality. They in turn were trailed to the place by Jesse Holloway, a Mr. Shearer who sold his tract to John Hilliard and John Rakestraw.

The township was organized on May 10, 1803. The first postoffice in it was established at Teegarden.

The village of Leetonia was named after William Lee of Randolph, N. Y. one of the incorporators of the Leetonia Coal & Iron Company. It is situated on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Division of the Pennsylvania lines where it intersects with the Niles and Lisbon branch of the Erie system. The Leetonia house was its first hotel; it was on the site of the farm of David Hartman. The village was incorporated May 6, 1869. At its initial election on Aug. 23 of that year A. F. Hill was chosen mayor; M. E. Taggert, recorder and F. Fillnagle, recorder.

Allen Smith was the first principal of the initial school house which was erected in 1870. The Leetonia Banking Company, its first financial institution, was opened in 1876. The Presbyterian Church was organized July 19, 1867 with ten members. With Samuel Keene leader, a class of Methodists was formed two years later. In 1872 the Evangelical Lutheran Church began activity in the village. The Leetonia Roman Catholic Church was formed in 1866. A year later it had 26 families associated with it. In 1905 with Rev. D. B. Kirby in charge a brick church and a parochial school had been built and were being utilized. The Mennonites and Christian Scientists also had early adherents. Leetonia is an industrial town of importance. Its population in 1920 was 2,688.

Washingtonville is situated partly in Salem Township and partly in Green Township, Mahoning County. It was laid out in 1832. The first hotel was opened ten years later by Michael Frederick. The first Methodist services were held in the home of Phillip Houtz in 1844; Rev. John Murray was the first pastor.

Franklin Square was laid out by Frederick Best, who conducted a tannery there. Its first store was operated by Henry Dixon. The first postoffice was established in 1844. The Methodist Church was organized in 1828; The Disciples formed a church in 1830; the Highland Christians under the direction of Rev. William Teegarden took definite form in 1860;

in 1812 the Lutherans and Reformed Lutherans united; in 1823 Garrett Hart took the initiative in the organization in Section 31 of a class of people who were inclined to Methodism. A log church was built which was displaced in 1860 by what became known as Hart's Church. By 1905 it had come under the same charge as those in Washingtonville and Franklin Square.

St. Clair Township was named for Gen. Arthur St. Clair and originally embraced the most of Liverpool Township in its southern section. It has an area of about 29 square miles, being rectangular in shape, five and three-quarters miles long and five miles wide.

The township is rich in natural beauty and lies high. Its soil is fertile. Little Beaver Creek flows in serpentine fashion along or near its eastern border. The Middle fork of Beaver Creek flows along its northern border and is joined at Fredericktown by the north fork and the two thence to the Ohio River is known as the Little Beaver. The old Sandy and Beaver canal passed through St. Clair Township along the courses of the Little Beaver.

Building a log cabin about a mile and a half east of where Thomas Huston afterward lived, John Quinn, a hunter is held by many to have been the first white settler in the township in which he located in 1792 or 1793. However, the best authenticated first settler was Seth Thomas, who five years later located on Section 26. His son, Enos, aided in the organization of the county in 1803 and was for years one of its leading citizens.

James and John McLaughlin, in 1802, flatboated from Fort Pitt to Sections 21 and 22. John Coburn already was occupying one-third of the latter. In 1797 John Totten and Isaac Matten settled in Section 32. James Caruthers and John George and his sons Thomas and William, Samuel Huston, Robert Davis and Thomas Moore, William White, Cornelius Sheehan, Lewis Canne and Henry Fischer were among the early settlers.

In 1802 William Faulks built the first brick house in Calcutta. The place was then known as Faulkstown. Samuel Quigley was the first merchant in Calcutta, his son, Samuel Quigley, Jr., was the first physician in the hamlet and practiced his profession for fifty years with marked success. Joseph Green, a soldier of the War of 1812, kept the first tavern in Calcutta. Enos Thomas, as justice of the peace, performed the first

marriage ceremony in the place, the contracting parties being Susanna Shaw and Jesse Smith.

In 1805 St. Clair's boundaries were fixed to include thirty-six sections, but in 1834 the organization of Liverpool Township curtailed the latter to thirty.

The first church in the Township was also the first in the county, Long Run's Presbyterian Church. It was formed in 1800 by the Rev. Thomas E. Hughes. He came to the locality from Pennsylvania. He preached first at the intersection of the two streets in Calcutta, the point then being shaded by a large tree. In the fall of that year the worship was transferred to Long's Run. From it the church procured its name. Then removal was made to the farm of Paul Fisher, later owned by Ben Fisher where a log structure was erected. Rev. Clement L. Vallandigham, father of the agitator of secession during the Civil War, was the first regular pastor, he dividing his time with his Lisbon pastorate. He was said to be so punctual in his appointments that he would swim streams horseback in order to be on time.

In 1815 Rev. E. N. Scroggs organized the U. P. congregation at Calcutta; he preached for his flock until 1851 when he passed away. A building on the hill just south of Calcutta was built in 1865.

The Disciples Church at Fredericktown organized in 1827 by Walter Scott, had eight original members. In 1853 they built a church which in 1877 was removed into Fredericktown from its location a mile and one-half away. Elder Jackman was the first minister.

The first postmaster in Calcutta was William Christy. Fredericktown and Cannon's Mill also had postoffices. The first teacher in the township was Joseph McKinnon, a soldier of the Revolution, who taught near the present site of Riverview Cemetery in East Liverpool. He was a friend of the famous Indian fighters, the Poe brothers, and of Captain Dan Brady. The latter was a member of the party that went on the expedition during which "Chief Big Foot" lost his life. In 1810 John Quinn taught school in a log house near the Calvin home on the Fredericktown Road.

W. H. McGuffey, who later became famous as the author of unequalled text books and the famed president of the University of Virginia, started his teaching experience in a log school house in Calcutta.

For a time after the Civil War Calcutta was the scene of great ex-

citement due to an oil discovery that apparently was about to pay in generous quantities. The field suddenly went dry and considerable money was lost by those sinking wells in that vicinity.

Unity Township, of thirty-six sections, occupies the northeastern corner of the county. It is hilly in the southern and level in the northern part. Excellent coal and fire clay and some iron ore are to be found below its surface. Several large streams contribute excellent drainage and its soil is generally fertile.

Though numerous "squatters" from Pennsylvania infested the region the first settlers in 1800-1802 were Adam Ruppert, a Revolutionary War soldier, Michael Baker, Robert Simison, later prominent jurist, David McCalla and Richard Dildine were the initial permanent settlers of the locality.

In 1806 they were joined by the large families of Conrad and Mathias Yarrian, Richard Beeson, John Sands, Aaron and Isaac Chamberlain, James Armstrong, John Bennett, Stephen Ogden, Benjamin Reeves and Joseph Taylor.

Three years previously William Harah, Jacob Greenmayer, the Blackburn brothers, four of them, James Early, the six sons of Henry Forney, Peter Eyster, Isaac Earley and Frederick Sheets, who had preceded them the summer before settled in various of the township's sections as did John Taggart.

The township was organized in 1805 and grew rapidly during the ensuing half decade.

The Village of Unity was laid out in 1810 by John Augustine. It early became an important point. Its pioneer merchant was Robert Veon and Henry Forney was the initial innkeeper. Dr. Hugh Martin, a noted physician, was the first of profession in the place and he practiced in it for twenty years from 1820.

New Waterford was platted in 1850 by John and Robert Silliman. It occupies Sections 19, 20 and 29 of the township. It was originally known as Bull Creek. John Silliman and John Nevin were its pioneer merchants. Above it for years numerous water power mills were kept in operation.

The flour produced in and about it from the early years of its history had a high standard of quality. The P. F. W. and C. R. R. R. touched the village in 1851.

The first church in the village had its beginning in meetings held in the log cabin of Adam Ruppert. Rev. John Stough usually was the minister in attendance. In Section 10 in 1884 the first log church was erected. On the same site the third church was built in 1861. Rev. Mr. Shaeffer became the initial pastor.

Seceders from the Rupert Society formed the St. Paul's Lutheran Church, which was built in 1840. Rev. Mr. Haelsche was the first pastor. Rev. David Hess formed the first M. E. Church in 1861. The Pleasant Heig Presbyterian Church was organized in 1825. Rev. Robert Dilworth was the first pastor. In 1858 the Methodist Episcopal Church was formed by Rev. G. D. Skinner.

Fred Kaupman and Fred Mitchell were the early hotel men in the village with Drs. Frank Cox and D. M. Bloom as the pioneer physicians.

Carriage making became a leading industry with the activity of John M. Ott, who for several years employed about a dozen men to aid his initial labors in this line in 1877. By 1907 the establishment of George J., and Jacob H. Koch had made it the leading factory in the place.

East Palestine was platted in 1828 by Thomas McCalla and William Grate. It was laid out on a 640-acre plot of land originally owned by John Taggart. It was originally called Mechanicsburg. Then it was desired by Mrs. Dr. Robert Chamberlin to call it "Palestine," the simple, earnest and virtuous life of its residents plus the beauty of the spot suggesting to her the name of the Holy Land. The prefix "East" was added since another town in Ohio had already been named Palestine.

Dr. Chamberlin, who later became county surveyor and surveyed the routes for the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad which culminated in the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Line from the Ohio River to Salem, was the town's first physician. In addition to a thirty years' practice, he was also perhaps the village's first merchant. He also served as postmaster. The first goods in the place was really sold from a log house by Edward Allender before 1831.

About 1854 the extraction from cannel coal, mined in the vicinity, of oil was an important industry in the hamlet. It was superintended by Loyal Case. With the discovery of petroleum the business became unprofitable.

East Palestine was incorporated in 1875. At the initial election on

April 3, 1876, Enos Goble was elected mayor. Daniel A. Correll, clerk, and John J. Bushong, treasurer.

Dr. Edmunson, living several miles away, furnished medical treatment for the early settlers, but Dr. Chamberlin was the first resident physician.

The first building in the town is said to have been put up in 1828 by William Grate. It was a log structure, and in it were sold the first goods in the place, by Edward Allender, some time before 1831. The trade established by Dr. Robert Chamberlin, as heretofore mentioned, was continued up to the beginning of the new century, in the later years the firm being Chamberlin & Company. Among those who were actively engaged in trade in earlier years were: John Crum, J. T. Brewster, B. Young and Young & Company, George Focht opened the first public house of the town about 1830. The second hotel was kept by J. C. Taggart, about the same time R. Barr and J. Hall opened inns.

Hon. James Martin was the first Republican to be elected probate judge of Columbiana County. He served from 1854 to 1859. He came to East Palestine in 1861. His farm house was located where North Market and Martin streets now intersect, the latter being named in his honor.

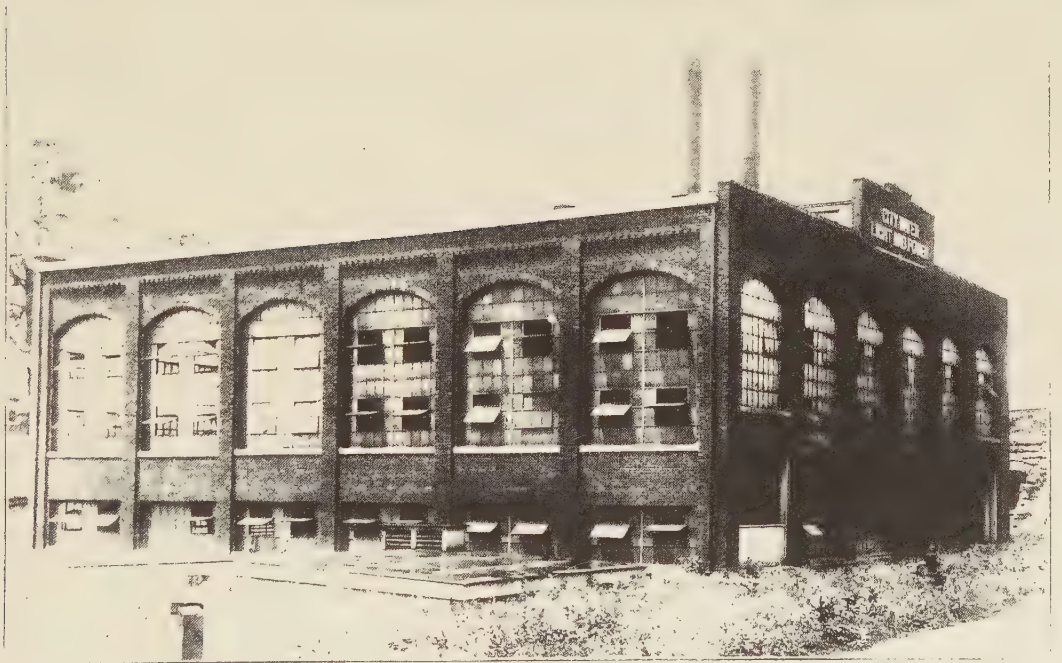
A military Company, first known as the "East Palestine Grays," was organized August 23, 1875. The first commissioned officers of the company were: Hugh Laughlin, captain; J. A. Sampsell, 1st lieutenant; and John Flowers, 2nd lieutenant. They afterwards became Company E, Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard; and after keeping up the organization for about 20 years the company disbanded, the men being honorably discharged from the state service. Company E, Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, was afterward organized as a new company at East Liverpool, and served in the Spanish-American War in 1898.

Bernard Boatman, a pioneer of Columbiana County, is the only Revolutionary soldier buried in East Palestine Cemetery.

A special school district was formed for East Palestine in 1865. The first Board of Education was: J. T. Chamberlin, president; Hugh Laughlin, secretary; William M. Saint, treasurer. In 1875-76 a public school building was erected in the southern part of the village. It was a brick structure of two stories, containing six large rooms, recitation room and a lecture hall, and cost \$14,000. It was opened for school purposes in the fall of 1876 with A. Y. Taylor as principal.



THE PUBLIC SQUARE LISBON, OHIO



CITY WATER WORKS AND POWER PLANT, LISBON, OHIO

Religious meetings were held as early as 1802 at the house of Adam Rupert, Rev. John Stough being the preacher; and at the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Stough the people of the northern part of the township united to build what was afterward known as the Salem or Union Church, to be used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. Accordingly, in 1803-04 a log meeting house was built on the southwest corner of Section 10. It was displaced in 1823 by a brick church. This building was, in 1861, taken down, and the house built, which at the beginning of the new century was still used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. In 1839 St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was formed and a building erected on Section 2, which afterward housed a flourishing congregation.

About 1830 Rev. Mr. Prosser began holding Methodist meetings at the house of Joseph Taylor, and soon after regular preaching was held in the Unity School House. A small meeting house was built soon after in the Village of Unity for the use of the society, which flourished for a time, but in a few years the appointment was suspended by the conference. In 1860 the work was reorganized, a new building was erected and some time later the society became the joint pastoral charge with the East Palestine Methodist Episcopal Church.

Methodism was introduced into East Palestine by the members of the old Burt Church in Middleton Township, and in 1865 meetings were held in the United Presbyterian Church at East Palestine. In a few years the interests of the Burt Church were transferred to the village, and the Methodist Episcopal Society formed, and a commodious building erected. However, in the summer of 1905, a handsome new church building was in course of erection, to be completed in the autumn of that year.

The New Waterford Methodist Episcopal Church was organized May 16, 1858, in Joseph Taylor's barn, by Rev. G. D. Kinnear. In March, 1859, a frame meeting house was built and dedicated by the presiding elder of the district, Rev. D. P. Mitchell. Rev. J. H. Wilson was pastor of the joint charge embracing New Waterford, Fairfield and Kemble.

About 1902 the organization of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Waterford built a new house of worship. Rev. George Uber served the congregations of New Waterford and Columbiana.

About 1816 a Sunday School was organized at New Waterford by Richard Dildine and John Ross. Two Presbyterian home missionaries

named Kohr and Rudibaugh secured an appointment and held services which were continued by others and not long after Rev. Thomas Hughes, of Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, was secured to preach to the settlers, the services being still held in the school house. In 1823 the building of a small meeting house was commenced, which was used for a year or two in an unfinished condition. Occasional services were held, but it was not until August 20, 1826, that the church was formally organized. Andrew Martin, Robert Martin, David Scott and David Hanna were the first ruling elders. Mr. Dildine continued pastor until 1850. In 1873 a new church edifice was built. The Rev. Mr. Kirkbride of Columbiana served this church in connection with his home charge. The membership was about 200.

The Presbyterian Church of East Palestine was organized March 5, 1842, Joseph Curry, Ralph Martin, R. J. Robinson and Thomas Hamilton being chosen members of the first session. For some years ministerial supplies were furnished by the presbytery. The original house of worship was built about the time of organization and remodeled in 1875. About 1895 an entirely new building replaced the old one.

An Associate Reform Presbyterian congregation was organized in August, 1842, the total membership at the organization being nine persons, viz: John Taggart, David Luke, Robert McFilamy, the Johnson family, Maria Vance, and Benjamin and Elizabeth Blackburn. Benjamin Blackburn and John Taggart were the first elders. The meetings were held in the old Presbyterian Church until 1853, when the society built a church of its own. In 1858 it became the United Presbyterian Church. The first settled pastor was Rev. Samuel Patterson, who gave one-third of his time—from 1849 to 1858. Other early pastors giving from one-half to two-thirds of their time were: Revs. Hugh Sturgeon, A. Y. Huston, and W. W. Curry. About 1900 the congregation built a commodious and substantial new church.

A class of the United Brethren in Christ was formed in the south-east part of the township about 1855. In 1857 a small frame church was built west of the village on a lot given by Thomas McCalla. A new house of worship was built by the congregation, in the village, in 1879. The church has been connected with the Middleton and Fairfield circuits.

Washington Township, adjoining Jefferson County, was settled in 1803 by George Clark. It was originally formed as Saline Township in

1816 but later some sections were apportioned to Carroll County and some taken from Wayne and Franklin townships.

The earliest settlers included James Sharp, Cornelies McLeest, William McLoughlin, who arrived from Scotland and whose son, Alexander, became the first mayor of Wellsville. John Farmer, a Quaker, Thomas Patterson, John Hart, Thomas and Martin Adams, Moses Marshall, John and James Ogle.

Salineville, its largest town, was laid out by James and John Farmer in 1839 and incorporated in 1848.

The township was rich in salt, it being discovered by the Indians, who observed wild animals at "licks" which they had found. This attracted deer and other game to the locality in great numbers and made the section unusually fine for hunting until the country lost its wild character. Wells were dug during these early days with considerable success. The Bursons, Anthony Roof and John Farmer were prominent in the salt industry.

Following the advent through the town of the C. & P. Railway in 1852 the place began to prosper. John Tasker, who later removed to East Liverpool, became its first mayor. Then followed the awakening of the coal industry, which ever since has been carried on with success. The pioneer coal men were James Penrose, John Thompson, and Mat. Brown.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Salineville was organized in 1840; the United Presbyterian Church was formed in 1837 or 1838; James Martin and Daniel D. McIntosh were the first elders; the Free Presbyterian Church became a unit on Jan. 28, 1850, John Thompson being the ruling elder; the Presbyterian Church was organized on May 19, 1864, with Joseph F. Williams and Edward Burnside as elders and Rev. Robert Hayes as initial pastor; the Disciples Church took definite form on Feb. 4, 1856, when 36 persons detached themselves from the Berea Church. In 1872, under the direction of Rev. P. J. McGuire, the Catholics of Salineville organized and built a brick church. The Primitive Methodists functioned from 1869 until sometime in the 80's, when the loss by removals of numerous members caused disorganization.

The only battle of the Civil War in Ohio was fought in Washington Township, back of Salineville, when the celebrated raider, Gen. John Morgan, was defeated by Union troops under Major Rue, who chased him for 100 miles across the state.

"Salt boiling" was in the early days an important industry. Salineville, where the industry thrived most largely, received its name from its salt wells. Salt at the beginning of the century was a precious commodity in the west, ranking with the luxuries of the pioneer days. It brought higher prices than even sugar and flour, since it had to be brought over the mountains from the East. Frequently the ruling price was \$5 a bushel, and even then the supply was often exhausted for weeks in the little settlements in the sparsely inhabited region. "Packing salt" over the mountains was a business much followed in those days by enterprising traders and until the salt spring of Columbiana County began to give up their yield, was attended with large profits. Stories are still told of the days when early settlers rode many miles to obtain a supply of salt, and prized it to an extent that in later years seemed ridiculous.

Salt springs were early found here and there throughout the southern part of the county, and finally settlers began making explorations, and boring wells for the precious staple. The industry quickly became profitable and was carried on for more than half a century, until the cheapness of the product shipped in from Michigan and New York State put an end to the business.

George James, who came to Salineville from Kentucky is said to have bored the first salt well in Columbiana County in 1809. He obtained a strong pressure of water with but little salt, though he drilled two wells, the first 300 feet (from which there was a strong flow of gas), and the second 900 feet. James Sharp sank three wells at about the same time. Several persons put down wells, but failed to find salt in sufficient quantities. In 1818 John Farmer, who had come to Salineville from New Garden, Hanover Township, bought three abandoned wells that had been put down by three brothers named Burson, and went into the salt business on a large scale. Farmer caught the business at its high tide, and, having considerable capital to invest, made money. The industry reached its height in the vicinity of Salineville about 1835, at which time there were 20 producing wells along Little Yellow Creek. At that time Farmer's output was more than 50 barrels a week, and he had meantime been joined by his son, James Farmer, later prominent in the development of the coal interests around Salineville, and in the building of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. Farmer continued the business until 1853, when he sold it to Isaac Kirk, who operated the wells with more or less success until 1865, when the business ceased to be profitable about Salineville.

The business had decreased rapidly after 1835, however, the State reports for 1841 showing but eight salt wells in operation in the county, with a production of 2,800 barrels of salt yearly. Notwithstanding this apparent decline of the industry, a company formed in 1866, composed of about 30 men, most of them from New Lisbon, abandoned a search for oil in that year and turned their attention to the manufacture of salt. The company had been organized to test the rumored oil deposits along the middle fork of Little Beaver Creek, a short distance northwest of New Lisbon. At about 687 feet depth salt water was struck, and simultaneously a strong vein of gas. The gas and salt water shot up 100 feet above the surface, the gushing process continuing for several days. The search for oil was abandoned, and the manufacture of salt was continued for many years successfully. While the well continued to flow, for about two years, the yield of salt was 15 barrels a day. Then for several years the gas was used for fuel under the boiler, and by the pumping process the yield of salt was increased to 30 barrels a day. The company dissolved in a few years, but R. G. Eells continued to operate the plant with good success until almost 1880, that being the last production of salt in Columbiana County. Peter Young was president of the company; John A. Myers, secretary and Baltzer Brown, James Starr, R. G. Eells and J. A. Morron among the stockholders. Several salt wells were bored during the 40's and 50's between East Liverpool and Wellsville, but the industry never proved successful. In 1880 the county was accredited with nine producing wells, and the production was given at 43,800 bushels. In the following year, 1881, only one well was in operation.

Wayne Township, five miles square, has twenty-five sections and adjoins Centre Township. Through it flows the west fork of Beaver Creek and is much cut up by the numerous streams flowing into it. The surface is rough.

Originally of 36 sections it lost five to Washington and six to Franklin townships when Carroll County was organized. It was organized in 1806.

The township was settled in 1802 when Adam Poe, father of the fighting Poe brothers, Aaron Hull, James Hoge, Patrick McKaig, the Sheehans, Armstrongs and Hutchinsons arrived in it. Aaron Hull is believed to have arrived in the locality a few months ahead of the others.

William Crafton is said to have owned the first grain cradle in the

township and John McLeest the initial cart and wagon within its confines. John T. Parker was the first justice of the peace within its borders with Patrick McKaig and Thomas Roseburg following.

Prior to the rural free delivery Gavers and West Beaver were post-office points.

Jean Meister and Gottlob Northdurft, two early French settlers, enjoyed the distinction of having served in European wars under Napoleon Bonaparte. Daniel Lindesmith was greatly noted as a hunter and expert rifle shot.

The Bethel Presbyterian Church was in existence in 1818 under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Robertson. In 1823 it was formally organized. Lebanon U. P. Church was formed in 1831 with the Rev. James Brown as the first pastor.

Robert Fleming was the first postmaster at Gavers and William Phillips at West Beaver.

West Township, possessing a rolling and hilly surface, is drained by the Mahoning River on the north and the Big Sandy on the south and the tributaries of the Tuscarawas on the south and west. It had 36 sections and was organized in 1816. Michael Sanor, a soldier who served under Washington in the Revolution, was the first settler in 1804. He had eleven children and John Ruff closely followed him with thirteen.

Other early settlers included Henry King, David Smith, John Hahn, and Isaac Davis. The families of William Harrison, John Freed and John Hahn, Jr., came to Section 13 in 1807.

The oldest hamlet in the township is New Alexander. It was platted in 1812 by about 20 acres of land owned by David Smith. It was on the old stage line for years. John Ritz operated a hotel in 1818 in the place which he called the Black Bear.

Chamberburg was laid out on Dec. 20, 1828. The proprietors were David Myers, George Ball, and William McMillan. It, too, was on the old stage line, three miles west of New Alexander. Until it was destroyed by fire in 1830 Samuel Miller kept a hotel in the place. J. D. Koffel then built and maintained a hotel in the hamlet.

East Rochester was platted in December of 1834 by J. G. Williard, under the proprietorship of Thomas Emmons and Isaac Davis. Previously on the site a postoffice known as Emmons Corners had been maintained. Additions to the place were made by George Sloan in 1854 and 1862.

The town became a depot point of importance with the building of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railway through the village in 1852. Joseph Coulson, postmaster, became the first station agent. The town has steadily progressed with the years. In 1925 Ralph W. Emmons, a descendant of the original owner, became state representative to the Ohio Legislature from Columbiana County and as such made possible the installation of the municipal court in East Liverpool.

Lynchburg was laid out on Dec. 4, 1834, the original landowners being Eli Wickersham and Amos Preston. An addition was added the same year by Amos Preston, William Hall and Phillip Wickersham. It was named after Lynchburg, Va. It was platted by reason of the building of the Big Sandy and Beaver Canal and did not thrive longer than that venture.

Moultrie was platted on Feb. 7, 1853. The survey was made by J. G. Williare. John Foulks owned the land. Hon. Daniel W. Crist, music publisher, caused a great business in its postoffice for a number of years.

Bayard was laid out in April, 1852, under the direction of James Farmer and Cyrus Prentiss, owners of the land. It became the junction point of the Cleveland and Pittsburg division and the Tuscarawas branch of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Religious activity began as early as 1810 when worship was had in log structures. The Society of the Friends and Plains Disciples Church blazed the trail and were followed by the Presbyterians, Methodists and Lutherans. The Mennonites flourished for a period after 1840. About the same time Bible Christians had a society in the township. Later they changed their name to "Christians." In 1870 they built a church at New Alexander. In turn the various churches have grown with the neighborhoods. The schools have also kept pace with other developments. Saw and grist mills were early industries. Farming has been continuously good throughout the township.

Yellow Creek Township joins Liverpool on the Ohio River, is of irregular shape and contains 23 sections. Because the Big and Little Yellow creeks cross its borders it was given the same name. Coal, stone and fire clay abound.

The township was formed in 1805. Part of it was given to Jefferson County when Carroll County was formed. The territory comprising it was originally owned by a surveyor named Robert Johnson as a liquida-

tion of a debt owed him by the United States Government. He sold 350 acres to James Clark of Pennsylvania who transferred the major part of his purchase to his son-in-law, William Wells, who located on it in 1797 or 1798. Mr. Clark later removed to the remainder of his land prior to 1800 and became a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1809 and lived on his farm until he was 104 years of age.

Part of the "Scotch Settlement" is in Yellow Creek Township. Wells-ville is the chief place in the township.

Perry Township, composed of sixteen sections, is the center one in the northern tier. Its surface is gently rolling. It has few and small streams. It was named for Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of the Battle of Lake Erie. In 1806 Samuel Davis, of Pennsylvania, settled in what is now Salem. He cleared up a fine farm and devoted a portion of it to the Society of Friends, he being an ardent devotee of temperance.

The township was organized in 1832. Its history is practically that of Salem, which was an incorporated village before the township had been erected.

Liverpool Township borders the Ohio River just across from West Virginia. Its history is virtually that of East Liverpool.

CHAPTER V.

LISBON.

COUNTY SEAT—LOCATION—FIRST SETTLER—FIRST LOG COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—
POWDER MILL—EARLY SETTLERS—OFFICERS—FIRST TANNERY—PIONEER
MERCHANTS—MANUFACTURERS—FIRST SCHOOL—FIRST POSTOFFICE—NEWS-
PAPERS—BAND—CHURCHES—SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL—PANIC OF 1837—
REVIVAL OF INDUSTRIES—RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION—NEW LISBON CHANGED
TO LISBON—NOTABLE MEN.

Lisbon, the county seat of Columbiana County, is located in Center Township, ten miles south of Salem, eighteen miles north of East Liverpool and sixteen miles north of Wellsville. It lies in a beautiful valley, surrounded by partially wooded hills and is drained by the middle fork of Beaver Creek.

The town was originally settled by Lewis Kinney early in the nineteenth century. He built a cabin where the Arter tannery was afterwards erected and proceeded to found the village which he named New Lisbon on Feb. 16, 1803.

In the fall of that year he donated lots for county buildings, erected a log court house and jail for which he received the sum of \$150. In 1805 he sold the plot on which he had first settled to John Arter. The latter became major of the First Battalion of Columbiana County Militia, which was first mustered in 1806, and served in the State Senate from 1808 to 1813. He later removed to Missouri.

The log court house was used until 1816 when a brick edifice replaced it. In 1871 the present brick and stone structure was built and used for some time before the second one utilized was razed.

In 1808 William Slater, who lived east of New Lisbon and operated a powder mill, purchased a part of the Kinney tract and proceeded to

lay out an addition of out-lots on the west of the town's original plat. Thus its growth was slow, but steady. In 1809 the place contained more than 60 houses, a number being of brick and stone. The population consisted of thrifty, law-abiding citizens who emanated from Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Among the early settlers were General Rezin Beall, William and Daniel Harbaugh, John Arter, Jacob Shawke, Dr. Horace Potter, Fisher A. Blockson, Jacob Hostetter, John Watson, the Smalls, Thompsons, Indleys, Springers, Holland Green, George Crowl, Martin Helman, Rev. Clement Vallandingham, the Richardsons, Briggses and others whose descendants are or have been residents of the city.

General Reasin Beall became recorder or clerk and treasurer on July 26, 1803 and clerk of courts in 1810. He commanded the Second Brigade of the Ohio Militia. In 1815 he removed to Wooster, Ohio, where he represented the district in the 13th Congress of the United States.

Daniel Harbaugh established the first tannery in the village in 1804 with John Arter buying the same in 1805; Jacob Shawke was the first village blacksmith within its confines; Dr. Horace Patter qualified as the initial physician in the new town and Fisher A. Blocksom was the original lawyer to practice in it. He came to Lisbon on horseback through the forest, served for several years as prosecuting attorney, was representative to the General Assembly from 1826 to 1828 inclusive and again from 1831 to 1833. He was State Senator from 1847 to 1851 and practiced his profession until 1852. He remained a resident of the town until Dec. 14, 1876 when he passed away at more than ninety-five years of age.

Jacob Hostetter, of Switzerland, engaged first in clock and watch making in 1805. David Hostetter the following year opened the first tavern in the town. John Small, in 1806, was the first gun-maker. The first county sheriff was Jacob Watson, Jr., son of Jacob Watson, Sr. Michael Stock pioneered in wagon making and Rev. Clement Vallandingham became the first minister in the corporate limits, he settling in the town immediately after his marriage in May of 1807 and being ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church on June 24 of that year which position he held until his demise on October 21, 1839.

In 1808 William D. Lepper settled in the town and established the first newspaper in the county, The Ohio Patriot. Gideon Hughes, arriving the same year, erected an iron furnace, northwest of the town which

was the first in the state and pioneered an industry which has given employment to thousands and caused an investment of millions of dollars. The ruins of this plant are still visible.

In 1810 William Clapsaddle became the town's first tinner which ultimately paved the way for the mammoth tin mill later operated in the community.

The first dry goods merchants in the town were Joseph Stibbs, David Graham and Thomas Cox, who transacted business at near what is now the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets. In early days Indians blockaded the section near these early store houses. Other early merchants were Martin and William Helman, George Endley, Holland Green, Benjamin Hanna, John Briggs, Joseph Richardson and others. The town being on the state road running west and those leading to Salem, Steubenville, East Liverpool and Canfield to the north and south, it became an important busy center during the old wagoning days.

The town's first school house was of logs with clapboard roof and erected on the North Market Street hill, then a beautiful grove of white-oak saplings. David Wilson was the first teacher. He died of fever in 1808. Reuben P. McNamee succeeded him. He later became County Commissioner. Rev. Thomas Rigdon, a Baptist preacher, and later county representative, also taught the school which later was supplanted by a hewed-log school building. In this structure John Whitacre, DeLorma Brooks, Thomas Morrel and David McKinley, grandfather of President McKinley also taught. Robert Whitacre and John G. Williard, both later county officials, were numbered among the teachers. The last teacher in the old building was David Anderson who for 37 years served Lisbon residents as an instructor of their youths. In September, 1840, the hewed-log room was abandoned and a building on West Walnut Street rented for school purposes.

Among other eminent teachers and superintendents of the Lisbon schools were: William Travis, Reuben McMillan, Henry C. McCook, T. M. T. McCoy, I. P. Hole and R. W. Taylor.

In 1814 John Weistling, a German, established the first drug store in the town; the first grocery establishment was conducted by George Graham at an early date. The first bank was the Columbiana bank, its directors being elected on March 7, 1814. Martin Holman was appointed president; Elderkin Potter, cashier and Fisher A. Blocksom, attorney.

The New Lisbon postoffice was established in 1809 with William Harbaugh as postmaster. He maintained it in his saddler shop. He was succeeded by his partner, Capt. Thomas Rowland, who gave way in 1812, when he joined the army, to Fisher A. Blocksom. George Endley became postmaster in 1815 and was followed by David Begges.

Published first in 1808 as a German newspaper by William D. Lepper, a native of Hanover, Germany, The Ohio Patriot appeared as an English periodical in 1809. Mr. Lepper continued its issue until 1833. But a four-column sheet at the outset it was increased to five by the time it was sold to Joseph Cabell, who further enlarged it. Messers Hertzell and Gregg owned and issued it from 1835 to 1839. Then it was purchased by William D. Morgan, who was its editor and publisher until 1852 when William H. Gill attained it and added to its size. Matthew Johnson became the owner in 1857 and was succeeded the following year by Thomas S. Woods, who conducted it until his death in 1867 when his brother, Robert G. Woods continued its publication until his own passing in 1873. For a year or two George H. Vallandigham and others had it in charge when it became the property of William S. Potts.

In later years it was published by Paul Crawford and others. On or about Sept. 1, 1923 the plant was sold to a stock company of Columbiana County citizens and the paper made over into a daily with James White, of Pittsburg, Pa., but originally of East Liverpool, as editor and manager. The departure was unsuccessful, however, and the paper, one of the oldest in Ohio, was discontinued in the summer of 1924.

By 1926 Lisbon had but two papers: The semi-weekly Buckeye State with D. H. Frew as editor and general manager and the Evening Journal which for several years was published as a daily under the same management.

The New Lisbon Gazette was Lisbon's second paper. It was first issued in 1826 by Robert Fee. It existed but six months.

The Columbiana County American and New Lisbon Free Press was the third paper brought out in the county seat. Its initial issue was in June, 1827. It was owned by William Campbell. In 1827 Daniel Harbaugh became the owner with John Watt as editor. The paper's name was changed to The Western Palladium. In 1835 Nathaniel Mitchell purchased the paper. In 1839 G. W. Harper and S. Corbett became its owners. In 1842 they disposed of it to Joseph Wilkinson who issued it until 1854 when it was absorbed by The Buckeye State.

In 1848 *The Ocean Wave*, a temperance paper, was published for six months by H. C. Trunick. In March, 1832, *The Aurora* an anti-slavery and temperance paper, was presented by John Frost, but it was discontinued in 1856.

In 1852 a young lawyer, R. D. Hartshorn, began the publication of *The Buckeye State*. Two years later he purchased *The Western Palladium* and merged it with *The Buckeye State*. He sold it in 1856 to Robert C. Wilson. After his death in 1863 his son, James Wilson, carried on until he also died in 1866. G. I. Young then became the owner until his passing while a member of the State Legislature in 1871. His widow was the publisher for the ensuing few years when she disposed of it to Ed. F. Moore and P. C. Young. The former took over the latter's interests in 1875 and continued its publication until *The Buckeye Publishing Company* purchased it in 1901.

In 1865 J. D. Briggs founded *The Merchants' Journal*, but it soon suspended.

James K. Frew launched the *New Lisbon Journal* in April, 1867, and successfully conducted for many years.. He was finally succeeded by his son, D. Howard Frew, who afterwards sold it to Messers. Hinchliffe and Moffatt. Moffatt soon purchased Hinchcliffe's interest and in turn sold back to D. H. Frew. The Journal was finally consolidated with *The Buckeye State*.

In 1898 *The Republican Leader* was discontinued by George Redway, who purchased it from John Kirk and others who established it in 1892.

Edmund Hays operated the town's first grist mill. It was destroyed by fire in 1845 while owned by Daniel Harbaugh.

The town had a band in 1813 which was composed of the following musicians: William Hellman and John Clapsaddle, violinists; John Crafts, flutist while William D. Lepper played the piccolo and Dr. John D. Gloss the triangle. The second band was formed in 1832 with Joseph Way, clarinet and leader; David Schultz, C. F. Helman, A. J. Begges, William Collier, John Beaumont and Hiram Medill, clarinets; Ed. F. Lepper and Frank Richardson, bugles; Robert Hanna, Jacob Ewing, Adam Endley and Edward Collier, flutes; James McElroy and J. Casper, bassoons; William A. Hoover and Matthias Nace, violins; Thomas Small and Thomas Beaumont, French horns; William Trill, trombone; Samuel J. Hoover, ophicleide and Patrick Murphy, bass drum.

The first elephant that was ever seen in the town arrived during 1820.

The early settlers were principally Presbyterians and German Lutherans. In the former faith the first baptism was noted, that of James, son of Davidson and Agnes Filson. The first Presbyterian Church was erected in 1814, just west of the present jail. In 1841 a new edifice was erected on the site of the present church which was built as the result of a fire damaging the second structure.

Not until 1833 did the German Lutherans erect a house of worship. Before that they attended worship in the old courthouse. Then a brick structure was erected on Washington Street.

After three years of worship in various homes the Society of Friends built a small meeting house on Jefferson Street. They became inactive years ago, however.

In 1812 the Cavanistic Baptist Church was formed and a frame meeting house was built at High and Jefferson streets in 1815. The Baptist Society ceased to exist in 1827 and the members merged with the Disciples. Another church was built by the latter in 1841.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Lisbon in 1822 it was recognized by the Beaver circuit three years previously. The place of meeting was a small frame house west of the Arter's tannery. In 1826 a brick building was erected on the hill east of Market Street which was replaced by a building on the southwest corner of the square. Then was erected in later years the present church building used by the denomination.

In an old log house five United Presbyterians worshipped in 1829. On April 28, 1839 the brick Methodist Church on High Street was purchased by the organization. On Jan. 1, 1860 the Walnut Street Church was built. The congregation has steadily grown with the years and been a strong factor in the religious life of the city.

The Methodist Protestant Church began activities in the village in 1831. A Chestnut street house was first used. The White Church on the square was built in 1837, but in 1848 the organization became extinct as did the Wesleyan Methodists in 1842 after a brief period of activity.

Though services were held intermittently from 1847 on, no organization was affected by the Protestant Episcopal Church until 1863. The meetings were first held in the German Church and then in the courthouse until 1876. Then a neat chapel was erected on Walnut Street.

The Roman Catholics erected a building for worship on West Chestnut Street though there were a few members of the denomination in the city for a long time previously.

Among the noted divines who have preached in New Lisbon was the eminent but eccentric Lorenzo Dow, who, in 1817, held forth eloquently to vast audiences in a beautiful grove of sugar trees at the foot of Market Street.

Religious life in Lisbon has steadily developed in later years until its churches, members and ministers in all denominations have a firm and compelling stand as outstanding and useful parts of the various denominations in which they are numbered.

The Sandy and Beaven Canal Company was incorporated on Jan. 11, 1826 and amended on March 9, 1830. Work on the project which was to have connected the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio River with Bolivar on the Ohio canal, thus making a connection with Portsmouth and intervening points on the south and Cleveland and intermediate sections on the north was begun on Nov. 24, 1834 when Attorney Elderkin Potter turned over with his own hands the initial earth and later delivered an address in which he pictured the potentialities of the departure of the waterway of sixty miles that would link points 45 miles apart on a straight line.

The panic of 1837 caused a cessation of the labor thus initiated and the completion was not reached until 1846, twenty years after the incorporation was made. On Oct. 24 of that year the first boat was run over it and reached New Lisbon under the command of Captain Dunn. Great rejoicing followed. Its early failure was a disastrous blow to the town, particularly since it had refused connection with the later C. & P. railway which, after touching Wellsville, was afterwards continued through East Liverpool to Pittsburg.

Retarded progress and lethargy marked the town until after the Civil War when the Niles and New Lisbon railway was constructed. It was opened in 1866. Then began the operation of factories in which the native clays were utilized. A cement plant was built, extensive stone quarry operations begun and the opening of many small coal mines started. Later was built the Pittsburg, Marion and Chicago, afterwards known as the Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western railroad which became a part of the Wabash system. It stimulated industrial activities in all

lines and the town grew and prospered. In 1894 a bonus of \$50,000 was raised among the citizens which brought to the community a large tin mill. Then followed the erection of a pottery, the Thomas Knob Works, manufacturers of porcelain, and gradually the town took on with constant business additions its present commercial dimensions.

On Jan. 17, 1895 the citizens agreed to file an application with the Common Pleas court for a change in the name of the city to Lisbon which was done, the prefix "New" being dropped after a century's use.

Lisbon has turned out more than its share of men who have become prominent nationally for their capabilities in various lines. Though his parents lived in the town President William McKinley was born just without the county in Niles, Ohio. Opposite the grandstand of the old baseball park on East Walnut Street was the home of his mother, Nancy Allison. It was built of logs in 1808, but later was covered with weather boarding. The home of his parents and the iron furnace which his father operated were situated on the Little Beaver Creek and along the Sandy and Beaver Canal.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna was born in New Lisbon on Sept. 24, 1837. He attended its public schools until the age of 15 when he accompanied his father, Dr. Leonard Hanna to Cleveland where he soon began the industrial and political activity that made his name a household word throughout the country until his passing away in 1904.

Justice John H. Clark, who succeeded Charles Evans Hughes on the Supreme Court bench when the latter was nominated for the presidency in 1916 was born in New Lisbon in 1857 and with the late C. S. Speaker, who also made a notable record as lawyer within the county, shared the distinction of being bachelors. Justice Clark, though he has resigned from the bench, is still active in his labors for world peace in the interest of which he recently began a tour around the world.

Judge Robert W. Taylor, though he was born in Youngstown, lived the greater portion of his life in Lisbon. As a resident he was for years representative of his district in Congress, making a record there that was in keeping with the high standard which his eminent predecessor had made before becoming governor of Ohio and president of the United States.

During the Civil War the name of Clement Laird Vallandigham was known throughout the north and the south. In the former it was exe-



crated as that of a traitor and in the latter extolled as a friend of constitutional liberty as represented in the doctrine of states' rights. He was born in New Lisbon, July 29, 1820. He had been educated in Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., and, in 1845, was the youngest member of the Ohio legislature, a boy of 25. He easily became the Democratic leader of the body. In 1847 he removed to Dayton and became part owner and editor of the Western Empire; while also practising law he served from 1858 to 1863 in Congress. He returned to Ohio and following bold utterances against the actions of the government was deported to the south. He later found safety in Canada from where he consented, in the fall of 1863 to run for governor of Ohio against John Brough who defeated him decisively. The war over he returned to the practice of law and was accidentally, but fatally, wounded in the court room at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1871 as he was demonstrating during a trial the use of the gun that had been used in the murder that was being considered.

No less prominent than his son was Mr. Vallandingham's father, the Rev. Clement Vallandingham, who settled in New Lisbon in 1808. He immediately took charge of the Presbyterian activities in the town and vicinity. For years he and the Rev. Mr. Hughes had charge of the church at Calcutta also. The former was said to be a minister for saints and the latter for the sinners. Later, Rev. Vallandingham founded the Presbyterian Church in Salem. He was ever given to punctuality in his labors and frequently swam his horse through streams in order to make his appointments on time.

Gen. Anson G. McCook, member of the The Fighting McCooks who later removed to New York City, served several years in Congress as a representative from one of its districts and was also for a time secretary of the United States Senate.

The McCook family were on intimate terms with Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton, of Steubenville.

Another of the Dr. John McCook branch of this notable family was Maj.-Gen. Edward Moody McCook. He was born in New Lisbon on June 15, 1833. He went to the Pike's Peak region to practice law, was in the Kansas legislature before the division of the territory. He resigned from the army to become minister from the United States to the Sandwich Islands. He was subsequently twice appointed governor of Colorado territory by President Grant.

Another son, Rev. Henry C. McCook was born in New Lisbon on July 3, 1837, became a private soldier and chaplain, but finally returned to his church in Clinton, Ill. He subsequently became a great naturalist, being an authority on ants and spiders which gave him European standing and acclaim. He was also the author of "The Latimers," a book based on pioneer life in Western Pennsylvania during the period of "The Whiskey Rebellion."

Commander Roderick Sheldon McCook, U. S. N., was born in New Lisbon, March 10, 1839. He graduated from the Naval Academy in Annapolis in 1859. He brought home a prize slaver that had been captured and performed meritorious service during the Civil War.

John James McCook, born in New Lisbon on February 4, 1843, served as a lieutenant in the First Virginia Regiment during the Civil War. Though educated as a physician he became an Episcopal minister and as such was long professor of modern languages in Trinity College of Hartford, Conn.

Of the Major Daniel McCook branch of this illustrious family he himself did yeoman service in enlisting men for the Civil War and subsequently lost his life in the Battle of Buffington Island when an attempt was made to stop the rebel raider, Gen. John Morgan. Of his several sons, Gen. Robert Latimer McCook was born in New Lisbon, Dec. 28, 1827. After a notable service he was slain by guerillas while he was in a hospital van suffering from a wound. His assassination aroused the North greatly. Maj.-Gen. Alex Dowell McCook was born on a farm near New Lisbon, April 22, 1831. He commanded the Twentieth Army Corps and the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland. He later served in the regular army and was stationed at Denver, Col. Other members of this family were born in Carrollton, Ohio.

Major J. H. Wallace, a notable lawyer of the city, was declared the winner over Major William McKinley for Congress in 1882. The Garretson family were also leading residents of the city. Hiram Garretson, following his removal to Cleveland, became the American representative to the Vienna Exposition when he accompanied the crowned heads of Europe in a special inspection thereof. The London Times, in describing this pageant declared that "The American Commissioner was the most kingly looking man in the procession." His son, Gen. George Garretson,

served with distinction in the Spanish-American War and had a fine record as a business man.

John J. Morgan, who practised law in Lisbon for a period following 1840, later represented this country in Brazil; after nine years of legal activity in the town, 1830 to 1839, E. T. Merrick removed to Louisiana where he served with distinction on the supreme court bench of that state. Andrew W. Loomis practiced law in the town from 1825 for several years when he removed to Pittsburg and became one of the Smoky City's leading lawyers. As such he was chosen to deliver the oration on the one hundredth anniversary of Braddock's defeat on Nov. 25, 1858. Previous to his removal he served the district in Congress. Charles D. Coffin filled the unexpired term of Loomis when the latter resigned. He subsequently removed to Cincinnati where he was elevated to the bench.

In the pioneer days, George Graham located in New Lisbon in 1807, he coming from New York. One of his sons was prominently connected in later years with the American Bible Society. In the third generation, William T. Graham became head of the American Tin Plate Company and Rev. Joseph P. Graham, a missionary to India.

Lisbon's population in 1920 was 3,113.

CHAPTER VI.

SALEM.

(By Ralph W. Hawley.)

FOUNDED IN 1800—A CITY OF HOME OWNERS—A FAVORABLE LOCATION—FIRST
SETTLERS—VILLAGE LAID OUT IN 1807—FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE—FIRST
HOUSES—TOWN INCORPORATED—ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—ANTI-SLAVERY
MOVEMENT—EDWIN COPPOCK—FRIENDS CHURCH—PRESBYTERIANS—BAP-
TISTS—EPISCOPALIANS—CHRISTIANS—CATHOLICS—EVANGELICAL CHURCH—
CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST—A. M. E. ZION—ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Founded 125 years ago, and laid out as a village 120 years ago, Salem has builded well, and through her conservative career has kept pace with the progress of time until in 1926 she can look back over a long line of achievements without apology. Second only to East Liverpool as Columbiana County's largest city, Salem with its 12,000 population has grown steadily as a city of diversified industries, knowing no boom times and no periods of serious deflation.

A city of home-owners, its beautifully-shaded streets and well-kept lawns bespeaking its civic pride stand as an enduring monument to the peace-loving Quakers or Friends who were its early settlers and whose influence predominated for so many years and even today is still a potent factor in this thriving little city.

Situated in Perry Township, the northern-most township in the county and bordering on Mahoning County, Salem is an industrial center and likewise a market for the rich agricultural lands which surround it, mid-way between Cleveland and Pittsburg. It is on the east and west and north and south state market routes and likewise the national highway extending from east to west. Having in the early days been an important stage-coach station, it finds itself today not only the terminus of two interurban electric lines—the Youngstown & Ohio River Railway

Co. and the Stark Electric Railway Co.—as well as an important station on the Ft. Wayne division of the Pennsylvania railroad, with connections to the Erie railroad, but also a busy center of motor bus traffic on several interurban lines, extending east and west and north and south.

The first settler of whom there is any record was Elisha Schooley, who came from Virginia in 1801 and settled on section 32, which later became the southwest corner of the village of Salem, Jacob Painter, also of Virginia, came in 1802 and in 1803 Samuel Smith, Samuel Davis, Jonas Cattell, Elisha Hunt and John Webb located here. Levi Jennings, Abram Warrington, Job Cook, John Strawn, Zadok Street, Joel Sharp, Michael Stratton, Jonathan Stanley, Jonathan Evans, Isreal Gaskill, Thomas Stanley and James Tolerton, some of these men accompanied by their families, arrived within the next four or five years. In about 1806 Zadok Street's son, John, bought an acre of land from John Strawn, at what is now the corner of Roosevelt Avenue and Depot Street, and upon this plot he built a log dwelling and storeroom and opened, according to George D. Hunt, historian of earlier years, the first store in the village.

The first settlers brought with them the social and domestic customs of their native places. From Pennsylvania came the Barbers, Blackburns, Boones, Burns, Cattells, Cooks, Davises, Englands, Evans, Heacocks, Hunts, Jennings, Straughans (Strawns) Thomases and many others, more than from any other state. From New Jersey came the Balls, Frenches, Streets, Gaskills, Hilliards, Tests and Warringtons. From Virginia came the Fawcetts, Holloways, Painters, Stranleys, Schooleys and the Wrights. From Maryland came the Bentleys, Silvers, Webbs and Zimmermans. After the settlement was started others came from other states and some from foreign lands—England, Scotland and Ireland.

These hardy pioneers found a vast wilderness, inhabited by Indians and plenty of wild animals. There were lots of deer, wild turkeys, bears, wolves, etc. The Indians were good to them, and there ever were peaceful relations between the settlers and the Red Men.

The village of Salem was laid out in 1806, the original plat being recorded on May 6 of that year. The plat was made and the first town lots sold by John Straughan and Zadok Street. The village was named after Salem, New Jersey, from which place the Street family had migrated. Other plats were made soon after, lots sold readily and houses were built in, for those early days, quick succession.

In 1807 the first Friends meeting house was built. It was a log structure. But in 1808 Samuel Davis donated two acres on the north side of Main Street and Israel Gaskill the same amount on the south side, for sites for a meeting house and a graveyard. In 1808 and '09 a new Friends meeting house was built on the allotment on the south side of Main Street.

Mack's History says of Salem in 1809: "Coming from the south the first house was Israel Gaskill's, situated where Zadok Street's now stands on Lisbon Street (now Lincoln Avenue). The log cabin of Samuel Davis could be seen to the northwest. Turning into Main Street the first building was Price Blake's log cabin, used as an inn. Adjoining it was the Friends meeting house of brick; further west lived Zadok Street in a log cabin in which he kept a store. Robert French lived on the north side of Main Street and James and Barzilli French lived northward about a mile. John Straughan's home was on the south side of Main Street. Johnathan Evans lived just east of Gaskill's."

The town of Salem was incorporated by act of assembly, passed January 8, 1830. In 1842 it contained a population of 1,000. The town government then consisted of a president, a recorder and five trustees. John Campbell was the first president.

Back in the 30's, 40's and 50's Salem was known as headquarters of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and, what was not a matter of general publicity then, but sub rosa, a station on the "underground railroad." The Anti-Slavery Bugle, published here for many years, was, during its existence, known as the organ of the society. The walls of the old Town Hall—which is still standing on Main Street and serving its purpose as it has done for more than 75 years as the municipal building—have many times resounded to the voices of such advocates of universal freedom as William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglass, Cassius M. Clay, Abby Kelly, Parker Pillsbury, John Pierpont, and many lesser lights which shone during the troublous times prior to the Civil War of 1861-65.

The old Hicksite Friends Church, which still stands at the corner of Ellsworth Avenue and Green Street, and "Liberty Hall," also on Ellsworth Avenue, near the old church, which was years ago remodeled and partially rebuilt for a residence, also were rendered historic by their having furnished meeting places for the anti-slavery agitators of those days,

or "Abolitionists" as they were more commonly called. The remodeled "Liberty Hall" was for many years the residence of the late Dr. J. M. Hole, in his day a prominent anti-slavery worker.

The dust of Edwin Coppock, one of the famous John Brown raiders, who had been a resident of the vicinity of Salem, and who came of Quaker stock, rests in Hope Cemetery, and helps to render that old, but now improved and handsome burying ground, historic.

The rescue from a life of bondage, and escape usually across the border to Canada, of many a fugitive slave, was aided and abetted by the townspeople of Salem during the days when the town was known as a station on the "underground railroad." Such incidents are remembered by some of Salem's older residents even yet. On one occasion, some time before the war, when the anti-slavery feeling was running high here and in other parts of the north, information came from a member of the anti-slavery society or a sympathizer in its work, then in a northern city, that a young slave girl was being taken through by her master and mistress on their way south, and that the train which bore the party would be due in Salem at a certain hour on that day. There was an Ohio law at that time prohibiting the carrying of slaves into bondage over Ohio railroads, but no such prohibition existed in Pennsylvania and some other states. Forthwith a force of about 30 men was raised in Salem and marched to the Ft. Wayne station to rescue the young slave. A detail was made from the company to board the train on its arrival, and another to uncouple the car containing the party and to stand guard outside. The train arriving on time, the squad of men designated for the duty, sprang aboard, and obtained possession of the girl without any resistance on the part of her reputed owners. The latter simply offered a formal protest. It was said, however, that a secret agent afterwards visited Salem and endeavored to obtain a clue to the "fugitive" but failed. She was kept in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Joel MacMillan, and in other Salem homes for a number of years. The girl, who was about 14 years old when rescued, was given the name of Abby Kelly Salem, and lived for many years in the city to which she owed her freedom, and whose name she bore.

A carpenter shop, about 18 by 48 feet in size, was built by Samuel Reynolds, about the year 1840, the upper room of which was used as a general meeting place of the people of the town for the discussion of all

manner of subjects. When the anti-slavery question came to be so warmly discussed in the churches that difficulties arose, and the churches and schoolhouses were closed to the defenders of "universal brotherhood," they went to the room over the carpenter shop. This building was christened "Liberty Hall" and was the cradle of the society which was evolved from that whirlpool of opinion caused by the counter currents of thought respecting the slavery question. For many years it was kept as a place for discussions and caucus meetings and within it a course of lectures was planned in which some of the best talent of the country was engaged. In June, 1845, the largest church in Salem was closed against Abby Kelly, the abolitionist lecturer. The trustees of the church gave as the reason for their refusal: "We think the principles of the lecturer are dangerous to our common country."

A number of fugitives from the south, after obtaining their freedom through the interposition of Salem people, became lifelong residents of this place.

The home of Joel S. Bonsall was one of many which were made a place for refuge and safety for slaves fleeing from bondage to the liberty which they deemed was their God-given right. They would be sheltered and hidden during the day, and then during the following night helped on to another place of refuge, or sub-station on the "underground." Joel MacMillan, James Bonaty, Charles Grisell, James Barnaby, Dr. Stanton, Dr. Carey, Dr. John Whinnery, Allen Boyle, William Silver, Benjamin Hawley and many others, most of them members of the Society of Friends, participated in this humane movement.

One of the leading spirits in the anti-slavery movement in Salem—and he won a national reputation for his work in the cause—was Marius R. Robinson. Having been a student at Oberlin College, and imbibed the spirit of abolitionism, he became a resident of Salem and was for a number of years editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle. M. R. Robinson Council No. 350, Royal Arcanum, of Salem was organized in 1879. It was named for him. Oliver Johnson, also a well-known worker in the anti-slavery cause, who edited the Bugle, for several years while a resident of Salem, was also author of the book, "Garrison and His Times."

Salem and its immediate vicinity furnished more than one person who proved himself willing to suffer martyrdom, if need be, to the cause of human freedom. Edwin and Barclay Coppock were born near Salem,



CITY HOSPITAL, SALEM, OHIO



WORLD WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING, SALEM

of Quaker parentage, and early imbibed the doctrine of universal liberty. Edwin, the elder of the brothers, suffered the death penalty with John Brown, with whom he was taken as the arsenal in Harper's Ferry, on the charge of insurrection against the state of Virginia. Barclay, too, was one of the band of "Osawatomie," as he was called when they made their famous raid into the Old Dominion for the express purpose of freeing the slaves of the state. But he with some others escaped capture.

Sometime after the execution of Edwin Coppock his body was brought to Salem and buried in Hope Cemetery. Joshua Coppock, uncle of the young man, brought the body home. The day after its arrival at Mr. Coppock's house, in Butler Township, there were over 2,000 visitors to the little farm house; and such a funeral had never been seen in Columbiana County as was given to this young man who had fallen a victim in the defense of what he deemed a sacred principle. At the edge of one of the main drives in Hope Cemetery stands a plain sandstone shaft, about eight feet in height, bearing the simple inscription: "EDWIN COPPOCK."

As the organ of the "Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society," afterwards the "Western Anti-Slavery Society," the Anti-Slavery Bugle was started in June, 1845, in New Lisbon, where the first half dozen numbers were printed, after which it was removed to Salem, and this was thenceforth its permanent home. It continued to be issued regularly until 1863, when, according to its announcement, the purpose for which it had been established, the emancipation of the slaves, having been accomplished, it suspended. The first regularly employed editor was Benjamin S. Jones, with J. Elizabeth Hitchcock—who later became Mrs. Benjamin S. Jones—as associate editor. Marius R. Robinson, as stated elsewhere, was also for many years its editor, and its publisher, or "publisher's agent" during almost the entire 18 years of its existence, was James Barnaby, the father of Mrs. Ida M. Cooper.

The agents of the Anti-Slavery Bugle in Columbiana County and vicinity in 1850 were given as follows: David L. Galbreath and L. Johnson, Newgarden; Lott Holmes, Columbiana; David L. Barnes, Berlin; Ruth Cope, Georgetown; Simon Sheets, East Palestine; A. G. Richardson, Achor; Joseph Barnaby, Mont Union.

For a number of years during the anti-slavery excitement in Salem, the women interested in the furtherance of the work—and the women

were as actively interested in the work as the men—held at intervals fairs, usually in Town Hall, at which fancy and general household articles were displayed and offered for sale in booths, the proceeds being applied to helping fugitives along over the underground railroad, and for other expenses incident to the work of the Anti-Slavery Society. The efficient work of the women along these lines in those days was a very potent factor towards the success of the humane work in which so many of Salem's good people were employed.

For 15 years or more after the first settlement of what was to be Salem and Perry Townships, the early settlers being chiefly members of the Society of Friends, there was no other form of public worship than theirs. The first Friends meeting house, a log building, was erected in 1807. A Quarterly Meeting then was formed and made a branch of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. In 1808 the first brick meeting house was built. In 1828 the Society of Friends became divided into two factions. The "orthodox" party held the meeting house and property on Main Street. The "Hicksites," the other faction, held the less valuable property, with a small house on Green Street. In 1845 the large frame house on Ellsworth Avenue, which the Hicksite Friends used until about 1915, was built and in that year the yearly meeting was first held here. "In 1845," says Hunt's history of Salem, "another division occurred in the Society of Friends. Some years before, Joseph John Gurney, an English Friend, came over and went through most of the American meetings and preached in a manner that set the people thinking. Many believed that he preached the truth, and there were many who regarded him as getting away from the Friends standard. One John Wilbur, an American Friend, opposed him. This led to a division; and for a distinction the parties got the names of "Gurneyites" and "Wilburites." But they both ignore the names as applied to their respective party. By a compromise, during about 18 years, both parties held their meetings at different hours on Sabbath days, and mid-week meetings on different days, in the Dry St. house. Then the Wilbur Friends built a commodious meeting house on East Sixth Street in 1872. During many years the Friends had more influence in Salem than all the other denominations combined. During late years other denominations have increased in numbers and gained influence. The Friends diminished, and much of their former influence is gone from them. Lately the Gurney party have taken to them the name

of the First Friends "Church." This body here has done much to sustain service and gain converts.

"In this capacity Willis Hotchkiss, Joseph Peele, Edgar Ellyson and Fred J. Cope have labored with manifest results."

In 1905 Mrs. Elizabeth Ward was pastor of the Dry Street Church, or as they are sometimes yet styled, the Gurney branch. Neither the Ellsworth Avenue (The Hicksite) nor the East Sixth St. (Wilbur) meetings ever had local pastors. The Wilburites still use their meeting house for quarterly meetings and occasionally other gatherings. Rev. C. E. Haworth is pastor of the First Friends Church.

In 1821 a class of nine persons formed the Methodist Episcopal Church of Salem. They consisted of Thomas Kelly and wife, John Flitcraft, Edward Rynear and wife, Thomas Webb and wife, David Hum and James W. Leach. The services were held mostly at the house of Thomas Kelly, who was leader. In 1821 Samuel Brockonier of the Beaver circuit preached at Salem. The circuit afterward was changed to New Lisbon, then to Hanover, Lima and Salem respectively. In 1852 petition was made to the conference, Salem was made a separate station, with Rev. J. W. Nessley as first pastor. In 1823 they built their first log house of worship, which was succeeded by a larger one in 1837, which they used until 1859, when they disposed of this to the Disciples, and built a brick edifice on Broadway. About 18 years ago a new brick edifice was erected on the same site.

Some of the early pastors were: Revs. Samuel Crouse, Aaron Thomas, J. A. Swaney, William Cox, Hiram Miller, and J. M. Bray. Since 1870 the pastors of the church have been: Revs. William Lynch, Thomas N. Boyle, John Grant, W. A. Davidson, J. C. Sullivan, J. M. Carr, J. Brown, Ezra Hingeley, G. A. Simon, W. H. Haskell, J. B. Youmans, C. B. Henthorn, H. W. Dewey, Morris Floyd, C. L. Smith, I. E. Miller, R. F. Mayer, C. H. Hauger and E. S. Collier.

The Presbyterian Church of Salem was organized in 1832. Rev. Clement Valandingham and other members of the Presbytery of New Lisbon had preached in Salem at long intervals for a number of years previous. On November 3, 1832, Rev. Mr. Valandingham, by appointment of the Presbytery, presided at a meeting designated for organization. Twenty persons then were received on certificate as follows: Hugh Stewart, Ruel Wright, George Ehrich, N. McCracken, John Martin, James

Wilson, Terah Jones, John Wilson, William Martin, Hugh Martin, Agnes Stewart, Agnes Wilson, Mary Ehrich, Elizabeth McCracken, Martha Martin, Rebecca P. Campbell, Martha Wilson, Jane Martin, Elizabeth Wright. James Wilson, Nathaniel McCracken and Hugh Stewart were chosen elders.

The society first worshipped in a wagon shop on Main Street. The first house of worship was built in 1842, which 18 years later, was sold, and removed to Race Street, where it was used for many years as a dwelling house. The first year after this house was built it was unplastered and plank and slab seats were used. In 1860-61 the house on East Green Street, still used by the congregation, was built at a cost of about \$10,000. Rev. Clement Vallandigham was pastor until the year of his death, 1839. He was succeeded by Rev. William McCombs, who remained until 1852. Other pastors of the church in their order have been: Revs. J. S. Grimes, A. B. Maxwell, H. B. Fry, W. D. Sexton, DeCosta Pomerene, B. F. Boyle, W. F. McCauley, W. L. Swan, G. W. Whitenack and Percy H. Gordon, the latter being pastor in 1926.

The beginning from which ensued the organization of a Baptist Church in Salem was the recording of a deed from John Straughan and his wife, Mary, dated Nov. 10, 1809, conveying lots 55 and 56 on the corner of what were afterwards Depot and Race streets, in Salem, for the sum of \$14, to David Gaskill, Sr., John Willets, and Joseph White as trustees of the regular Baptist Church. As nearly as can be ascertained the early members were: David Gaskill, Sr. and wife, Jacob Gaskill, Mr. Ogle, Joseph Wright and wife, John Spencer and wife, Clarissa McConner and Mary Straughan. A small log church was built on the property. In 1820 a small brick house was built on the same lot. On Nov. 23, 1820, an organization was affected with 40 members, and Nov. 6th, 1824, a church constitution was adopted. Thomas Miller was the first regular pastor, and was succeeded by Revs. Jehu Brown, David Rigdon, Rogers, Freeman, Williams, Blake, Mathias, Suman, Phillips, Stone, Morris, Green, Justus, Ask, Thomas P. Childs, B. F. Bowen, T. J. Lamb, John Hawker, P. J. Ward, A. S. Moore, C. H. Pendleton, G. W. Rigler, R. C. Eccles, C. W. Fletcher, A. B. Whitney, Ross Matthews, Herman Lang, Leon Latimer, L. R. Williamson, Lee W. Ames, Charles L. Seasholes, H. L. Kempton and G. A. Beers.

The Second Baptist Church of Salem was constituted Nov. 8, 1840, as

a result of dissensions in First Church over the questions of slavery and temperance. The church disbanded in 1867, in order to unite with the members of the First Church in forming the "Baptist Church of Salem." Forty-two members from the First and 17 from the second joined in this reunion movement. In 1869 the large and well appointed edifice at the corner of Main Street and Lincoln Avenue was built at a cost of about \$10,000. In 1900 the Bethany Baptist Church of Salem was organized by a faction of the membership, which had withdrawn from the regular Baptist Church. Services were held in the Gurney block for almost three years, when a frame building on Ohio Avenue was bought and transformed into a house of worship. Rev. James Lister was pastor. Later this branch was disbanded.

The first Episcopal Church service held in Salem was on April 19, 1817, in a log school house, which stood on Main Street near the site of the City Hall. It was conducted by Rev. Philander Chase. Transient services were held at long intervals until 1859, when on March 14 of that year, the Church of Our Saviour was organized. A vestry was elected, consisting of Thomas Read, S. W. Whitney, S. D. Hawley, Allen Boyle, E. Smith, and Robert and E. Turner. Rev. Mr. Hollis was the first rector; his successors have been: Revs. H. H. Morrell, A. T. McMurphy, Ephraim Watt, C. L. Pinder, F. E. McManus, E. L. Wells, Guthrey Pitblado, O. A. Simpson, Frank Albus, L. C. Difford, F. S. Eastman and Christian A. Roth.

A school building and then rooms in a business block were occupied by the congregation until 1889, when the handsome stone edifice on McKinley Avenue was completed.

The Christian or Disciple Church of Salem was organized March 15, 1859. Prior to that time occasional services were held here. The building which occupied a site in the rear of a church edifice afterwards built on Ellsworth Avenue and owned by the Methodist Episcopal congregation, was purchased from the Methodists and occupied until the new church was built and dedicated in 1881. The pastors since 1859 have been: Revs. Theobald Miller, Sterling McBride, S. B. Teegarden, J. W. Lampher, E. B. Cake, J. H. Jones, W. H. Spindler, H. Cogswell, T. J. Lyle, J. L. Darsie, J. A. Hopkins, T. E. Cramblett, M. J. Grable, R. C. Sargent, Walter B. Mansell, M. J. Grable, H. L. Miller.

About 1855 a Catholic mission was established in Salem, and occasional services held until 1868, when Rev. E. W. J. Lindesmith, who then

had charge of the churches of that denomination at Alliance and Leetonia, took pastoral charge here also. He held services once a month in the houses of the parishioners and four times a year in the town hall. This arrangement continued until 1880. Rev. C. Trieber became resident pastor that year and Nov. 28, 1886, the church on McKinley Avenue was dedicated. Father Trieber was succeeded by Rev. S. Finican and he by Revs. F. Senner, G. C. Schoeneman, Colon and John T. Moran, T. A. Hanrahan, A. J. Manning.

In 1901 a parsonage was built adjoining the church and in 1904 a fine parochial school building, costing \$12,000, adjoining the parsonage on the west.

The first Evangelical Church in Salem was organized Jan. 6, 1878, with 40 members. Rev. William B. Roller was the first pastor. The organization held together for some years, but did not prove permanent. The Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1895, and in 1897 the church building on South Lundy Street was erected, and dedicated January 16, 1898. Rev. B. E. Rutzky in 1926 had been pastor for several years.

Unity Church of Salem was organized in the autumn of 1900 by Charles E. St. John, secretary of the American Unitarian Association, and Rev. George N. Young of Massachusetts, who was pastor of the church for a short time. Rev. C. F. S. Duton became pastor of the church, February 1, 1902. The services were held in the Pioneer Block until the congregation disbanded a few years later.

The Church of Christ (Scientist) of Salem was organized February 3, 1902. The first services of the society had been held July 1, 1899, at the home of Mrs. Ellen B. Meyerhoefer on Lincoln Ave. In October, 1899, rooms were secured in the Pioneer Block, later on Chestnut Street and about 1922 the society purchased a frame dwelling house at the corner of Garfield Avenue and East Green Street which was converted into a house of worship. Mrs. Ellen B. Meyerhoefer was the first reader.

A small congregation of the Church of God denomination organized and erected a house of worship in 1888 on West Main Street near the city limits. For several years the congregation had services with an approach to regularity. Rev. Mr. Tomlinson was pastor until his death and in 1926 the church had no regular pastor but continued to hold services regularly.

The A. M. E. Zion congregation, organized in the sixties and in 1870 built a comfortable house of worship at the corner of Howard and West High streets. In a few years a separation occurred and the Bethel A. M. E. Church was built farther east on High Street. Later, in about 1924, a Second Baptist Church (Colored) was organized, then the Colored M. E. Church. In 1925 this latter congregation purchased the Emanuel Lutheran Church building on South Lundy Street, the Lutherans moving to their parish house on Broadway until a new church edifice could be constructed.

The Holy Trinity English Lutheran Church was organized in Salem about 1916 and later a frame dwelling house at the corner of McKinley and Woodland Avenues was purchased, Rev. J. P. Harman serving as pastor until 1924, when Rev. W. H. Baker succeeded him.

CHAPTER VII.

SALEM, CONTINUED.

(By Ralph W. Hawley.)

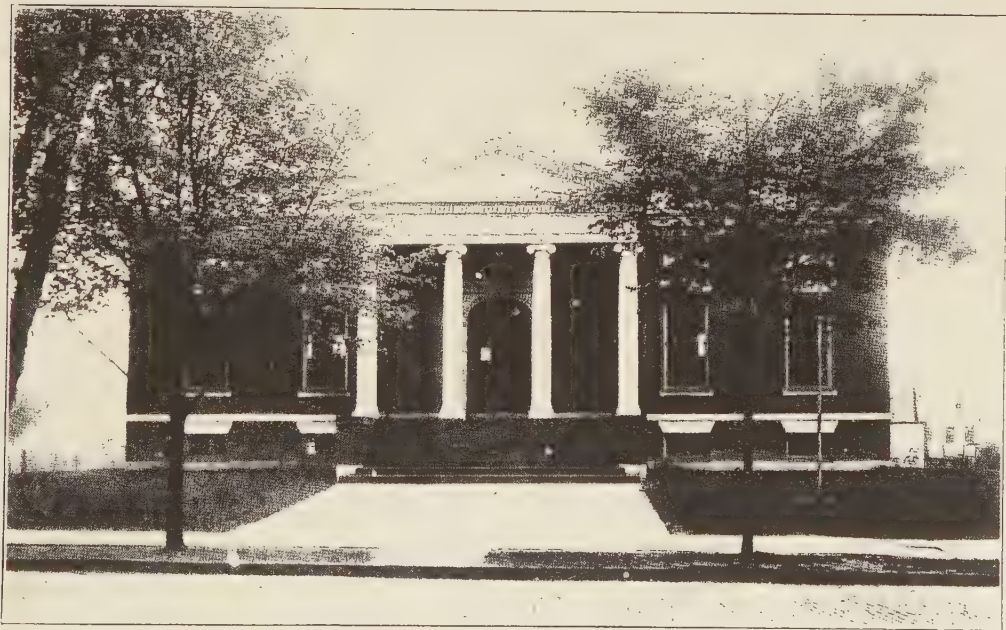
PIONEER SCHOOL—HIGH SCHOOL—CARNEGIE LIBRARY—FIRST BURYING GROUND
—HOME FOR AGED WOMEN—FIRST PRINTING—NEWSPAPERS—EARLY MANU-
FACTURING—MODERN FACTORIES—SALEM AN INDUSTRIAL CITY—FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS—CITY'S GROWTH—HOSPITALS—THE WORLD WAR MEMORIAL—
POLITICAL—CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS.

The first school in Salem was opened about 1804. The teachers from that date to 1810 were Hannah Fisher, and Judith Townsend. A log school house was built in 1810, where Joseph Shreve and James Tolerton taught from 1810 to 1816. Shreve taught again from 1822 to 1833. The Friends erected a brick school house at the corner of Broadway and Dry streets in 1828, which for those days, secured a large patronage. Provision was made for the early schools by the parents and guardians subscribing to an article of agreement by which each subscriber agreed to send and pay for the tuition of one or more pupils. Back in the '40s Reuben McMillan, Jesse Markham and Lewis T. Park were successful teachers. In 1854 Alfred Holbrook was made the first superintendent. In 1861 H. H. Barnaby succeeded to the position. In 1863 William D. Henkle began a period of service which lasted for 11 years, except two years of a lapse during his term as state school commissioner. The superintendents succeeding Prof. Henkle have been William S. Wood, Myron E. Hard, W. P. Burris, Jesse S. Johnson and John S. Alan, who in 1926 had been superintendent for 13 years.

The high school of Salem was organized immediately after the adoption of the graded system in 1853. The first high school building on Fourth Street was razed for a new building, the finest in the state at that time, which was dedicated in 1897. Besides this there are three



POST OFFICE SALEM, OHIO



CARNEGIE LIBRARY SALEM, OHIO

other buildings, used as grade schools, namely, McKinley Avenue, Columbia Street and Prospect Street, all brick structures. In 1916 all these buildings were so greatly congested by the increase in enrollment that a fine brick building was erected on Garfield Avenue, at the site of the old Hawley spring, which is being used exclusively for a high school. The Fourth Street building is now used as a junior high school and for grade school rooms.

An institution in which Salem may justly take pride is the Carnegie Library on McKinley Avenue. The idea for a library originated back in 1895 when 40 men and women met statedly as the "Monday Night Club" for self-improvement. The need for books of reference was felt, and a movement started to secure the nucleus of a library. A stock company was organized and a charter secured. At the outset about 1200 volumes were bought and a room secured in the Gurney Block. In a year or two this room became too small and a larger one in the same building was rented. Then in 1899 the library was removed to rooms in the Pioneer Block, which were occupied until the removal into its permanent home in August, 1905. In 1898 it was made a free public library. The personnel of the original board of directors was: Walter F. Deming, president; Mrs. A. Carey, vice president; Elizabeth Brooks, secretary; Alice Mac-Millan, treasurer; Prof. G. C. S. Southworth, Josephine Taylor and F. J. Mullins. In February, 1903, application was made to Andrew Carnegie for a library building. He readily responded with a tender of \$17,500, which later was increased to \$20,000. The site on McKinley Avenue was purchased, the deed being dated June 19, 1903. On August 31, the library was dedicated. For many years Mrs. Ashbel Carey was librarian, she being succeeded in 1922 by Miss Margaret Vinton and under her direction greater interest on the part of the public was aroused and a great many new books were placed in circulation.

The first burying ground established by the Friends about 1805 was abandoned in 1817 or 1818. About 1818 a lot of about two acres on Depot Street was bought, which property was used as a burial place for 60 or 70 years. The Baptist Church also purchased property on Depot Street in 1809 which was used for a burial plot for many years. The Methodists used a plat of ground on Howard Street for a burying ground from 1830 to 1860. Hope Cemetery, on Garfield Avenue, was the result of a consolidation of what had originally been the Presbyterian Cemetery,

Salem Cemetery and a five-acre addition made in 1864 by Jacob Heaton, in all amounting to nearly nine acres. In 1900 the Salem Cemetery Association was organized. The old Beeson farm on Franklin Avenue was purchased and Grand View Cemetery was laid off and opened in 1901.

The Home for Aged Women is one of Salem's very worthy institutions. The inception of the movement was largely due to the active interest of Mrs. Joseph Koll. A movement was set on foot in 1886 which resulted in 1887 in the purchase of the Evans homestead on McKinley Avenue. Mrs. Eliza Jennings made the first donation. The home was opened in October, 1888, and has since furnished a comfortable abode for an average of from 10 to 12 inmates. In 1900 the building was enlarged to the extent of four rooms. The first matron was Phoebe Gruell.

Printing in Salem was first done in a log house that stood on or near the place where A. M. Carr's storeroom was built on Main Street, now the C. S. Carr hardware store. Joseph Shreve was then the teacher of the Friends school and his brother Thomas was studying medicine under Dr. Stanton. They came from Pennsylvania and had some knowledge of Robert Fee who in Brownsville had published *The Western Reporter*. In this he appears to have made a failure and was then induced by the Shreve brothers to come to Salem and start a paper. In the latter part of March, 1825, he issued the first number of the *Salem Gazette and Public Advertiser*. The *Gazette* came to an untimely end in July, 1826.

Some time in 1835 William F. Stewart came and issued his prospectus for the *Salem Visitor*. In the spring of the next year, P. F. Boylan bought *The Visitor* and changed the name to *The Ohio Mercury*. Then followed irregular issues until the publisher left the town suddenly.

Early in 1842 Benjamin Hawley (ancestor of R. W. Hawley, present editor of *The News*) James Eggman, John Campbell and John Harris associated themselves as an editorial committee with Benjamin B. Davis and Joshua Hart as publishers. A press and other printing materials were procured and on April 12, 1842, the first number of *The Village Register* was issued. The well known character of the editorial staff helped it much.

After the paper had been fairly started B. B. Davis became editor. In 1844 Joseph Painter rented the office and continued the paper. He retired in about two years and Mr. Davis again took charge of the paper. He took Aaron Hinchman into partnership in 1846 and in a short time

Hinchman became sole editor and proprietor. He changed the name to *The Homestead Journal*.

In 1854 J. K. Rukenbrod and Jesse Hutton purchased *The Journal*, Mr. Rukenbrod shortly becoming sole proprietor. In 1857 the paper having become identified with the Republican party, its name was changed to *The Salem Republican*. In 1889 Mr. Rukenbrod sold the paper to *The Salem Publishing Co.* In 1873 Dr. J. M. Hole began the publication of the *Salem Era*, a weekly newspaper. In the following year he sold a half interest in the paper to Ed F. Rukenbrod and a little later transferred the other half interest to J. B. Park. Later still Mr. Park sold out to his partner, then J. D. Fountain acquired a half interest, within a year selling to Mr. Rukenbrod and the latter in turn in 1889, sold to Stanley & Co., who afterward aided in the organization of the *Salem Publishing Co.* This company then consolidated the *Republican* and the *Era* and for several years the paper was published weekly, then semi-weekly as the *Republican-Era*.

Meanwhile, in 1889 J. W. Northrop had established *The Salem Daily News* and it also was taken over by *The Salem Publishing Co.* and became part of the consolidation. November 24, 1894, Louis H. Brush bought a controlling interest in *The Salem Publishing Co.* and has continued until the present day to publish *The News*.

April 9, 1890, D. D. Kirby issued the first number of *The Salem Democratic Bulletin*. From July, 1890, to July, 1894, H. W. McCurdy was a partner; but during the greater part of the time Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Kirby were sole proprietors of the publication issued from what was for years known as *The Salem Herald* office. *The Daily Herald* was established May 12, 1891, and in 1896 the name of the weekly edition was changed to *The Weekly Bulletin*. The political complexion was Democratic. George H. Gee was editor of *The Herald* for a number of years and later Walter W. Beck acquired an interest in the company.

In 1918, *The Herald* was purchased by *The Salem Publishing Co.*, which consolidated the two publications, continuing the publication of *The News* as a daily paper. For some time Frederick W. Douglass was editor of *The News*. He was followed by William B. McCord, R. B. Thompson, R. W. Hawley, D. S. Kintner, Rev. C. L. Smith. In 1921 R. W. Hawley, who for eight years had been associated with papers in other cities, returned to Salem, purchased an interest in *The Salem Publishing*

Co. and, again associating himself with L. H. Brush, became editor of the paper.

In 1915 R. B. Thompson and associates purchased The Lyle Printing Co. and began the publication of *Farm & Dairy*, a weekly farm publication which Mr. Thompson continues to edit. This company also publishes the *Ohio State Grange Monthly*, of which Mr. Thompson is managing editor.

In earlier days Salem publications covered a wide field, including the following: The *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, established by the American Anti-Slavery society in 1845, Milo Townsend being the first editor; The *Salem Journal*, established by John Hudson, the first number being printed Feb. 17, 1865; it passed through many hands and finally was sold by J. R. Vernon to Major R. W. Snyder and shortly afterwards discontinued; The *Ohio Educational Monthly*, a Columbus publication, was purchased in 1870 by William D. Henkle and removed to Salem; The *National Greenback*, a radical weekly newspaper, started in 1878 by a stock company, G. W. Cowgill's name appearing as publisher and editor; The *Buckeye Vidette* removed from Bryan, Ohio, to Salem by J. W. Northrop in 1883; The *Salem Weekly Democrat* started by Asa H. Battin and Thomas Dillon in 1854 and continued just one year; in the latter '80s. J. D. Fountain started the *Salem Tribune*, a weekly Republican newspaper; earlier in the century The *Dollar Age*, a weekly started by Alfred Sipe, survived but a few months; J. R. Murphy and J. C. Kling bought the outfit and started The *Salem Times* which lasted but a short time; Dr. Hardman issued at intervals a nondescript publication which he called The *Clipper*; in January, 1896, Willis Whinnery started publication of a paper entitled The *Swine Advocate*, in the interest of the business in which he was engaged; The *Daily Holiday News*, established in the '70s by J. S. Rentz, was issued intermittently for many years daily for the week in each year preceding Christmas; in 1902 Charles Bonsall and J. S. Rentz began the publication of The *American Worker* and it was discontinued in 1903.

As early as 1814 an attempt was made to form a company for manufacturing purposes. In that year a stock company was formed to be called The *Manufacturing Company of Salem*. The purpose was to manufacture cotton, wool, ironware and for merchandising. John Street, Nathan Hunt, Jacob Gaunt, Samuel Davis, David Gaskill, Israel Gaskill and Richard Fawcett were elected as the board of directors. A brick building was erected in which to house the enterprise, and preparations

made to begin operations in June, 1815, but for some reason the scheme fell through.

John Stanley erected and set in operation a woolen factory which was destroyed by fire in 1827. Stanley rebuilt the factory on the present site of the Baptist Church. Robert Campbell bought this concern in 1830 and followed the business of carding and spinning and weaving woolen fabrics. In 1838 Campbell sold to Zadok Street who having engaged Thomas Pinkham for manager, continued the business until 1849.

In 1839 a woolen factory was built by George Allison in the western part of town between West Main and West Green streets, which was purchased that same year by James Brown, who continued to operate it until 1849.

About 1825 Amos Kimberly started a carding machine on what is now Ellsworth Avenue, the motive power for which was furnished by a large treadmill worked by oxen. Mordecai Morlan bought this mill in 1832 and operated it until 1839.

John Street operated an extensive tannery on the square now bounded by Depot, West Main, Howard and Dry streets.

Four brothers, sons of Joel Sharp, Sr., who located very early in the century at Salem, laid the foundation for the largest single industry which the city possessed for many years, that of engine building and for which it acquired a world-wide reputation. All the brothers, Thomas, Simeon, Clayton and Joel, were natural mechanics. In 1842 Thomas Sharp opened a shop for the building of steam engines and that same year turned out his first steam engine. In a year or two Thomas was joined by his brothers, Simeon and Clayton, and in 1848 the fourth brother, Joel, returned from Cleveland and entered the firm. Between 1848 and 1850 they took from the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad projectors the contract for furnishing ties and stringers for eleven miles of the railroad which was then being built between Alliance and Pittsburg.

In 1851 Thomas Sharp withdrew from the firm and started a shop on West Main Street, which continued to turn out work until, in 1894, it was destroyed by fire. On Thomas Sharp's withdrawal from the original partnership in 1851, two of the remaining brothers went into a new organization styled Sharp, Davis & Bonsall, the members of the concern being Simeon and Joel Sharp, Milton Davis and Joel S. Bonsall. The concern became known as the Buckeye Engine Works. The new firm

quickly achieved fame through the improvements introduced on the early steam engines. April 27, 1865, the works burned to the ground and the next year was rebuilt. Milton Davis and Simeon Sharp retired from business in 1892 and D. W. Davis became vice president of the company. Joel Sharp died in 1898 and Joel S. Bonsall succeeded him as president, C. S. Bonsall becoming superintendent. Joel S. Bonsall died in 1902 and was succeeded as president by H. H. Sharp.

A new model gas engine was produced in 1905 and several years later, the steam engine business having declined, the plant was sold to Edwin S. Griffiths of Cleveland who later sold it to The Bliss Co., with headquarters in Brooklyn, N. Y. This company operated the plant as a machine shop during the period of the World War, later dismantling it. It resumed operations early in 1926.

Some time in the early '30s Nicholas Johnson started a foundry and in 1834 or '35 Zadok Street bought the little plant which was located on Dry Street and gave to that locality the name of Foundry Hill, which it still bears. In 1847 the foundry was purchased by Snyder & Woodruff, who began the work of casting stoves. The establishment was burned in 1856 and the firm bought a site on lower Depot Street, rebuilt and continued the business of stove founding. In 1871 the Snyders retired from partnership and the firm became J. Woodruff & Sons. The business was continued for many years, being discontinued about 1910.

In 1854 Levi A. Dole invented a hub boxing machine. A. R. Silver, who was then foreman of the Woodruff Carriage shop, became interested in the invention and the two men in the fall of that same year rented a part of a little shop on High Street in which a lathe and a blacksmith's forge were placed; and then and there was born what later became the Silver & Deming Manufacturing Co. In 1865 John Deming bought a third interest and Dole died in 1866. In that year the firm became Silver & Deming. Early in 1890 A. R. Silver and his sons retired and organized a new enterprise, and the Demings reorganized as The Deming Co. In 1880 the Silver & Deming Company had started the manufacture of hand and power pumps and after the reorganization the Deming Co. continued along the same lines. It branched out into the manufacture of other pumps and at present, in 1926, is one of the largest pump manufacturers in the country, producing several hundred different kinds of pumps.

In 1890 the Silver Manufacturing Co. was organized and located

at the foot of Broadway. For many years they produced specialties such as carriage makers and blacksmiths tools, band saws, butchers tools, "Ohio" hand-power fed cutters, ensilage cutters and blowers, metal bucket chain elevators, feed mills, root cutters, etc. In 1905 a new machine shop was built and new lines of manufacture were added.

In 1868 a stove foundry was established on Depot Street by Henry King, Furman Gee and Henry Schaffer, under the firm name of King, Gee & Co. In 1869 the company incorporated as The Victor Stove Co. The smaller interests were soon taken over by Daniel Koll and Furman Gee, who continued the business until 1879, when it passed into the hands of Daniel Kol and Sons. This company is still producing coal and gas stoves and furnaces on a large scale.

In 1867 a third company under the name of Baxter, Boyle & Co., built the Perry Stove Works and in 1881 the plant was removed to Mansfield.

As early as 1872 decorative cornices, vases, busts and metal statuary were made in Salem by Kittredge, Clark & Co., which firm laid the foundation for the large business in later years of the W. H. Mullins Co. The business was carried on until 1882 and at that time W. H. Mullins of Salem, purchased an interest and the firm name became Bakewell & Mullins. Mr. Mullins bought out his partner in 1890 and continued the business in his own name, entering almost exclusively into the manufacture of statuary. Later the lines of manufacture were extended to include sheet metal architectural ornaments, boats and launches. In 1905 the company was incorporated as The W. H. Mullins Co. Later the motor boat and canoe business became a small part of this company's output as it entered into the steel stamping business on a larger scale, producing automobile bodies, fenders and other parts. The name of the company was changed to the Mullins Body Corporation in 1922 and W. H. Mullins retired as active head, becoming chairman of the board of directors as C. C. Gibson, long secretary of the company, succeeded him as president. In 1926 this company had the largest manufacturing plant in Salem, employing 1,200 men in the manufacture of bodies and parts for about 16 automobiles.

"The Industrial Works" were established in 1872 by Edwards & Morlan. In 1875 M. L. Edwards became sole proprietor. Among the products were meat choppers, lard and tallow presses, and blacksmith's tools.

In 1875 William J. Clark & Co., established a factory for making novelty oil tanks, shipping tanks, elevator buckets, hose couplings and general plate and sheet metal work. In 1885 other specialties in the lines of hardware and woodware, including door and window screens were added. This company continued in business until a few years ago, when it was purchased by the Mullins Body Corporation.

In the early '80s Carl Barckhoff established a church organ factory. In 1896 he retired. The Wirsching Church Organ Co. was established in 1887. After the company had operated for about ten years, Phillip Wirsching took over the business and continued it in his own name until 1904 when the factory was destroyed by fire. After this a stock company was organized, which was incorporated in 1905 with William Deming as president.

The Salem China Co. was organized in 1898 by six practical potters of East Liverpool, E. J. Smith, William Smith, Patrick McNicol, T. A. McNicol, Cornelius Cronin and Daniel P. Cronin. T. A. McNicol was president. That year the company built a six-kiln pottery in Salem and a very successful business in the manufacture of white ware has since been conducted. A few years ago Frank A. Sebring of Sebring purchased the plant and his son, Frank H. Sebring, became president, filling that position to the present day.

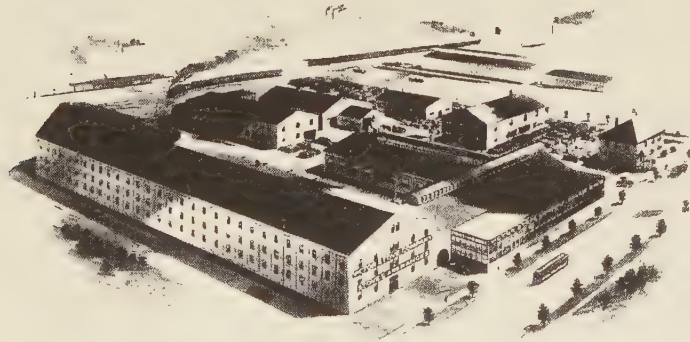
Among the later manufacturing plants to locate upon "The Flats" are: The Salem Tool Co. and the Pittsburgh Foundry & Machine Co. The Salem Tool Co. was established in 1900 and manufactures miners' tools. Henry Wilson is president and his son, James H. Wilson is secretary-treasurer. In 1902 The Pittsburgh Foundry & Machine Co. was established here. Its home office is in Pittsburgh. A general line of job castings is made here.

J. B. McNab in 1875 embarked in the fruit canning business and in 1891 added the manufacture of artificial ice. He also was interested in the mining of coal, operating the McNab mine east of the city. Following his death a few years ago Miss Hallie Roessler, who had been his secretary, organized the Salem Builders Supply Co., which occupies the old McNab factory. She is the only woman in the industrial field in Salem. She has built up a thriving business.

H. A. Tolerton and sons in the fall of 1905 built a large artificial ice plant. Later Mr. Tolerton retired and today his sons, W. W. and C. E.



MAIN STREET, SALEM, OHIO



VICTOR STOVE COMPANY, SALEM

PLANT ESTABLISHED IN 1898



Tolerton, operate the plant, also dealing in coal, under the name of The Citizens Ice and Coal Co.

Among the permanent and stable manufacturing improvements of Salem is that which was organized as the Salem Wire Nail Mill Company which was incorporated in 1885. The original company was headed by Joel Sharp. In 1889 the company absorbed a plant of the same capacity at Findlay, Ohio. The Salem mill was one of the first taken into the original wire combine—The American Steel & Wire Co.—upon its formation in 1898; and on the absorption of the wire combine by the United States Steel corporation in 1901 the Salem plant became a part of the larger concern. The Salem plant has been operated continuously since that time as one of the best in the steel corporation. Robert C. Garrison is superintendent.

The Grove Company, manufacturers of chewing gum, organized in 1890 and built a three-story building on lower Broadway. This was operated by S. Grove, Jr., but a few years ago it suspended. The building is now occupied by the George H. Bowman Co. of Cleveland as a glass cutting factory.

In later years other stable industries were added to the city. These include the National Sanitary Manufacturing Co., who operate a flourishing business in the manufacture of bath tubs and lavatory fixtures; The Salem Rubber Company, manufacturers of automobile tires and tubes; The S. C. Jessup Pattern works; Andalusia Dairy Co., producers of ice cream and dairy products; The Justice Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of washing machines; The Electric Furnace Co., operating in the plant built by and formerly occupied by the American Cash Register Co.; Peoples Lumber Co.; George S. Foltz, operating the City Flour Mills; C. B. Hunt & Son, manufacturers of hose couplings; Salem Furniture Co., over-stuffed furniture; Cadwallader Manufacturing Co., operated by L. B. Carson, successor to Thomas Cadwallader, the founder, in the manufacture of poultry markers and serial numbers for auto tires; Church Budget Envelope Co., established by J. A. Pidgeon in 1915, printed envelopes for church budgets; L. F. Schilling Co., auto camp and touring equipment; L. B. Silver Co., originators and breeders of O. I. C. swine.

As Salem has been prosperous industrially, so her financial institutions have been characterized by stability. The oldest of these institutions in the city is the Farmers National Bank, organized in 1846. Simeon

Jennings was the first president who was succeeded by J. J. Brooks and the latter by his son, J. Twing Brooks. In 1865 the Farmers Bank was reorganized as a national bank. On the death of Mr. Brooks, Robert V. Hampson became president and upon the latter's death William B. Carey became president and today he holds that position. B. L. Flick is cashier.

The First National Bank of Salem had its original organization in 1862. The first president was Alexander Pow. At Mr. Pow's death in 1879 Furman Gee was chosen president and served until his death in 1901, when Richard Pow succeeded him. A few years later Fred R. Pow became president upon his father's death and continues in that position today. W. F. Church is cashier.

Thomas & Greiner started a private banking business in 1853. They were succeeded in 1864 by Hiram Greiner. In 1866 the firm was Greiner & Boone and in 1871 H. Greiner & Son. In 1903 the last named firm wound up its business. The same year the Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Co. was organized, becoming a state bank. Joseph O. Greiner is president and Karl L. Webster is cashier.

The Salem Savings & Loan Association was organized in 1891, with L. H. Kirkbride as president. Later this company was reorganized into the Salem Building & Loan Association with Edgar Satterthwaite as president. In 1924 The Home Savings & Loan Association of Youngstown purchased this business and continues to operate it in Salem.

The Mutual Savings & Loan association was formed in 1924 and now is operated under the management of S. E. Mackintosh.

Salem was incorporated as a town by an act of the general assembly of Ohio passed Jan. 8, 1830. In 1842 the village contained a population of 1,000. The village government then consisted of a president, a recorder and five trustees. John Campbell was the first president in 1830, and Alfred Wright, the first mayor, in 1852, when the town became an incorporated village.

From this small beginning Salem has grown into a city of about 12,000 souls, with well-paved streets, modern mercantile establishments, municipal waterworks and sewage disposal plants, two volunteer fire departments and paid fire and police departments, with T. W. Thompson as chief of police and Vincent Malloy as fire chief. For many years street cars were operated from the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger sta-

tion up Depot Street and out Main Street, with a branch line out Garfield Avenue to Hope Cemetery. For nearly 18 years this line has not been operated and the rails have been removed from the streets.

Salem's institutions include a large and beautiful City Hospital, erected by the people of Salem on McKinley Ave., near the city limits, in 1912, the former C. S. Bonsall home across the street having been donated by W. H. Mullins as a nurses home; a private hospital started in 1921 on Chestnut St. by Dr. H. K. Yaggi and known as the Central Clinic Hospital; a World War memorial building on McKinley Ave. just west of the Public Library, erected in 1924 with funds donated to the citizens of Salem by W. H. Mullins and used as a community center and recreational building; a beautiful Masonic Temple opposite the Memorial Building, and many other lodge homes.

Although Salem has been strongly Republican in politics, it elected Al Carlile, a prominent Democrat, as mayor for several years and after his retirement elected J. S. McKay, a Socialist, for one term. Since then it has returned to the Republican ranks. George E. Russell is mayor; D. L. Augustine, president of council; John S. McNutt, auditor; E. S. Walker, treasurer; Cecil K. Scott, city solicitor; F. A. Rinehart, service director; Ernest Schmid, safety director. There are four wards and city council is composed of seven members, three at large and one representing each ward. For the first time in its history, the city elected two women to office in 1925—Mrs. Stanton Heck, representing the Fourth Ward, and Mrs. Joseph R. Stratton, the second ward in city council, which took office January 1, 1926.

The city's civic organizations include a Chamber of Commerce, of which E. M. Peters is president and George H. Mounts secretary; a Rotary Club, of which R. W. Hawley is president; a Kiwanis Club, of which C. E. Sweney is president; a Quota Club, of which Miss Martha Wire is president; a Country Club, with a lake and beautiful grounds just west of the city, W. S. Atchison being president; a Salem Golf Club, W. H. Dunn president, with a nine-hole course two miles south of the city on the Lisbon Road; a Community Service Association, C. C. Gibson, president; Boy and Girl Scout organizations, Red Cross Chapter, Salvation Army, and various patriotic and fraternal organizations.

CHAPTER VIII.

WELLSVILLE

(By Frank L. Wells.)

BEAUTY OF LOCATION—GENERAL WASHINGTON VISITS THIS LOCALITY—EARLY SURVEY—SITE OF WELLSVILLE PURCHASED BY WILLIAM WELLS, FOUNDER OF THE TOWN—SETTLEMENT—METHODIST CHURCH ORGANIZED—INTEREST IN CHURCHES—TURNPIKE BUILT—VILLAGE INCORPORATED—FAVORABLE LOCATION—EARLY ACTIVITY—BUILDING OF RAILROAD—FIRST INDUSTRIES—INDUSTRIAL WELLSVILLE—SCHOOLS AND EDUCATORS—CHIEF LOGAN—MILITARY AFFAIRS—PRESIDENT LINCOLN—LITERARY ACTIVITY—LODGES—HOME OWNERS.

The first Ohio soil washed by the Ohio River is that of Columbiana County. From Columbiana on the east to Hamilton County on the west, along the entire southern border of the state, the Ohio River unfolds a panorama of beauty, which led the admiring Indians to name it the Beautiful River, in the Indian language, the "Ohio."

Located on its northerly bank, in the heart of the finest scenery of the "Beautiful River," Wellsville is favored for situation. At this point nature constructed a large level tract of land nearly all of which is safely above the highest river floods. From the east the river approaches the location with a curve of great beauty, and after flowing past the site in a comparatively straight, deep channel, leaves the place with another charming curve. At the western side of the city a group of islands in the river enhances the beauty of the scene.

On both the Ohio and West Virginia sides of the river, splendid wooded hills surround the place contributing both beauty and shelter to the site. The Ohio hills abound in springs and brooks affording Wellsville an abundant supply of pure, soft water with an operating cost that

is practically nil and giving Wellsville the distinction of having the only "Gravity System" of water supply in the State of Ohio.

In the year 1770, George Washington made a canoe trip down the Ohio River in company with his personal friend, Colonel Crawford, for the purpose of selecting lands for purchase. On October 21st his Journal contains this entry:

"At present the unsettled state of the country renders any purchase dangerous." On October 22nd he traveled from the mouth of Little Beaver Creek to Big Yellow Creek and referring to the present site of Wellsville entered in his Journal:

"There is another pretty large body of very good land two or three miles above Yellow Creek."

Shortly previous to 1788 the government caused a survey of this part of the Ohio to be made by surveyor, Robert Johnson, and at a sale in New York City of Ohio lands in the year 1788, Johnson bought thirty townships at the rate of one hundred acres of land for \$6. In 1795 James Clark of Washington County, Pennsylvania, bought from Johnson three hundred and four acres, the site of Wellsville at \$6 per acre. In 1796 Clark sold his holdings to his son-in-law, William Wells, who moved from Pennsylvania with his family in the year 1797 and became the founder of Wellsville. Mr. Wells cultivated the land here with his eldest son as an armed guard for protection from the Indians and wild beasts, and at night the family took shelter in the Government Block House on the Virginia side of the river located where the Arbuckles, of coffee fame, years after, erected a mansion which still stands.

The site of Wellsville proved to be attractive and a settlement soon developed. In 1805 the township of Yellow Creek was organized in which year the total tax levy for the township amounted to \$57.60. The territory originally set off to the township embraced besides the tract now within the township limits, a row of sections on the west which in 1832 were apportioned to Jefferson County. Among the early settlers of the township there was a large percentage of Scotch people, and the district immediately north of Wellsville became known as the Scotch Settlement.

In the year 1800 the present First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. John Callahan in the house of William Wells. This is supposed to be the first Methodist Episcopal Church organized in the State of Ohio. In the same year the Rev. George Scott, a Presbyterian

minister, preached in the house of George Wilhelm on the Virginia side of the river opposite Wellsville, and at a later date Rev. Scott and a Rev. Thomas E. Hughes, and other supply preachers, held Presbyterian services in the woods and tents at Wellsville during the summer season, and in the winter held services in the school house. On July 4, 1833, William Wells donated to the Methodists a lot on Main Street, and they erected an edifice, being the same site where their present church stands. In the same year the First Presbyterian Society built a brick house of worship on the river bank just below what is now Ninth Street, which they occupied until they built a new brick church in 1852 on the site of their present church building.

The interest in churches from these early beginnings has continued and today there are fourteen church congregations in Wellsville, all owning their own buildings, valued, churches and parsonages, at \$425,000 with a membership of approximately 4,500.

In 1814 a turnpike road was built to Lisbon and in 1816 a postoffice was established at Wellsville with John J. Feehan as postmaster.

In 1823 the first plat of lots in Wellsville was recorded in Lisbon and on February 6, 1833, the Village of Wellsville was duly incorporated.

The shortest line from the Great Lakes to the Ohio River was found to be from Cleveland on Lake Erie to Wellsville on the river. This fact, with the additional circumstances that at this point there was an exceptionally good river harbor and landing, and that Wellsville was geographically midway between the important points of Pittsburg in Pennsylvania and Wheeling in Virginia, made Wellsville a terminal for a daily stage coach line from Cleveland, and also one from Fairport on Lake Erie. Two packets named "New Lisbon" and "Wellsville" were operated on the river from Wellsville to Pittsburg. A stage line was operated from Ash-tabula on the Lake to Wheeling, Virginia, via Wellsville and Steubenville.

Wellsville in the forties was a busy, bustling, shipping point controlling the river business of fifteen Ohio counties, including the entire Western Reserve; and frequently hundreds of loaded wagons would be seen here waiting their turn to discharge freight for the river and to reload with merchandise for the interior. This shipping activity continued from 1832 until 1852, when with the advent of the railroad important changes were wrought.

In 1844 Wellsville citizens initiated plans for the building of a rail-

road from Wellsville on the river to Fairport on the lake. Cleveland capital became interested and the terminal points were made Cleveland and Wellsville. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad was built largely by Wellsville citizens. The road was completed to Cleveland in 1852 and on St. Valentine's Day of that year the first steam locomotive ever in Wellsville arrived with a train of flat cars. A great celebration was staged and a number of citizens met the train at Yellow Creek and rode in on the flat cars. The railroad tract in that time ran through the middle of the town instead of on the river front as it now is. The station then was at the corner of Broadway and Sixth streets designated on the plat of the town as Depot Lot, being the property now known as the Holland Home. In those days the locomotives were named instead of numbered and the engine which drew the first train was named "Summit." As a part of the program for the occasion, William Wells, the founder of the town, drove the last spike at the Wellsville end of the line, signifying the completion of the road. The railroad service from Wellsville to Pittsburg was inaugurated in 1856.

The railroad completely changed the character of Wellsville's business, and soon eliminated the stage coach and the teaming trade. But Wellsville was not the loser, and the forward looking Wellsville citizens of 1844 have been fully vindicated in their judgment in securing the railroad. Extensive railroad shops were at once erected here and the railroad interests have been continually enlarged until today the Pennsylvania Railroad Company employs at this point nine hundred men, having here property on the tax duplicate at approximately a million of dollars and paying one-eighth of all the taxes paid in Wellsville. Their wage payroll here amounts to one and a half million dollars annually.

The first potting industry in the Ohio Valley was begun in Wellsville in 1826 by Joseph Wells (the son of the founder of the town) who made red and stone ware in a shop on Broadway and continued the business for thirty years.

In 1836 the firm of Bottenberg and Geisse started a foundry which was the beginning of the industry now known as The Stevenson Company. In the beginning six men were employed and in time P. F. Geisse acquired the full ownership. The plant was known as the Fulton Foundry, and built boats and steamboat machinery for the river trade. In 1870 the plant was sold out to Samuel and Thomas B. Stevenson, and in a short

time they were joined by Alexander Denham; afterward the full control passed to Samuel Stevenson, who organized The Stevenson Company, engaged chiefly in the manufacture of brick-making machinery, and the concern is one of our best industries, having customers all over the United States and Canada, with orders at times so far away as China.

In 1874, Wellsville citizens, by liberal contributions to the capital, induced a company of Pittsburg mechanics to organize The American Tin Plate Company and erect a plant in Wellsville where the first tin plate in the United States was produced. In less than a year the concern failed because of a different construction being put upon the protective tariff law than that which was understood when the plant was erected, and the plant which cost \$80,000 was sold in 1877 at sheriff's sale for \$10,000 and started only to fail again. After a long time shut down, the plant was acquired by the Woods of Pittsburg, under whose management and that of their successors, the United States Steel Corporation, manufacturing high-grade sheet steel and employing eight hundred and fifty men with an annual payroll of \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, has become probably our best industry.

Among other industries now operating in Wellsville are four large white ware potteries, two brick-making plants, a paint works, an ice plant, a boiler works, a stilt works, and a plant for the manufacture of hot water heaters. Reports from eleven of our industries show that those operating have 2,440 employes to whom they pay annually wages amounting to \$3,228,000. In addition to those reporting to the writer there are a number of small industries, which with careful estimates as to miscellaneous employment shows an aggregate of 3,000 wage earners in Wellsville receiving annually wages approximately \$4,000,000.

From the earliest days Wellsville has afforded its children and young people the best educational facilities. Long before the days of high schools Wellsville supplemented the best available grade schools with academies, at least three of which flourished at different periods. In the latter forties and the early fifties Rev. Jonathan Hamnett, a Methodist minister, conducted an academy located near the present site of the Third Street Pennsylvania Railroad Station. Rev. Hamnett afterwards became a member of the faculty and vice president of Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania. Another academy was conducted by a Presbyterian minister, Rev. W. H. Lafferty. This academy was located in

what is now the C. W. Arnold residence on Riverside Avenue, the building in those days having three stories. Another academy was located in a three story building constructed for the purpose on Main Street where Dr. J. M. King's residence is now located, and was headed by Rev. Campbell, a United Presbyterian minister.

The older residents of Wellsville aver that these educators were all gifted men and each of them left an indelible impression upon the life of the community. In the course of time these academies were superceded by our most excellent high school. Today the Wellsville schools employ fifty-four teachers and have four substantial modern grade buildings with a new and finely equipped high school building. In the annals of the school history of Wellsville the name of Prof. James L. MacDonald looms large. Prof. MacDonald was superintendent of the schools here for thirty-nine years and taught three generations of our citizens. It is related that prior to the election of Prof. MacDonald to be superintendent of the schools here, one George W. Luckey, was an applicant for the position, but was rejected by our board as not up to the standard required. Prof. Luckey was afterwards employed as superintendent of the Pittsburg schools, where he served for many years.

Any record of Wellsville events should make mention of certain historical incidents. For instance the massacre of a company of Indians by white men, which occurred in this vicinity near the mouth of Big Yellow Creek, and which brought on long years of Indian warfare led by the Indian Chief, Logan, whose famous oration touching this brutal massacre was printed in McGuffy's Reader and declaimed by every school boy of the former generation.

In 1782 the famous Indian fighter, Adam Poe, had his memorable contest opposite the mouth of Little Yellow Creek.

In 1844 a crack militia company known as the Wellsville Light Artillery was organized by Capt. Henry Cope. The company numbered fifty-one men, carried a twelve-pound gun, and paraded in a showy uniform consisting of red coat, white pants, and a stiff hat with a brilliant plume. They are said to have made a very imposing appearance when on parade, and during the company's eight years existence their red coats and white pants glistened at all general musters, 4th of July celebrations, and other occasions. The company received orders to take the field in the Mexican War and arrangements were made for a departure to Mexico but just then peace was declared and the company lost a chance to win real glory.

Judge Joshua A. Riddle at one time commanded a cavalry company attached to the state militia with headquarters at Wellsville.

In 1858 Captain Henry Cope organized the Wellsville Guards with Asa H. Battin as first lieutenant, and upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in 1861 the entire company enlisted in the service in Company K, 3rd Ohio Volunteers. With Asa H. Battin as Captain and James M. Imbrie as First Lieutenant, afterwards promoted to captain. This company saw hard service with many casualties and part of their number were held as prisoners in Libby Prison. Company F of the 104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was recruited at Wellsville with James W. Reilly as colonel of the regiment and J. F. Riddle as captain of the Wellsville Company. Colonel Reilly was promoted to the position of brigadier-general and Captain Riddle became major of the regiment. This Wellsville company suffered twenty-two casualties in the service.

In the early days of the Civil War word reached Wellsville that the Confederates had managed to purchase a boat load of war supplies from Pittsburg and that they were being brought down the Ohio River. Under the leadership of William G. Wells, the youthful mayor of Wellsville, a cannon was planted on the river bank between Third and Fourth streets, and when the boat came within range it was ordered to put to shore. The order was complied with and the goods captured and turned over to the Federal authorities.

In July of 1863, the farthest north of the War of the Rebellion reached the Crubaugh farm eight miles north of Wellsville. There the Rebel raider, General John H. Morgan, was captured and brought to Wellsville and held as a prisoner here until taken to the penitentiary at Columbus. While here he was under guard in the Whitacre Hotel, where The Peoples National Bank now stands.

In the last days of February, 1861, when President Lincoln made his memorable trip from his home in Springfield, Illinois, to the capitol at Washington, to be inaugurated president, he passed through Wellsville and made a speech here from the rear platform of his train. On this occasion a very interesting Lincolnian incident occurred. While Lincoln was speaking a tipsy Irishman named Johnnie Brice made a very rude interruption and shouted out, "I didn't vote for you, I voted for a dom sight better man." Most men in Lincoln's position would have resented the insult and the meeting would have been irrevocably ruined, but not so with Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln said, "I want to meet that man,

bring him to me." The crowd seized the recalcitrant Brice and carried him to Mr. Lincoln, who reached down and took him by the hand saying:

"My friend, you didn't vote for me but I have been elected and I am your president. I am going down to Washington to tackle a very hard job and need your help. Will you help me?"

Quick as a flash the Irishman made reply, "Sure I will Mr. Lincoln, sure I will."

Lincoln's tact had won a friend, saved the situation, and converted a very unseemly incident into an occasion which delighted every one present.

When America entered the World War the government draft board headquarters for Columbiana County were located at Wellsville with D. S. Brookman as chairman of the board and Wellsville was made the chief entraining point for this county.

One of the most exciting days in the history of Wellsville was in the presidential campaign of 1912 when William Howard Taft, President of the United States, and Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, both made speeches here, and on the same day Ringling Brothers showed, and the tradition is that the circus drew the largest crowd.

The saddest day in the chronicles of Wellsville was on July 4, 1882, when the steamboat Sciota sank in the Ohio River with fifty-two Wellsville people aboard and twenty-eight were drowned.

The richest man that Wellsville ever produced was William Chapman Ralston. His father was Robert Ralston, a steamboat builder at Wellsville. "Chap Ralston" went to California in the gold days and became a many times millionaire, in fact, the wealthiest man of his day and engaged in banking and many other enterprises in and about San Francisco. His tragic end was one of the sensations of the day.

The famous actor, Burr McIntosh, was born in Wellsville and spent his early boyhood days here. He was a son of William S. McIntosh, a Wellsville banker.

The first newspaper published in Wellsville was the Wellsville Commercial Advertiser, issued in October, 1835, by Lewis Caton who came here from Maryland. The name of the paper was changed to The American Patriot in 1841 and in 1842 William L. Clark, familiarly known as "Uncle Billy," who had come from Maryland with Mr. Caton, acquired the ownership of the paper and changed its name to the Wellsville Patriot. When the Civil War came on Clark, who was a strong Democrat, took a

violent stand against President Lincoln and his conduct of the war, and while the war was in progress William G. Foster came to Wellsville from Steubenville and started the Wellsville Union with William G. Wells as its first editor. The new paper actively supported Lincoln and the Union cause and in 1866 Clark's paper was discontinued. The Wellsville Union has survived and is now being published by C. J. Berg.

Wellsville people have always taken an active interest in literary matters. For many years the Redpath Chautauqua Bureau have declared that Wellsville is one of their best cities. More than twenty-eight years ago a number of Wellsville ladies, effected a literary organization known as the Twentieth Century Club. This organization became the first Federated Woman's Club in the Ohio Valley. In addition to the Twentieth Century Club, the ladies of this city have a Bible Club, a Delphian Club, and numerous other social and literary organizations. Wellsville maintains a Carnegie Library, two public play grounds for children, two gymnasiums, two emergency hospitals, a civic music association, six pipe organs, a cornet band, and several orchestras. There is here a very live and successful Kiwanis Club, and the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, and Knights of Columbus own their own homes worth in the aggregate more than \$100,000.

Wellsville has twelve miles of street paving, electric light, natural gas, and high tension electric power for its factories.

In addition to river transportation eleven passenger trains of The Pennsylvania System arrive and depart from two stations in Wellsville daily, and every hour interurban trolley cars run easterly to Beaver, Pennsylvania and Westerly to Steubenville, and a fifteen minute local street car service connects Wellsville and East Liverpool.

In 1869 William Blakely and William G. Wells started The Wellsville Building Company for the purpose of encouraging home ownership among the people of the town. From that day to this there have continuously been strong and successful organizations here affording opportunity to wage earners of the place to acquire their own homes, with the result that a very heavy percentage of the people of Wellsville live in their own homes. This fact has unquestionably given Wellsville a very desirable class of citizens, and in part explains why the last Federal census shows that in the preceding decade Wellsville's percentage of increase in population exceeds that of East Liverpool, Salem, Lisbon, Columbiana, Salineville or Leetonia, other cities and villages in Columbiana County.

CHAPTER IX.

EAST PALESTINE.

LOCATION—TRANSPORATION FACILITIES—A MANUFACTURING CENTER—NATURAL RESOURCES SURROUNDING—PUBLIC UTILITIES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—UNITED PRESBYTERIAN—LUTHERAN—METHODIST—NAZARENE—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH—CATHOLIC.

The City of East Palestine is situated on the main line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, fifty miles west of Pittsburg, eighteen miles southeast of Youngstown, eighty-nine miles east of Cleveland and within a night's ride of Chicago and New York, in one of the most fertile agricultural sections of Ohio.

The present railroad facilities of the city consist of the four-track Pennsylvania system. Switches extend from the Pittsburgh, Lisbon and Western Railway within one mile of the city corporation limits, connecting with such lines as the Lake Erie and New York Central.

Five bus lines are now serving the city's traveling public, two extending between East Palestine, Ohio, and Beaver Falls, Pa., via Darlington; one line operating between East Palestine and Salem, Ohio, via Unity, Columbiana and Washingtonville and two lines operating between East Palestine and Youngstown, via Unity, Columbiana and North Lima and from East Palestine to Youngstown via Unity, Petersburg, New Middleton and Poland, giving East Palestine and surrounding cities within a radius of forty miles a network of splendid bus lines, accommodating all outlying territories within the region and making East Palestine the center of their activities.

East Palestine has become the center of a great system of highly improved highways covering all the east, north, west and southern sections surrounding the city.

As a manufacturing center, East Palestine ranks favorably with any city of its size. A striking feature is the diversity of its products. Herewith is presented a list of its principal manufacturing institutions of this city:

The W. S. George Pottery.
The National Tire and Rubber Company.
The Electrical Refractories Company.
The New Tread Tire Company.
The Castle Rubber Company.
The Apex Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Pyle Manufacturing Company.
The National Fireproofing Company.
McClure Wood Ventilator Company.
Madden Lumber and Construction Company.
East Palestine Lumber Company.
Efficiency Electric Company.
The Coll Preserving Company.
The Adamson Manufacturing Company.

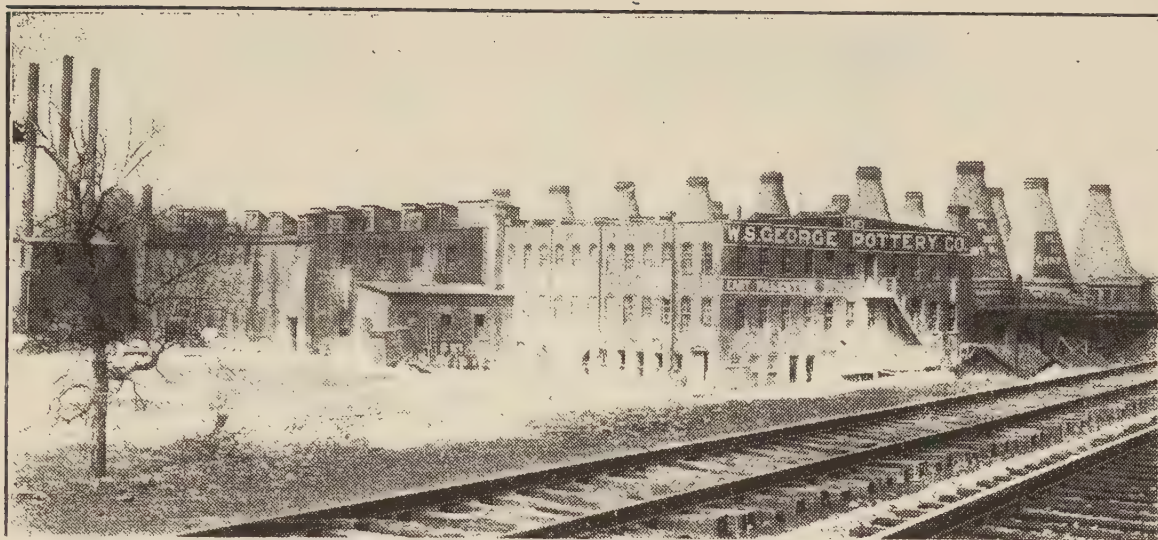
The payrolls of these industries aggregate many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and make this city a truly prosperous community and its merchants are enabled to carry stocks of goods equal to those in the larger places. The labor is for the most part high class, and the morale of the community is therefore of such a nature that it makes East Palestine a desirable place in which to live.

The City of East Palestine and its surrounding territory has been generously blessed with natural resources and its hills and farms within a short distance from the city are still underlaid with thousands of acres of coal, fire clay, cannel, oil and brick shales, and building stones.

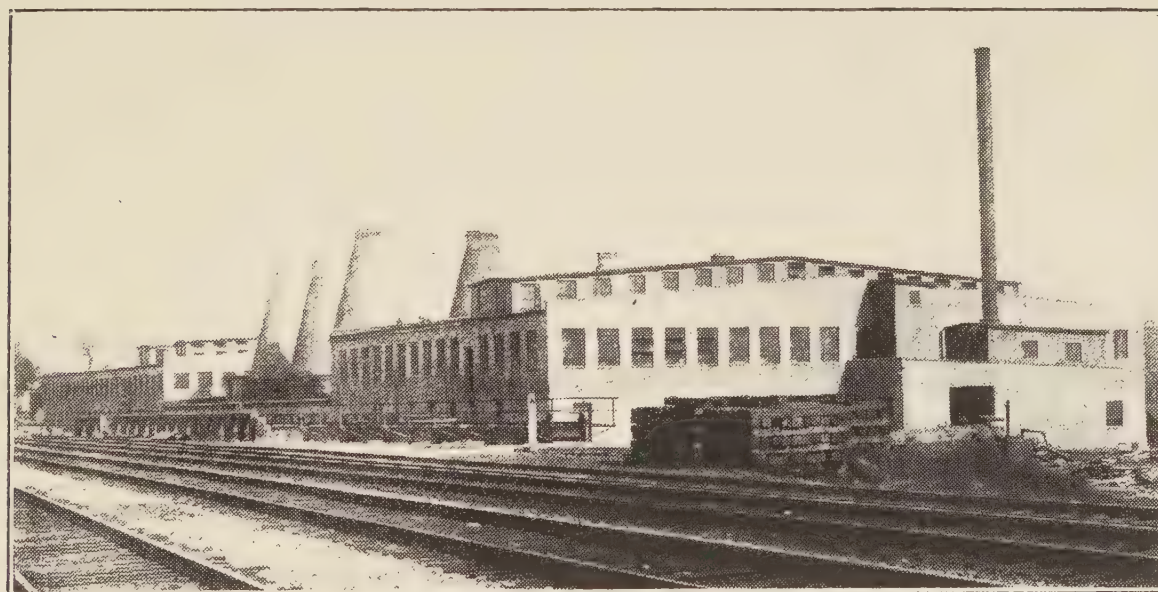
The city draws its water from artesian wells northeast of the city and which will be ample to accommodate the city's increasing population for some years to come.

The city's leading industries are engaged in the manufacture of pottery ware, automobile tires and tubes, high pressure steel tanks, foundry work, electrical refractories, preserves and food products, electric wiring devices, wooden ventilators, fire proofing, artificial ice, etc.

One of the newly arrived industries operative to the City of East Palestine and vicinity is orcharding. Columbiana County, in which the



W. S. GEORGE POTTERY COMPANY, ORIGINAL PLANT, EAST PALESTINE



NEW SECTION OF THE W. S. GEORGE POTTERY PLANT, EAST PALESTINE

City of East Palestine is located, has one-half million fruit trees and it is estimated that Mahoning County, Ohio, Lawrence and Beaver counties, Pa., have another half million of fruit trees, making a million fruit trees within easy trucking distance of East Palestine.

Large storage and preserving facilities are being developed in view of making East Palestine the center of the fruit industry in this section of the state. Industrial employment for many years has been continuous and profitable, with the growing tendency of large city industries to seek less congested areas having all city facilities.

East Palestine schools, including senior and junior high schools, are rated among the best in the state, its graduates being eligible to college entry without further examination. Churches of almost every denomination flourish here, as do many of the leading fraternal orders.

Church Organizations.—The United Presbyterian Church of East Palestine is more than four score years old. The first preaching in the town was in 1835 by Rev. David Norwood, a minister of the Associate Church of Mt. Jackson. The organization took place in 1842, conducted by Rev. J. L. Speer. Two of the leading spirits in this move were James C. Taggart and James Nevin. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Patterson, who was installed in 1849. He also preached for the Rocky Springs congregation at New Galilee. This church was at one time connected with the church at Darlington. The first building was on a lot adjoining the old cemetery, and was erected in 1838. The next was on the present site and was built in 1853, the ground being donated by elders James Taggart and Robert Chamberlin. This building was on the rear of the lot and served the congregation until 1898, when the present building was erected, and dedicated in the fall of 1899. Rev. David R. Miller D. D., a former pastor, preaching the sermon. At this time the present pastor, Rev. E. E. Douglass, entered upon a pastorate of six years. The following names are on the roll as having been pastors: Patterson, Sturgeon, Houston, Curry, Collins, Winter, Miller, Walker, Gray, Rockwell, Turnbull, Douglass. The present membership is over 350. The Sunday school is about equal the church membership, and steadily growing. There is no debt on the property.

The officers are as follows: chairman of the congregation, C. F. Woods; vice chairman, James McCready; recording secretary, Mrs. Harvey Beight; financial secretary, Mrs. Jennie Quay; treasurer, R. B. Tag-

gart. Members of session: E. E. Douglass, R. F. Taggart, W. S. George, N. B. Patterson, George Eaton, A. C. Taylor, Forb Chamberlin and R. C. McNight. Trustees: J. H. Conley, James McCready, Bert Benton, John Early, R. B. Taggart and Roy Madden. Supt. Sunday school, Forb Chamberlin; secretary, Frank Mayes; treasurer, R. C. McNight.

Grace Lutheran Church, W. H. Oelschlager, pastor.—The first service was conducted in Failer's Hall, Jan. 22, 1911. Services were conducted each Sunday afternoon by Rev. C. D. Fisher and the present pastor, alternately.

This arrangement continued until a permanent organization was effected Aug. 6, 1911. After Sept. 14, 1913, and till the church was built, services were held in the old Disciple Church on Rebecca Street.

The corner stone of the church was laid Nov 29, 1914, and the church was dedicated May 30, 1915. A parsonage was built, and was ready for occupancy Feb. 18, 1918.

There were thirty-six charter members; present membership is 270. Church of the Nazarene was organized in March, 1908, with sixty-three charter members. As soon as the organization was perfected the church dedicated to "arise and build." They secured the site on which the present church building is located and ground was broken the following May. On Nov. 1, 1908, General Supt. Dr. H. E. Reynolds dedicated the building to the worship of God, and God owned and blessed the new church with an immediate and very productive revival. Rev. Martha E. Curry became its first pastor.

It has a Sunday School enrollment of almost 200, a Young People's Society, a Women's Foreign Missionary Society and a Junior Missionary Society.

The First Presbyterian Church of East Palestine, Ohio, is one of the oldest religious organizations of the city.

The church was organized in 1842 by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of New Lisbon, with a roll of twenty charter members and a session of four ordained elders—Joseph Curry, Ralph Martin, R. J. Robinson, and Thomas Hamilton. Not until 1867 did the church become a corporate body with a board of trustees: R. J. Hamilton, president; Joseph Young, secretary; James Boies, treasurer; Adam Palmer, J. W. Fronk and T. S. Hamilton, trustees.

During the more than eighty years of its history the church has been



HIGH SCHOOL, EAST PALESTINE

served by the following pastors: the Revs. Roberts, McDermot, Talmadge, Lewis, Stratton, Falconer, Billingsley, Morton, Smith, Miller, Gilmore, Lavery, Hays, Kreuch, Dickson, Howk, Sweezy, Hollister, Kierman, Williams. The present pastor, Rev. D. Porter Williams, came to this church Sept. 1, 1921. The present officers of the church are as follows: session, D. P. Williams, moderator; William Johnson, clerk; L. C. Chapin, J. R. Derringer, T. Moore, O. S. Rauch, H. D. Snyder, George Wilson, Enos Yoder, trustees; T. Moore, president; H. Kachner, vice-president; J. C. Williams, secretary; Curtis Beight, M. C. Hotchkiss, William Long, Samuel Sitler, Dr. Van Fossan, Lee Wise, Fred Welling, trustees.

From a small beginning with a plain building and a few members, the church has grown until today the First Presbyterian Church has an active membership of 478 and occupies a large modern brick structure with a seating capacity of about 800 on West Rebecca Street. The building contains a large beautifully-lighted auditorium with pipe organ, lecture room, social parlor, pastor's study, large dining room and kitchen fully equipped, and sixteen separate class rooms for the use of the Sunday School.

The Sunday School is fully organized and, including the cradle roll, has a membership of 519.

The First Christian Church, one of the younger congregations of East Palestine, had its beginning thirty-one years ago under the leadership of the late Dr. S. M. Dodd, then of Rochester, Pennsylvania. Four local men, neither of whom survive, assisted Mr. Dodd in launching the new movement. According to minutes dated Jan. 9, 1894, the "mission" had within a year organized a church of Christ, maintained a "live" Sunday School and had acquired considerable personal property. The meeting of Jan. 9, 1894,, was called for the purpose of appointing and instructing a committee to "complete the work of securing a charter" for the young church.

At present the church has about 400 communicants, and maintains a Bible School and the various other auxiliaries that are usually found in the present-day congregation.

St. Marys Church.—In July, 1880, the Catholics of East Palestine, then numbering about twenty-five families, mostly poor, were organized as a congregation by the Rev. Clement H. Treiber. Previous to July, 1880, they were identified with the parish of St. Rose's at Cannelton, five miles

distant, in the diocese of Pittsburg. From 1872 until 1880 the Rev. E. W. J. Lindesmith attended East Palestine from Leetonia on week days, and said Mass in private houses. In August, 1880, Mr. T. Chamberlain donated a lot to the parish at the corner of W. Walnut and Clarke streets. In September of the same year the erection of a frame church, 32x60 feet, was begun on it under the direction of Father Treiber. When finished (in 1882) it cost \$3,500. Father Treiber said Mass in it for the first time on January 23, 1881. Neatly frescoed, and tastily furnished with altar, pews, and stained glass windows, the church is a credit to its builder and to the parish; it was dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes, by Bishop Gilmour, on June 10, 1883. East Palestine was attended from Salem by Father Treiber from September, 1881, until June, 1887. In January, of the same year, he secured a two-acre tract of land two miles from the church for cemetery purposes. Father Treiber was succeeded at East Palestine and Salem by the Rev. W. J. Finucan, whose pastorate, owing to ill health, was of short duration, from June to December, 1887. In January, 1888, he was succeeded by the Rev. Francis Senner, who attended East Palestine at first semi-monthly, and later monthly, on Sundays, until his transfer to Louisville, Stark county, in 1897. He left the Mission in a flourishing condition as to temporals and spirituals, and without debt. The Rev. G. C. Schoenemann, of Salem, next had charge of the Mission, giving it the same attendance as it had before, until June, 1898, when the Rev. Joseph J. Clarke was appointed first resident pastor of East Palestine. He remained till January, 1899, when the Rev. Edward Reagan was appointed his successor. One of Father Reagan's first acts was the purchase of a new site for the church and a proposed pastoral residence, in a more eligible location. The ground, situate on Main street, with a frontage of 120 feet and a depth of 190 feet, was bought in the summer of 1899, for \$1,250, and paid for in a few months. Father Reagan's health failing, he was obliged to pass the following winter in a milder climate. The Rev. D. Shunk, C. PP. S., supplied his place till his return in the latter part of March, 1900, with health unimproved. He died on April 11, less than a fortnight later. Until the appointment of his successor, the Rev. John J. Boyle, in June, 1900, East Palestine was again attended from Salem. Father Boyle's stay was short—until his death, December 5, 1900. His successor is the present incumbent, the Rev. Joseph Barth.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH EAST PALESTINE



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH EAST PALESTINE OHIO

CHAPTER X.

EAST LIVERPOOL.

FOUNDED IN 1798—THOMAS FAWCETT—LOCATION—ORIGINAL PURCHASE—EARLY SETTLERS—THE FAWCETT FAMILY—NEW TOWN CALLED ST. CLAIR—TOWN LAID OUT BY THOMAS FAWCETT—"FAWCETTSTOWN"—STATE ROAD—"OLD GUAGE"—TRADING CENTER—EARLY ADVERSITIES—THE TOWN REVIVES—NAMED "LIVERPOOL"—LATER EAST LIVERPOOL—RAILROAD PROSPECTS—EARLY PROMOTERS OF THE TOWN—FIRST SCHOOL TEACHER—FIRST PREACHING—FIRST PHYSICIAN—FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—FIRST BANK—FIRST CHURCH—FIRST POTTERY—PUBLIC UTILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

On historic ground that fronted a serpentine bend of "The Beautiful River," notable for its majestic, commanding appearance, the plot forming a natural amphitheatre with its potentialities of soil, mineral and forest equaling any other section in the recently organized new world Republic and comprising part of an expanse of territory that had been claimed by Spain, England and France by right of alleged discovery and subsequent various degrees of exploration; and before and after by the American Indian by reason of original domain, East Liverpool was founded in 1798, during the administration of the second president of the United States, though sites in close proximity to it had been previously occupied by struggling and interpid settlers, by Thomas Fawcett, a Quaker-Irishman, who, emigrating from Ireland as a young man, had lived for a quarter of a century as a frontier farmer in and about Chartier's Valley, Pa., near the Allegheny-Washington line ere he decided that "westward the course of empire wends its way."

Destined to become an outstanding manufacturing city and "The Pottery Center of the World" its limits then presented an undeveloped

tract of land, situated 48 degrees and 58 minutes north latitude and 80 degrees and 45 minutes west of Greenwich, which was four miles below the Pennsylvania state line and 44 miles southwest of Fort Pitt, which later became Pittsburg, and about 44 miles northeast from Wheeling of at-the-time State of Virginia. It was a part of the newly formed Northwest Territory and was included in Washington and Jefferson counties, the whole having originally belonged to Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Virginia.

The town site had originally been purchased from the government by Col. Isaac Craig, of Pittsburg, a distinguished Revolutionary officer. In two payments he had given \$2,181.50 for it. The deed given him was written on parchment and is signed by President John Adams and Secretary of State, Timothy Pickering. It is dated May 18, 1796.

Col. Craig held possession of the land for one month and thirteen days over four years when legal possession as evidenced by the deed made on July 1, 1800, at Philadelphia, Pa., was given to Thomas Fawcett, of Jefferson County, Ohio, of which the tract of ground was then a part and on which he had been living. The document was executed before Judge W. N. Breckenridge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and recorded on Aug. 12, 1800 by Recorder Genas Kimberly. The witnesses were John Swetman and George Cochran of Allegheny County, Pa.

The deal, thus consummated, shows tht Col. Craig made a profit of \$1,469.50 on the transaction. The purchased land was described as "Sections Nos. 23 and 24 in Range No. 1 and Township No. 5 and situated northwest of the Ohio and above the mouth of the Kentucky River and made up of 1,095 75-100 acres in the above."

Present day computations show this to be a strip of land extending westward from Union Street to what is now Jethro and reaching northward beyond the business and far into the residential section of the city.

Having sold his farm in Chartiers Valley, Pa., and doubtless having saved some money during his long agricultural activities there Mr. Fawcett was able to pay Col. Craig cash for his entire purchase, the price given being \$3,651 or about \$3.35 per acre. As compared to 1926 prices, the original land composing East Liverpool equals the value of an ordinary home or a fairly good make of automobile, while an acre of it, which, in

the business section 128 years later was worth \$400,000, was then procured for what is now flippantly given for a pair of feminine silk stockings.

In 1808, what became Section 34, of Liverpool Township, was granted to Charles Blackmore. It was part of what is now the north side of East Liverpool on the Calcutta Road. The grant was signed by President Thomas Jefferson and his Secretary of State, James Madison. Thus in view of the fact that Col. Craig doubtless received claim to East Liverpool during George Washington's administration, the impress of the first four presidents of the Republic is easily discernible in its original titles and initial transfers.

At the outset it was a Quaker Settlement by reason of the founder's and family's faith. They were quickly augmented by the arrival of Dutch, German, Welsh, Scotch and English settlers. These, coalescing, gradually as the later pottery industry began to grow, evolved into a preponderance of Englishmen as British workers of the trade elected to cast their fortunes in the new American plants.

About the time that the Neville and Craig families settled in Pittsburg a small colony from Ireland, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey located in Chartiers Valley, Pa., on either side of the Washington and Allegheny County lines. They engaged in farming and trading.

Among this company of pioneers were three sets of brothers, Thomas and John Fawcett, who had been born in Ireland, Robert and Richard Boyce and Peter and Adam Hickman. All had married and purchased farms. But the lure of the West seized one member of each of these sets of brothers. Accordingly, Thomas Fawcett, Robert Boyce and Adam Hickman sold their properties and elected to settle in the just-formed Northwest Territory down the Ohio River over which Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a Revolutionary officer, was the Governor. John Fawcett, Richard Boyce and Peter Hickman remained in Pennsylvania, became outstanding citizens of the Keystone Commonwealth, reared large families and lived in each instance to a ripe old age.

During the early fall of 1798 the intrepid settlers reached their destination after an adventurous journey over stream and trail. Robert Boyce, his wife and children, who became the forbears of the well-known Boyce families in and about East Liverpool, proceeded to the uplands of the Spring Grove Camp Ground, east of Yellow Creek, where for years

they resided though ever in close communication with their former neighbors—the Fawcetts.

The latter stopped in the west end of what is now East Liverpool. The bluff, just across the roadway from the Standard Oil filling station, where the appealing bend of the Ohio is discernible and the opposite shore of the present Newell, W. Va., in all its early pristine beauty stood out, impressed the new comers as the ideal spot for a home. There, where James Gaston, Sr., once lived and where now are two or three residences, a log house was quickly built.

At this time Thomas Fawcett was 51 years of age—a man in his prime and in the full vigor of his mental and physical powers. He was born on June 11, 1747 in Ireland as was his wife, Isabella Snodgrass, whose natal day was March 1, 1754.

Mrs. Fawcett was accordingly 45 years old when she became the initial matron of East Liverpool. She was thus six years younger than her husband. They were married in Ireland on February 26, 1772, when he was 25 and she 18 years of age. Their alliance had been blest by the arrival of eight children, four boys and as many girls. All were with them when they landed in East Liverpool. Joseph, the eldest, was 25 years old at the time; Thomas 24, Abigail 20, Mary 18, Elizabeth 16, John 14, Isabella 6 and Benjamin, the baby, four. The pioneer father thus had two full-grown sons to aid him, Joseph and Thomas Jr., and in John, a lad to run the chores. In Abigail, Mary and Elizabeth, buxom lasses, all, the mother had fine aid in house activities.

Following the building of the log house and a clearing of adjacent land for gardening purposes, Mr. Fawcett and his sons erected the first flour mill in what subsequently became Columbiana County. It was located on Carpenter's Run on the site of what is now The West End Pottery, and was operated by his son-in-law, Joseph Smith. Shortly thereafter Joseph Fawcett, his oldest son, built a saw mill near Jethro, it being the first in what later became Liverpool Township. A carding machine was made and placed on the present Cartwright Pottery site by Thomas Fawcett and John Barcroft at about the same time. The second grist mill and carding machine were built by Aaron Brooks, the former being operated by horse power.

Within a year of his arrival Fawcett laid out his land into a town site. The lots abutted against the adjoining terra except on the river

at the South Side. The streets paralleled with section lines, north, east, south and west.

The new town was called St. Clair by Mr. Fawcett because of the township in which it was then located, which had been given the name of the territorial governor. Later, as new residents began to arrive and those just without its limits found it necessary to refer to it, the name of "Fawcettstown" by common consent was given it in honor of its founder.

Among the earliest settlers in and about the new town were John Rouch, a shoemaker from Germany; Thomas Ashton, a Quaker, who had the distinction of keeping the first store, though a small one, within or near its borders; Angus McBane, a farmer-tanner, who had a home on the hill above Jethro; Joseph Hamilton, a farmer who lived not far from the Fawcett home. Perhaps the first colored man residing in the immediate locality was Edward Devoe, who in 1800, resided on the Spring Grove Camp Ground site.

Other additional arrivals to the new town included Abraham Wellington, who had a residence where the Knowles, Taylor and Knowles Pottery now stands; William Lorwell, of Baltimore, Md., who was the first lawyer to hang out his shingle within its confines; William Moore, a carpenter, who became the first undertaker of the community; Griffith Williams, a Welshman, who lived where the late George Gaston resided and became the town's first tanner.

Before Wellsville was formed into a town there lived on the Ohio side of the river between Yellow Creek and Little Beaver the following persons: at the mouth of Yellow Creek John Nessly; next above was Henry Eaton; between his land and Little Yellow Creek, William Wells, Sr.; next was the Ramsey homestead and then followed those of John Rouch, Thomas Askton, whose land reached Coonrod's Run, that passing through Jethro. It touched the Thomas Fawcett tract, now the west end of East Liverpool.

Shortly after the laying out of his plat of ground by Thomas Fawcett, his son-in-law, Joseph Smith, who had in 1796 married his oldest daughter and third child, Abigail, purchased, after a year's residence in Crawford County, Pa., where his father, John Smith, a native of Holland lived, a portion of land fronting the Ohio east of Union Street. This later passed into many hands. East of the Smith tract, on and about the site of the present day Harker Pottery, resided John Babb, who also owned

the island in the river fronting his home and which took its name from him. John Beaver owned the land between the Babb property and the state line. From this point to Little Beaver Creek the terra was in the possession of a Mr. Dawson.

Across the Ohio on the now West Virginia side was the farm of Christy Brenneman, which lay opposite Yellow Creek; the bottom land over the stream from Wellsville was in the possession of John Hamilton, Sr., with his son, Linn Hamilton residing on the lower end. Harvey Heath lived just east of John Hamilton, but later sold to a Mr. McClintock; next was the homestead of Fred Greathouse, who likewise sold to James Todd and he in turn to a Mr. Murray. Adjoining the latter was the John Gardner farm on which later Chester, W. Va., was largely built. Touching it was the Cochran tract which later became the property of Samuel E. Marks and his heirs.

Into such a setting or inter-state community came East Liverpool's founder, his family and those allied to it by marriage.

Social contacts with their neighbors from Yellow Creek on the west to Little Beaver on the east and with those in the same distance across the river and about them in St. Clair or Fawcettstown became a matter of course as the necessity for doing business at the saw mill of Joseph Fawcett, the founder's oldest son and a store maintained for a time by his second son, Thomas and the flour mill that for the most part was being operated by his son-in-law, Joseph Smith. As a result romance, ubiquitous even among pioneers in the drab expanse of seeming desolate wilderness, entered the household so that in turn all the children, except Isabella, the youngest daughter and named for her mother, found wives and husbands as helpmeets in their efforts to make their way in developing the newly started settlement.

Joseph married Esther White; Thomas was joined to Sarah Hamilton, whose folks lived below the town and her brother, James Hamilton, a brother of Linn Hamilton, whose farm was across the river in Virginia, became the husband of Mary Fawcett, fourth child and the second daughter of the founders; Abigail had previously married Joseph Smith in Chartiers Valley, Pa.; John, the third son and sixth child, married Julia R. Larwell, the daughter of John Larwell, the town's first postmaster; Benjamin, the youngest, was united to Hannah Zane, daughter of Jonathan Zane, Sr., of Wheeling, W. Va., and a member of the well known family

prominent in the early activities of that vicinity; Elizabeth, the fifth child and third daughter, was wooed and won by John Nessly.

Joseph, the oldest son, apparently lived out his life in East Liverpool; Thomas, the second son, after procuring or being given a portion of the purchased land from Col. Craig, emigrated in a few years to Indiana. His stay in Fawcettstown was notable by having maintained a small store, the first within its limits, the opening of a tavern on Second Street, which was built from hewn logs and the establishment of a ferry across the river. The tavern was afterwards kept by James Kincaid, John Gamble, John Smith and William Thompson, each of whom operated the ferry.

John Fawcett, third son of Thomas Fawcett, founder, soon after his marriage, went to Washington, Pa., where he clerked in a store owned by Daniel Moore. With his employer he later went to Wheeling, W. Va., and the two formed a partnership in a merchandise departure there. In 1816, he, Moore and James Pemberton, another Wheeling merchant, returned to Fawcettstown and purchased from his father the old flour mill and 200 acres of land about it. They, accordingly, became the town's second proprietors. They set about advertising in *The Ohio Patriot* of Lisbon, and selling lots in the town after relaying it. They sold about twenty at from \$20 to 30 each. They donated a lot apiece to John Smith and Phillip Cooper on the condition that they immediately built homes thereon. They also made a road on the opposite side of Carpenter's Run to the hillside where a proposed glass plant was to be erected. This latter plan failed, however. Discouraged at the failure of their enterprise in the town which they had renamed Liverpool they took a government contract to supply forts on the Missouri River with supplies and moved away. They doubtless operated from Wheeling, W. Va., where after a residence of thirty years in all, Thomas Fawcett and his wife joined her father's family—the Larwells, in Wooster, Ohio, where they had removed after a tenure in Fawcettstown—Liverpool. There they both ultimately passed away.

Benjamin, the fourth son of Thomas Fawcett and youngest child, had been left the old homestead of his father just beyond the old "rhubarb patch" in the West End. He rented this and removed to an estate left his wife on Wheeling Island by her father, Jonathan Zane, Sr. In crossing the river at his new home he was afterward drowned. His son-in-law, Robert Irwin, later sold his father's home and surrounding land to the late James W. Gaston.

From two of Thomas Fawcett's children have descended numerous persons who throughout the subsequent history in and about East Liverpool have been more or less outstanding figures.

From Elizabeth, who married John Nessly, have sprung those of that name. Their children were allied to the Boyces, the Wallaces, the Fredericks, the McCoys, the Rileys, the Myers and the Fords, all cognomens to conjure with in East Liverpool historical lore.

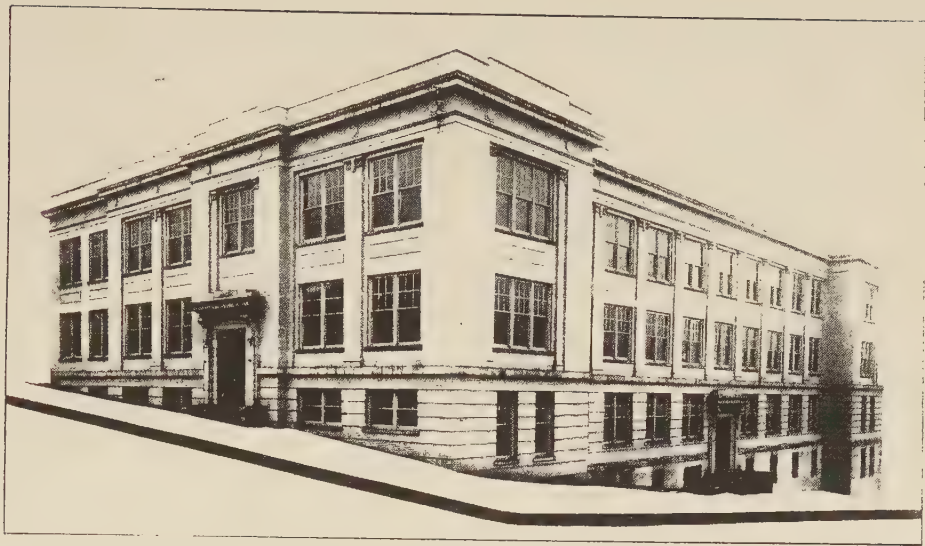
From Abigail, the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, whose husband Joseph, shared their fortunes and misfortunes have descended through his son, William G. Smith, the father of the late D. J. Smith and grandfather of Wilson F. Smith of East Liverpool and the late J. T. Smith many of the city's present active citizens.

From a daughter, Esther, were descended Henry S. Goodwin and the late James and George Goodwin, long East Liverpool pottery manufacturers.

Another daughter, Hester Ann, married Isaac Watts Knowles, one of the city's pioneer pottery manufacturers and they became the forebears of the late Homer S. Knowles, the late Mrs. Col. John N. Taylor and Homer J. Knowles, present head of the Knowles, Taylor and Knowles Pottery. Through another daughter, Mary Smith Warrick, was descended Mrs. Susan Harker, Mrs. Maria L. Anderson and Mrs. Esther Thomas.

Despite the urge that prompted him to penetrate the western wilderness and therein found a community Thomas Fawcett is described in the traditions attending him as "a good old Quaker gentleman, lacking in ambition, easy going, of kingly mien, though peace loving and possessed of a hospitable disposition." His grandson, William G. Smith, in his pamphlet, "Early Recollections of Fawcettstown," published in 1888, says of him: "He had not the natural or acquired abilities for a successful town builder. He lacked the ambition and go-aheaditive vim that characterize successful proprietors, and for the want of which, at the organization of the county, he lost to his place the county seat by one vote."

Beacuse of this adverse vote wealthy residents of Philadelphia, the then Capital of the Nation, who had by proxy, purchased lots in Fawcettstown, withdrew their interest and finally let them go into delinquency. Had Fawcettstown been chosen they had planned to push its growth with rapidity. Thus the village had its initial setback.



HIGH SCHOOL, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO



POST OFFICE, E. ST. LIVERPOOL, OHIO

But Thomas Fawcett and his good wife, impelled by the natural beauty of their chosen home with the winding river in front of them and the circling hills of towering forest behind, lived on at the old homestead watching their children, grandchildren and neighbor's activities as they carried on in developing the new town, or, despairing, went elsewhere for better prospects. Thus old age came upon them. He passed peacefully away on September 19, 1820, during the final year of President Monroe's first administration and in the midst of the Chief Executive's campaign for re-election against John Quincy Adams. He was aged 73 years, two months and 23 days at his demise. But fifteen years younger than George Washington he survived him twenty-one years. His wife lived almost five years after his passing. She succumbed on Dec. 4, 1825, in the final year of President Monroe's second administration. Both are buried in Riverview Cemetery, East Liverpool, where a stone monument was placed by their surviving descendants to mark their final resting place. With those of other pioneers their remains were transferred from the Fifth Street burial plot which almost from the town's foundation had been utilized for this purpose when it was by necessity of the city's growth taken for building and park purposes.

Until his decease Mr. Fawcett reserved the unsold town lots and 40 acres of his original purchase of land immediately back and north of the town. By will he transferred the lots to his four daughters.

The State Road from Steubenville to Pittsburg passed through Fawcettstown and by it mail was carried on horseback to the early inhabitants. Just east of its then boundaries it cut off a space of about two acres between it and the river. On this space Joseph Smith, son-in-law of Thomas Fawcett, erected a two-story hewed-log house with an added kitchen of the same material. It was the first shingle roofed homestead in the community. They had been made of white oak, split and shaved and put on with wrought nails. It was constructed by a carpenter by the name of William Hudson, who was called "Old Guage" by reason of the alleged fact that he consumed a gallon of whiskey per day and drank a pint at regular intervals during his wakeful moments. On this occasion it is said, when the rafters had been properly adjusted and the top lath nailed next to the comb, that he walked the lath edge from gable to gable while carrying a large bottle of whiskey in his hand and occa-

sionally swinging it about his head. Finally, he broke the container and spilt the liquor over the edifice's frame which process he construed as "baptizing the house."

The great thoroughfare from Eastern Pennsylvania to Ohio at this early day passed through Georgetown, Pa., which made Smith's Ferry, Pa., a celebrated river crossing. Georgetown was a trading point before New Lisbon had an existence and controlled the trade of Beaver County, Pa., and of Columbiana County, Ohio, for many years. Smith's Ferry, Pa., was a junction between two of the emigration roadways to the new Northwest Territory, one being through Pittsburg and Beavertown, the other through Brownsville and Washington, Pa. John Beaver and John Christmas, both Englishmen, had prosperous stores in Georgetown, Pa. The former with Thomas Moore, father-in-law of the late Mathew Laughlin of East Liverpool, at an early day erected a large flour and saw mill near the bridge on Little Beaver Creek just off the state line. The latter added a tavern, store and blacksmith at the same spot. The place thrived from the trade of passing emigrants and nearby settlers who were likewise attracted thereto. Thus a bad effect on business in Fawcettstown and later Liverpool, four miles west, was quite discernible for a long period. Then, early in the eighteenth century, William Faulks laid out "Faulkstown," four miles north of the town. It was subsequently named Calcutta. It had originally been settled by "Hunter" John Quinn, the first settler in the county. Trading done there still further circumscribed the commercial activities of Fawcettstown.

New Lisbon having wrested the County Seat from Fawcettstown, another blow was struck it by Wellsville, four miles below it, in 1821, when it was known as East Liverpool. Cleveland business men proposed for commercial purposes to build a free clay pike roadway to the Ohio River by way of New Lisbon, Columbiana County. Three routes from New Lisbon were surveyed for this purpose, one to the Pennsylvania State Line near Smith's Ferry, the second to East Liverpool and the third to Well's Landing or what was later Wellsville.

Subscriptions were taken to aid in the building of the road. Fifteen freeholders signed a bond guaranteeing the necessary sum needed for the East Liverpool route. It was placed in the hands of John Bough, a farmer residing on the west fork of Little Beaver Creek, for signatures of residents between his home and New Lisbon before East Liverpool

men would have the same opportunity on the following day when a choice was to be made. That night a neighbor who had signed the paper and become worried about it, called him out of bed and asked to see the legal document. Given it he instantly cast it into the fireplace. News of its destruction dismayed the waiting East Liverpool contingent and they permitted Wellsville to land the coveted roadway. In 1824, two years after its completion, great returns were thus brought the new town below it. It grew rapidly and became the transporting depot for Northern and Eastern Ohio and continued as such until the Sandy and Beaver and Mahoning Cross-cut Canals later interfered with its trade.

The town took a big slump as a result. By 1823 its population consisted of but "six families and two bachelors." The streets became a sward with a single horse path in the middle of Second Street. By 1826 the town was forlorn indeed. Even the weekly mail route had been abandoned and mail had to be procured from Calcutta, Beaver Bridge or Wellsville, four miles away to the northeast or west.

By this time the town had its third owner for Messrs. John Fawcett, Daniel Moore and James Pemberton were glad to trade their holding in it to Claiborne Sims, Sr., for his farm near Wheeling, W. Va.

Then a spurt ensued and the population grew to about 100 with eighteen families being freeholders and the balance renters. These divided over the operation of a ferry. From Washington Street west the people wanted Market Street to be the center of business while the ferry in operation was touching a point east of Washington Street.

By 1829 the postoffice had been reestablished with John Collins as postmaster. Through the courtesy of the postmasters of Wellsville and Little Beaver Creek, the latter being Matthew Laughlin, they obtained permission from Washington to have mail carried on horseback between these points and passing through Liverpool.

Preceding this, in 1809 or 1810, what approximated the first general store of importance was established in the then Fawcettstown by the firm of Sutton and McNickle, Pittsburg merchants, who had a large force of men boring for salt at Yellow Creek. They placed this establishment in charge of Richard Boyce, the son of Robert Boyce, of the Spring Grove Camp Ground neighborhood. He became the father of the late Hon. David Boyce, East Liverpool banker and legislator.

After the town was named "Liverpool" a Mr. Welch maintained a

leading store in it and later Sanford C. Hill continued the business for a period before becoming a surveyor, justice of the peace, an astronomer of note and the publisher of "Hill's Almanac." He was the father of the late Col. H. R. Hill, who, for years following the Civil War, was the only lawyer in the city and the grandfather of Captain W. M. Hill, who, in 1898, during the Spanish-American War, and, in 1917, at the outset of American participation in the world conflict, raised and led from the city its two volunteer companies.

A steam saw mill was erected on the present site of the Cartwright Pottery south of Second Street by William Scott and John Hill in 1830. Though it was later destroyed by fire it gave impetus to the gradual growth of the city. At this time Columbiana County was the second in Ohio in the production of wheat. It continued large to 1840 when it showed an increase in wool raising. All of these had a pertinent effect on the commercial life of the town founded by Thomas Fawcett as a wharf and warehouse was built at the foot of Union Street for shipping purposes and business that formerly went to Smith's Ferry, Pa., and Wellsville was transferred to it.

In 1836 William G. Smith, the grandson of Thomas Fawcett, following a period in Pittsburg and eight years of trading in southern ports by river after building a number of houses here, inducing others to do so, acting as postmaster, during which, in 1830, he succeeded in having the department add the prefix "East" to its third name "Liverpool" because mail was being transferred to "Liverpool" in Medina County and by procuring from Roger Hill and plotting into lots an acre of ground east of Union Street, became practically the place's "fourth proprietor."

In the decade ending with 1839 the rejuvenated river point procured a steam saw mill; wharfs and boats began to be built therein, among them the "Liverpool," which, commanded by Captain Richard Huston, a former tanner, was lost in the Arkansas River, the "Olive Branch" and "De Kalb". All these were built by Alex Coffin on land that later was washed away by succeeding river high waters.

Liverpool Township, formed from St. Clair, was made such on June 3, 1834, largely through the work of Mr. Smith and Sanford C. Hill. The county commissioners at the time were Michael Arter, John Smith and Thomas Cannon. On Jan. 4, 1834, six months previously, East Liverpool had been made a village.

In an effort, in 1837, to connect Ashtabula and East Liverpool with a railroad by way of Warren a stock company was formed in which W. G. Smith and S. E. Hill were prominent as well as several Pittsburg capitalists. They purchased land north of Fifth Street, west of Market Street and a large section of Claiborne Sim's farm. A sugar tree grove was cut into cord wood and removed from the river front enabling lots to be formed from Union to College and from Front or Water to Robinson streets inclusive.

But the panic of that year ended the railway project and for a decade the village felt its effects. However, the sale of these lots at that time brought to the town a number of families from Pittsburg, who subsequently had much to do with its progress and growth. Among these were Anthony Kearns who purchased and operated the steam saw mill, recently procured, and improved the tract of land now known as Thompson Place, that later became the property of Josiah Thompson; the Hon. George Smith who built three brick houses and became a partner in merchandising of Josiah Thompson; Daniel and John Shook, who put up two buildings; Thomas Pratt, a machinist, who later built gas works in St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., and James Bennett, who pioneered the pottery industry for the community.

William Thompson, who had come to Fawcettstown in 1818 from western Pennsylvania and, after a brief stay, had located in Calcutta, where he had a tavern and was in the merchandise business with his sons there, purchased the store and dwelling of George Smith and his son, Josiah, the home of Anthony Kearns in Thompson Place.

In 1848 William G. Smith returned to Pittsburg after selling a portion of his holdings in the town along Fourth and Broadway to Enoch Bradshaw, a potter, who, studying for the ministry in his younger years in England, emigrated to America in 1843 when 25 years of age. He worked for several years in the recently built potteries, went away for a brief interval and returned. Then he purchased from William G. Smith that section at Fourth and Broadway upon which the Carnegie Library now stands. On it he constructed a palatial home which, during the Civil War, was a connecting link in the famous "Underground Railway" for the safety of escaping slaves. He became the town's second publisher, when, in 1859, he launched the East Liverpool Democrat, after "The Mercury," started in 1861 by George W. Lucky and J. W. Harris, had suspended.

Following a service in the Union Army during the war between the States he built on the present Standard Oil service station plot at Fifth and Broadway, the city's first public hall which was used as a court room when he acted as justice of the peace, for public meetings, theatrical performances and social affairs. During this interim he frequently acted as pettifogger in the legal cases then heard in the community. Farming part of his acquired land, mining pottery clay from other sections of it and the selling of real estate he was withal extremely active in the growth of early East Liverpool. When William G. Smith returned to his native place in 1852 he repurchased 15 acres of his former property from Mr. Bradshaw. To this he added four acres each procured from Thomas Blythe and John F. Smith and six from Lawrence Mitchell. All were laid out into lots. Thus that planned by the "fourth owner" in 1837 was consummated in 1853 which departure broadened the town into lines of its present form. With this general outlay of its original and later added to territory, the beginning of pottery manufacture in 1840, the completion of the Sandy and Beaver Canal in 1845, the building through it of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway in 1856 and the discovery of the first oil and natural gas in 1860 the city's place in the sun was permanently established and its subsequent development assured.

A contributor also to the northern and eastern sections of the city was Joseph McKinnon who, landing in Philadelphia with his father, John B. McKinnon, who returned to English by reason of his fealty to King George III, located in Columbiana County in 1795 after a service in the Revolutionary War and against the Indians under Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne. He settled in part of Section 34. His son, George McKinnon, was the first white child born in the county. He built the first frame house in East Liverpool at what is now Third and Market streets on the present City Hall site.

George McKinnon became a farmer, carpenter and boat builder. He purchased two tracts of 20 and 125 acres each along the Ohio River. On one of these East End is now largely situated. His wife was Ada Babb, a daughter of John Babb, who owned the island of that name and who, on or near it, maintained the first blacksmith shop in the vicinity.

Another child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McKinnon became Mrs. Matthew Riley. Widowed at 35, she reared ten children at her farm home at the head of Jethro Hollow Run on the lower Lisbon Road. When 75 she

emigrated by wagon to Illinois, lived there 20 years and then moved back at 95 to her old home in Madison Township where she lived in healthy vigor and mental alertness eight years more until she was 104. Near her home under spreading oak trees her remains, duly marked, rest. Her youngest daughter, Cynthia, became the wife of Enoch Bradshaw, the mother of Eugene Bradshaw, former East Liverpool safety director and Mrs. Louis Barth and the grandmother of Harold B. Barth, the secretary of the East Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

The first preaching in Fawcettstown was by the Rev. Robert Dobbins, a Methodist, of Yellow Creek, in 1799.

The first school teacher within the town's confines was Terra Jones, a Welshman. He was also a surveyor. He functioned in a log building near the home of Bezaleel Sims, north of the village. He taught a select school for several years after beginning in 1820 and was followed by James Smith, Will Smith (the Yankee), William Taggart and later by Sanford C. Hill. In 1848 the log school room was displaced by a red brick school house on the same site. A. H. Martin became the teacher with William C. Orr following in 1852.

The town's first physician was Dr. B. B. Ogden, who began his almost fifty years of residence in it in 1830. He was the father of the late Dr. C. B. Ogden, who followed in his father's footsteps. The first dentist in East Liverpool was Dr. Luther Calvin, who had an office in the old Moutts house over the printing establishment on Second Street during the early sixties. The second was Dr. John Stiffy, who located in the city in the late seventies. His office was on the lower floor of the present brick and frame structure opposite the city hall on Mulberry Street.

The first public event of note in the town's early history occurred on July 4, 1811 just before the War of 1812, when a monster barbecue was held on the present site of the Cartwright Pottery. More than 4,000 persons attended this affair. William C. Larwell, the town's first and only lawyer, until Col. H. R. Hill became active, read the Declaration of Independence, which had been written but 35 years before, to the big crowd in attendance. Another feature of the occasion was the marching up and down Second Street of a Company of Militiamen, which was commanded by Capt. John Wilcox. In the drill that followed Capt. Wilcox accidentally shot off one side of his whiskers, the incident contributing hugely to the merriment of the on-looking pioneers.

After its initial settlement the town successively grew and retrograded as success and failure attended the efforts of those casting their fortunes in it. In 1823 it was reduced to about 32 souls that included "two bachelors." By 1826 these had increased to 100. In 1841, following the boom of the early interim of the previous decade the population was 500. In 1850 it was 987; 1,308 in 1860 as the Civil War began; 2,105 in 1870, five years after its end; 5,568 in 1880; 8,750 in 1890; 16,485 in 1900; 23,087 in 1910 and 21,411 in 1920. In 1925 its inhabitants number 24,000 with about 3,000 more just without its corporate limits in addition to Chester and Newell, W. Va., just across the Ohio River from it which have been built largely as the result of its steady development; with Wellsville four miles down the river and Midland, Pa., five miles east on the same stream and Lisbon, the county seat, in close visiting proximity, the whole making the East Liverpool of today the center of fully 60,000 Northeastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania residents.

The town's first banking institution was opened in the "Dobbin's House" on Second Street by Huff & Co., in 1870. It was one of a number of similar banking houses that then were being operated in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. They were conducted by George F. Huff, of Greensburg, Pa., and William M. Lloyd, of Altoona, Pa. After removing into the old First National Bank Building at the foot of Broadway, then the most imposing structure in Columbiana County, the branch with others elsewhere suspended in the famous Jay Cooke financial debacle of 1873. The incident marked the only bank failure in the history of the city.

The first church within its limits was erected on the present site of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church on Fourth Street in 1834. The ground for the purpose was presented by John Fawcett, Daniel Moore and James Pemberton, the town's second owners.

The first pottery ware was made in the town in 1840; gas was first piped for fuel in it in 1866; the initial white ware was manufactured first in 1874; the present city hall was erected in 1877; the water works was constructed in 1879; the first telephone was utilized in 1881; Horn Switch was first used in 1877; the Carnegie Library was opened in 1904, the City Hospital in 1905, the present Y. M. C. A. Building was initially utilized in 1913, the present High School edifice was occupied in 1914, the

First National Bank on Fifth Street in 1923 and the Potter's National Bank on the same street in 1924.

By Jan. 1, 1926, East Liverpool had within its confines approximately 40 miles of paved streets, forty miles of water pipes and a water capacity from its mechanical filtration plant of 7,000,000 gallons daily.

By then too it had had for more than a decade a modern motor fire equipment and with its police department, consisting of Chief Hugh McDermott, Captain Mason Conley and Officers Henry Aufterheide, James Haley, George Toland, Norman McFarland, William Lister, Chester Smith perhaps the smallest force maintaining order in any city of its size in the entire country.

CHAPTER XI.

EAST LIVERPOOL, CONTINUED.

SCHOOLS—WATER WORKS—ORGANIZATIONS—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—MUSICAL ORGANIZATION—MUNICIPAL COURT—CARNEGIE LIBRARY—CITY HOSPITAL—YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—YOUNG WOMANS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND BUILDINGS—PARKS—CEMETERIES.

Schools.—From attendance in a primitive log school room to educational development in sanitary, well lighted and finely equipped quarters that make up a modern High and Common School, East Liverpool children now have highly educated instructors and every facility known in the dispensation of learning. Since 1820 when Terra Jones taught initially the youth of the later Pottery City on what was doubtless the present site of the Fourth Street School Structure a marked evolution in better methods and appurtenances has taken place.

For the enlightenment of its children East Liverpool has twenty different school structures ranging from the one-room building to ward edifices of various sizes and a modern High School of impressive dimensions. There are in 1926 over 5,300 pupils enrolled in the schools. Of these about 4,400 are in the elementary grades and 900 in the High School.

The East Liverpool High School at Broadway and East Fourth is a modern structure of three floors and basement. It contains numerous class rooms, a large 825 seating capacity, auditorium and a splendid gymnasium. It was erected in 1914 at a cost of \$114,500. The Fourth Street Common School, formerly the High School was built during 1894-95 at a cost of \$65,000. It was first opened for study on Sept. 6, 1895. It was erected during the superintendency of Prof. S. D. Sanor and is of the type known as modern renaissance. It was constructed of Rochester brick and Berea stone, its foundation being such as to even now excite

admiration. Of two and one-half stories it is surmounted by a French mansard. At the height of 128 feet a four-dialed clock is enclosed in an ornate tower which arises from the Central facade of the building. At the time the total valuation of East Liverpool School property was estimated at \$350,000.

From 1820 Terra Jones taught the single log school for twelve years, teachers following him were James Smith, William Smith, (the Yankee) William Taggart and Sanford C. Hill.

In 1848 a red brick school supplanted the old log structure. Then was held the first Common School in the town. In 1851 at Fourth and Union streets a two-story brick edifice of four rooms was erected. The structure was so frail, however, that the walls shook with the slightest degree of wind which necessitated the dismissal of school at the approach of a storm. Prof. Will C. Orr became its first superintendent and principal. A. H. Martin was a teacher therein. Those following included Rev. F. B. Fost, Profs. Gillespie, J. C. Ogle, George J. Luckey, the famous educator who continued from 1859 until he resigned to enter the Union Army, A. M. Norris, H. P. Borton, Rev. D. H. Hastings, Rev. Samuel Burns, Ebenezer Erskine, who was given to frequent use of the birchen rod, and John G. Crawford.

The first graded school was organized in 1864. The then Superintendent, J. P. Cameron, received a salary of \$450. In 1869 the four-room building was razed and by 1870 a three-story edifice was ready for use. Prof. T. J. Duncan, its first superintendent, received \$1,200 per annum. He raised the school to a high plane of efficiency. Two of his teachers, Miss Kate Harker and Mary A. Smith, continued as such until 1905.

In 1873 Supt. Duncan resigned to practice law in Washington, Pa., where he became a leading member of the bar. He was succeeded by Prof. Van B. Baker, a man of keen intelligence and marked personal appearance, he being a giant in stature and possessor of a magnificent beard. After a period in East Liverpool he removed to Holliday's Cove, near Weirton, W. Va., where some years later he was convicted of murdering his second wife and his mother-in-law with an axe. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life after two trials that attracted great attention. He passed away in prison, it being believed that the loss of his beard when he was compelled to shave upon entering the institution, went far towards breaking his spirit which up to then he had maintained in a

manner as to excite wonderment. He protested his innocence unto the end.

Rev. C. W. Riggle succeeded Prof. Van Baker and he in turn was followed by Captain J. Newton George, an excellent man, who died in harness.

Miss E. B. Huston, principal of the High School, finished the term and later held the dual position with signal ability. She was finally succeeded as superintendent by Prof. R. F. Fearon and he in turn by Profs. A. J. Surface, Alexander Vance, A. E. Gladding and S. D. Sanor.

Prof. R. E. Rayman was the successor of Prof. Sanor and he gave an administration for several years that put the school's curriculum on a plane that had not previously been equaled.

Prof. Rayman was succeeded in 1907 by F. H. Warren, of Hillsboro, Ohio. The latter was in charge until the present High School at Fourth and Broadway was erected during his administration.

In 1917, Prof. Franklin Geiger, of Dover, Ohio, assumed the superintendency which he held until September of 1925, when he was succeeded by Superintendent C. S. McVay of the New Philadelphia Schools which position Prof. Geiger accepted, the two changing places.

For many years Miss Florence Uptegraff of East Liverpool has held the position of High School principal with signal ability.

During Prof. Geiger's administration a High School Band of about fifty members was organized which is annually maintained under the direction of Ralph Johnson, a local musician.

In 1925 a ceramic department was added to the High School curriculum and night classes formed for the benefit of adults who are working in the city's potteries. It is under the direction of Prof. Kenneth Smith.

The members of the Board of Education on Jan. 1, 1926 were: D. F. White (president), George M. Wilhelm, F. T. Weaver, R. B. Stevenson and C. A. Ferguson. The board's clerk is Emmett Gaston.

The High School has a reference library by 1926 of about 7,700 volumes; it publishes a magazine, *The Keramos*; owns its own athletic field by virtue of a gift in 1924 of the late Monroe Patterson of West End Park and maintains from the student body a band which is directed by Ralph Johnson, one of the musical instructors.

The Ohio Valley Business College was formed in 1886 when a night school was taught by John Sant at his home on College Street. He later

took rooms in the First National Bank Building and on the upper floor of the Erlanger Store on Washington Street and in the Reed Building on the Diamond. He sold out to J. F. Cooper, who operated the classes in it for five years and then disposed of his students and good will to William Steele and Frank Fowler. The latter interests were purchased by the Rev. J. H. Weaver and his son, F. T. Weaver, on Aug. 21, 1899. The former, now 85 years of age, has retired and the latter is in charge.

Beginning with three pupils the school has risen to the present registration of 250 students. More than 7,500 persons have been enrolled in the school during the past twenty-five years. Following the first of Feb. 28, 1905, which destroyed the Reed Building the school was transferred to the third floor of the Brookes Building at Fifth and Market streets, which it still occupies. With Mr. Weaver Misses Blanche Saxton and Dorothy Maple are now engaged in teaching while his son, Vincent Weaver, is the school solicitor. The institution's first employed male teacher was Irwin Dunlap, now cashier of the First National Bank. He was followed for eight years by W. R. Phillips, who served eight years as Columbiana County's treasurer.

Water Works.—Authorized by an act of the Ohio Legislature in 1879 the East Liverpool Water Works was established shortly thereafter. A pump house was erected on the Ohio River shore just above Babb's Island and a large reservoir 350 feet above on Thompson's Hill, built with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons.

In 1894 a second reservoir on Huston's Hill, 300 feet higher, was erected and a second pumping station was set up midway between them. Then followed the building of a third reservoir in connection with that of No. 1 on Thompson Hill, with a combined capacity of 7,500,000 gallons. The value of the plant in 1905 was \$240,000 with a then \$140,000 indebtedness. The first Board of Trutees consisted of Josiah Thompson, Isaac W. Knowles and Thomas Arbuckle, with Christian Metsch as clerk.

In 1915 a mechanical filtration plant was completed near the Pennsylvania State line at a cost of \$565,000. It included a water tower on the hill west of Riverview Cemetery. As a result the two initially used pumping stations were dismantled. By 1926 there were in use more than 40 miles of water pipes with a daily capacity of 7,000,000 gallons.

Agitation for the departure became active during the administration

of Mayor Samuel Crawford when efforts were made to sink wells on Babb's Island and other plans considered. Following an inspection of the mechanical filtration plants in Pittsburg and vicinity by the "Committee of Sixteen" appointed by Mayor R. J. Marshall, in 1912 the plan as at present carried out was recommended as that most feasible for the city. The City Council then took the necessary steps for proceeding with the project.

The first attempt for a universal water supply was the building in 1850 by Josiah Thompson of a reservoir on the east side of Walnut Street on the site of the present home of Harry Cartwright. There was made a basin of stones 40 by 100 feet and six feet deep which was fed by a strong spring near by. Many of the nearby families frequented the place for their daily supply of water.

Another spring was to be found on the top layer of clay that was to be found near the D. E. McNicol Pottery. It was so strong that the plant in that period used it for its water supply.

Though the reservoir finally had some homes connected to it with pipes it was in time discontinued by them and turned into a tank for the soaking of hoop poles.

In the early days the city depended almost altogether on wells for its water supply. The older inhabitants remember the chief ones which included that one in the middle of Market Street south of the Pennsylvania Railroad and just off the Market Street wharf; another was on the west end of the Williams Cask Factory and was probably used to supply the initial pottery of the city which was built by James Bennett and operated by him and his brothers.

The Brawdy well about 60 feet back of the southwest corner of Union and Second streets, which was the property of the senior Dr. Ogden, was one of the pioneer watering places as was the Shenkel well on the southwest section of Third and Walnut streets. In later years an epidemic of illness was laid to it and it was condemned and filled.

Two springs that were once greatly in use were the Thompson Spring along the railway tracks off the Thompson Pottery and another in a stone house in Thompson Place.

The Willets well on Pennsylvania Avenue on the spot now probably occupied by the Okey Heddlestone Grocery Store was of great value to the early residents of the city.

On South Walnut Street near the home of A. J. Scott, architect, was the Wirth well. On East Sixth Street was the Isaac Knowles well near the old end of the Knowles, Taylor and Knowles Pottery. Across the street from this well was a basin 20 feet in diameter that was fed from a spring which largely contributed to the needs of the plant of the D. E. McNicol Pottery.

Just north of Horn Switch was the Mrs. Parriran well on the present Smith Hardware Company site; farther to the west was the John Hardwick well just a few feet north of the Faulk Mill, midway between Green Lane and Dresden Avenue, on the plot that is now used as a freight yard. It was first owned by James McPherson.

The John Baum well was situated on the present site of the Crockery City Products Company. Still another was the Wassignaria well on West Fifth Street just off of Persimmon Alley near the home of the late Cornelius Cronin. It was 125 feet deep. Even now a portion of the wall surrounding the home is perhaps slightly sunken because of the presence near it of this one time deep pit.

Until it was closed more than a decade ago the Diamond well in the Diamond slaked the thirst of thousands from the several openings through which the sulphur water it supplied was exuded. It gave way to the need for more space for traffic in the Diamond and because a new water system had been arranged for the city, obviating its necessity.

For almost similar reasons the Monroe Patterson well, an artesian one, which he had dug in the rear of his home on West Fifth Street and which was reached through an alley was discontinued. For years previous to that, however, it furnished a water supply to hundreds of persons daily.

Organizations.—Following the World War East Liverpool assimilated the prevailing custom elsewhere in the country of using as a means of social service and municipal service the organizations of three clubs which for a long period was a pronounced part of the city's life making for compelling initiative in various lines of uplift in the community.

The Rotary Club, the first of these formed, proved a leading means of activity in the activities of the citizens of the city. Blaine Cochrane, an attorney, became its first president and H. B. Barth the initial secretary. The latter held this position for a number of years.

The Kiwanis Club soon afterwards began to function with W. A. Weaver as its pioneer head.

In 1924 the Lions Club was formed and was specially active in aiding altruistic moves in and about the city.

The Chamber of Commerce.—Evolving from other organizations that from time to time furthered the city's interest and development in civic, industrial and commercial lines the East Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, which is allied to the national body has for more than a decade been a contributing factor to the municipality's growth and weal.

Composed of a large number of representative and public spirited citizens it has endeavored to better general conditions and to promote and develop industry and business. The Chamber "encourages all legitimate business enterprises, disseminates through the press and otherwise information relative to the advantage of East Liverpool as a field for commercial and industrial activities and as a place of residence. The organization further lends its assistance to direct public movements which have for their purpose the betterment of the community. The headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce are located in the Little Building in the heart of the city's business district."

Through its efforts the approaches to the city have been greatly improved, its place as a market to outside residents highly extolled and its just claim to being "The Pottery Center of the World" advertised nationally and internationally.

It has in recent years in turn brought to the city the leading proponent of agriculture, L. J. Tabor, of Columbus, O., head of the National Grange of America; among the keenest exponents of organized labor, the late Warren J. Stone, chief of the Locomotive Engineers of Cleveland, O.; powerful political factor, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C.; brilliant writer and publicist, George Creel, of New York City; famous journalist, Charles K. Knight, of Akron, O., and prominent executive and legislator, governor, later, Senator Willis of Ohio.

The Chamber of Commerce in East Liverpool developed from another body of business men with the same name and the Boosters' Club which for a period of three years prior to 1915 functioned with remarkable success in varied municipal activities chief among which was the bringing to East Liverpool in the year of 1914 of the State G. A. R. Encampment for its annual session of a week. The event attracted thousands

of visitors to the city. During it Ex-Senator Joseph B. Foraker, long a Pottery City political favorite, made his final visit to the city. Governor James M. Cox also graced the event by his presence and his successor, Frank B. Willis, then a congressman, also attended.

The Boosters Club had two presidents: John C. Travis and Jason Brooks. Its continuous secretary was Harold B. Barth with Lee C. Cooper, treasurer.

On Nov. 26, 1915, plans were launched for the merging of the Boosters' Club and the then Chamber of Commerce into a more active organization of the latter body with national alliance. On Dec. 6 of that year a three-day campaign resulted in the procuring of 400 members for the new organization. Early in January of 1916 the body was formed along its present lines. During the latter part of the same month G. W. Hoover, of Clarkesburg, W. Va., was signed as the secretary of the organization. Offices were procured in the Little Building where they are still maintained. One year later W. I. Lewis, of Philadelphia, Pa., became the secretary of the organization and remained so until 1921.

Secretary Lewis resigned to accept a similar position in Newark, O., when H. B. Barth, former Booster Club secretary and a resident of East Liverpool, was elected to succeed him, which position he still maintains. His knowledge of local conditions plus his outside acquaintance in various lines and an unbounded energy for accomplishment has made the place and the official properly meet. The present assistant secretary, who has been with the organization for several years, is Miss Eva Wasbutsky, also of East Liverpool.

C. C. Ashbaugh served as president of the organization one year. Since then Joseph Betz, has continuously acted in that capacity. In 1926 the first vice-president was Joseph Croxall, second vice-president, D. M. Ogilvie; third vice-president, J. M. Manor; treasurer, E. T. Lewis. The directors for 1926 were W. H. Vodrey, Malcolm Thompson, Frank Swaney, C. C. Ashbaugh, H. B. Barth, C. V. Beatty, Joseph Betz, J. T. Croxall, T. H. Fisher, H. M. Harker, C. W. Helyer, C. W. Hendershot, J. S. Hilbert, J. W. Irwin, F. B. Lawrence, E. T. Lewis, J. M. Manor, T. V. Milligan, J. B. McDonald, J. W. Manor and D. M. Ogilvie.

The National Councillor of the organization is W. E. Wells.

For a number of years The East Liverpool Business Men's Club flourished. It pioneered the way for what later took the form of the Boosters Club and the present Chamber of Commerce.

Musical Organization.—For ten years between 1915 and 1925 the East Liverpool male chorus gave a series of annual concerts that stamped it as the greatest musical departure perhaps in the city's long history. It had its inception on Thursday evening, Dec. 2, 1915 at a meeting held in the Cosmopolitan Club quarters on Washington Street following a concert the previous evening for the benefit of the newly organized St. Anne's Catholic Church in which a men's choir, under the direction of Miss Lysbeth Hamill, organist and director of the St. Aloysius choir, was assisted by the East Liverpool Ladies Quartette, composed of Mrs. J. C. Thompson, Miss Margaret Hamill, Mrs. C. H. Walker and Miss Louise Miller with Miss Marcella Geon as pianist and Miss Florence Schmelzenbach, violinist.

The initial officers were: president, C. H. Cullis; vice-president, John C. Wheatley; secretary-treasurer, A. Plummer Capwell; business manager, James A. Kenney. Miss Lysbeth Hamill was elected conductor and continued as such until the organization disbanded on Jan. 21, 1925, following the removal from the city of several members and the inability of others to attend rehearsals. At the time the organization was out of debt and had money in the bank, a repertoire of 300 compositions and approximately 10,000 copies of music. Its early associate members had increased from 49 to 500 by 1920. Because of the constantly increasing attendance concerts had to be transferred from the High School Auditorium to the Ceramic Theatre.

The original members consisted of Leonard Williams, Joseph Wilson, Jr., I. Earle Mahan, Albert A. Taylor, Kurt Burgner, Peter Troisieme, H. A. Giroux, S. P. Capwell, P. H. Cullis, John C. Wheatley, Leonard Wheatley, Harold Brookes, Byron Ingersoll, John, William and Michael McKeever, Earl Hackenger, William McKinney, Joseph Bucher, Cyril Taylor, Robert Wheatley, Hugh Hamill, Joseph Birbeck, Earnest Purton, C. H. Walker, Sam C. Karzen, and James C. Kenney.

Later through the interim there were added the following: Charles Brookes, Oliver I. Johnson, Robert L. Foutts, Albert J. Keddie, Joseph W. Lawton, Fred Worthington, Frank Buxton, John McKeever, Jr., Williard Bowman, James A. Scully, John Naughton, Robert Ewing, Hugh Dechant, Rudolph Schlander, James Gilgallon, Dr. R. R. Bode, Williard Ramsey, William Woods, Percy Frost, Matt C. Finley, Harold Parry, John Robbins, Arthur Manton, William Dunlop, Albert Manton, Rowland Kauffman, Tracy

Maxwell, Cassius Fowler, Sydney Young, William Stevenson, G. E. Eckert, Raymon Stillwell, H. Dan Smith, P. R. Thoms, Edward C. Adams, Paul Emge, Wheeler Schlaubach, John Whitlow, J. E. Hysell, Fred Smith, Clyde O. Dunn, George E. Gaumer, A. C. Strauss, Harry Brindley, Leonard Brindley, Wilbur Glenn, Alfred Jewell, Bernard Kane and Joseph Bucher.

In addition to Mr. Kenney, P. H. Cullis and Dr. R. R. Bode acted as the organization's business managers.

With the avowed purpose of "contributing grand opera from its own singers and developing the love of music in and about the city" the East Liverpool Male Chorus became known far and wide. During the World War it gave numerous concerts for the benefit of the Red Cross without charging a cent for expenses and thus realized many hundreds of dollars for local chapters.

At every one of its regular local concerts one or more outside soloists of note and assisting artists were added to the program with the presentation from time to time of local musicians of high attainment. These included Misses Mildred Weaver, pianiste, Helen Thomas and Margherite Hamill, sister of the conductor, the latter two being students in New York City.

Municipal Court.—Following the passage of a bill in the Ohio Legislature making possible such a departure East Liverpool's first municipal court, long proposed by the city's Chamber of Commerce, was installed in the third floor of the Thompson Building at Fourth and Market streets on New Year's morning of 1926.

Having been elected to the position in the preceding November election former prosecuting attorney Jesse C. Hanley was inducted into office as judge, he being administered the oath of his office by Probate Judge Lodge Riddle in the absence of Common Pleas Judge James Moore who was ill. In the ceremony Judge Hanley placed his hand on the open pages of his mother's bible, Mrs. J. H. Hanley, of Fifth Street, East Liverpool. Judge Hanley's only comment upon assuming the office was: "It is my hope and sincere belief that this Court with your hearty co-operation will justify its existence."

At the same time Miss Ruth Finnie qualified as Municipal Court Clerk; Carman Hissam as Court Bailiff; Miss Lula Bennett as Court Stenographer and Mrs. May Joseph and Thomas Hindle as Jury Commissioners.

Preceding the induction into office of Judge Hanley, Mayor-elect Ralph C. Benedum was administered the oath of his office by retiring Mayor Charles Brown. More than 100 persons attended the ceremonies attending the departure which were presided over by Attorney Blaine Cochran, president of the Columbiana County Bar Association. The invocation was made by Rev. William H. Clark, pastor of the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, who, two weeks afterward on Jan. 14, 1926, passed away in the City Hospital following an attack of illness that seized him in a northside street car as he was riding down town.

Brief remarks were made by Attorney Blaine Cochran, Judge Lodge Riddle and Ralph W. Emmons, Columbiana County's representative to the State Legislature, who sponsored the bill that made the court possible.

The Carnegie Library.—Following the initial request of Andrew Carnegie in June of 1899 by George Y. Travis, the former, who had in his boyhood days been a frequent visitor to the city, presented East Liverpool with \$50,000 for the building of what has become known as The Carnegie Library at Fourth and Broadway. He stipulated that a site should be furnished and arrangements made with the municipal government for its upkeep.

Accordingly the palatial home of Enoch Bradshaw was purchased by the following persons: J. J. Purinton, Robert Hall, William Erlanger, John N. Taylor, N. G. Macrum, David Boyce, T. V. Milligan, O. C. Vodrey, N. A. Frederick, George Peach, J. T. Smith, F. C. Fisher, H. N. Harker, J. N. Hanley, W. L. Thompson, S. T. Herbert, E. W. Hill, M. E. Miskall, S. J. Cripps, and G. Y. Travis, each contributing \$1,000 for this purpose. Mr. Bradshaw permitted the purchase to be made for \$19,500, the difference being his contribution to the project.

At an election on Sept. 23, 1899, but 61 negative votes being cast against the departure, a bond issue for the sum required was agreed to and on Nov. 22, 1899, the ground was deeded to the city.

Architectural plans for the building were accepted from Alphaus W. Scott in May of 1900 and the contract for its erection awarded in the following July.

The building was opened to the public and dedicated on May 8, 1902. The first board of directors consisted of: John N. Taylor, W. L. Smith, J. H. Brookes, George Peach, G. Y. Travis, and Dr. George P. Ikirt. The first librarian was Miss Gertrude A. Baker, who had held a similar posi-

tion in the Mount Vernon, O., public library. The clerk of the board at this period was J. N. Hanley.

At the outset 3,000 books were purchased which later were augmented by 2,000 volumes from the old public library which the Trades and Labor Council had formed in 1896 and which had been under the supervision of Miss Minta McLane as librarian. In the amalgamation of the two institutions the number of directors was increased to nine and Messrs. Thomas Collins, Jacob Weisand and A. V. Gilbert added as representatives of the Trades and Labor Council. In 1903, however, the board was decreased to the original six. In 1905 the directors included W. L. Thompson, A. S. Young, G. Y. Travis, Thomas Collins, W. N. Bailey and Henry Goodwin.

In 1906 Miss Baker resigned and was succeeded by Miss Harriet Goss, of Cleveland. She served until 1914 when Miss Mary H. Hall, of East Liverpool, was chosen to the place which position she has held ever since during which the institution has acquired a total of 14,500 volumes. In 1925 the number of books circulated were 50,030 with a patronage of 114,209. In the same interim 5,212 borrowers' cards were utilized.

The present directors are: George Wilhelm, Hugh Thorn, O. C. Pomeroy, W. S. Foulks, E. L. Carson and Dr. R. R. Bode.

At the outset of 1926 the library had made marked progress in the acquisition of Ceramic books and magazines which exceeded those found in some schools teaching the subject. In addition the juvenile department was being greatly enlarged. In 1924 Miss Ruth M. Cartwright, of East Liverpool, became Miss Hall's assistant.

City Hospital.—Initial action towards building the East Liverpool City Hospital was taken at a meeting of a number of representative women in rooms at the old Y. M. C. A. on Fifth Street on Jan. 30, 1896, at which Mrs. R. B. Watson presided. Then a permanent organization was formed with Mrs. I. Colclough as president, Miss E. P. Hazlett secretary and Mrs. D. MacDonald treasurer. The several vice-presidents included Mesdames R. B. Watson, R. B. Stephenson, M. R. McKinnon, R. L. Herbert and L. B. Curby. For a decade the body continued activity in the direction of their objective during which interim Mrs. Louis Calhoun, Mrs. Monroe Patterson, Mrs. Jacob Stein, Mrs. Henry Schreiber and Miss E. P. Hazlett acted as presidents.

They enlisted the co-operation of such men as Cols. John N. Taylor and H. R. Hill, J. C. Thompson, J. J. Purinton, Monroe Patterson, George Burford, Harry A. Keffer, L. M. Thomas, George Hamilton, William Erlanger, W. A. Andrews, F. W. Milligan, A. S. Young, I. W. Knowles, Robert Hall and David Boyce.

On March 18, 1897 property belonging to William Croxall at the then Calcutta and Wall streets on the Northside was purchased as a hospital site for \$3,000. Funds, however, were not available for a building. The Bradshaw orchard on Bradshaw Avenue was also considered as a place for the institution. Later, after the departure had begun to function Joseph Betz, secretary, disposed of the Croxall land after it had been platted into lots. He procured almost what had been expended therefor following a persistent effort.

The records show that Col. H. R. Hill was the first male president of the association during the pre-building period. Robert Hall also acted in that capacity.

Early in September of 1903 a section of the old cemetery at the foot of Fifth and Sixth streets was purchased with some additional lots abutting it and a two-story brick structure erected by Claude Nease, contractor. The institution was opened for use on Jan. 1, 1904. In the following year an elevator was added by the Academy of Physicians. The completed building had accommodations for 52 patients with 12 private rooms, the whole costing approximately \$25,000.

The initial president of the organization was A. S. Young; first vice-president, Frank Milligan; second vice-president, Mrs. Isaac Colclough; secretary, Mrs. George Grosshans; treasurer, Harry T. Hall.

In 1913 an additional wing of three stories was added to the original hospital as the result of a bequest by William Brown of near New Cumberland, W. Va., of \$10,000 to the institution. This sum was really contributed by Robert Brown, a brother, who purchased for this sum certain conditional clauses in his brother's will in order to properly settle the estate in a satisfactory manner. The trustees of the hospital added \$25,000 to this sum making the general addition to the institution cost \$35,000. The operating room, much larger and better equipped than the one initially utilized on the first floor of the first built section was transferred to the third floor. Quarters for the superintendent were made on the first floor of the new section and numerous additional private rooms pro-

vided for patients. Modern equipment such as the X-Ray has also been added.

In 1926 the president of the East Liverpool City Hospital Association was George West and the secretary Joseph Betz. The affairs of the institutions are managed by a board of trustees of which in 1926 the president was Charles R. Boyce and Joseph Betz, secretary-treasurer. The other members of the board besides the above named officials are George West, T. H. Wilkinson, Patrick McNichol, C. C. Ashbaugh, J. Donald Thompson, Hal M. Harker, James S. Hilbert, L. M. Thomas, Sr., R. G. Thompson, J. M. Manor, Samuel B. Burgess and Frank M. Wells and G. S. Brookman, of Wellsville.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Activities that eventually made the Y. M. C. A. a leading East Liverpool institution began back in the nineties. They culminated in the utilization of the building later used by the Ford Motor Company on the north side of East Fifth Street. In it was developed the strong local basket ball team that for a number of years represented the city.

One of the early secretaries was Otto Largent, of Springfield, Ohio. E. J. State, of the same city, as physical director, also did significant work in developing the institution and engendering interest in it. Mr. Largent had much to do in bringing about the sentiment that culminated in the erection of the present used quarters.

Following a spirited campaign in which representative citizens of all lines were engaged more than \$100,000 was procured in 1911 for the building of a substantial and modern Y. M. C. A. for East Liverpool. The departure was an outstanding accomplishment. Immediately plans for the erection of the edifice was completed. A lot was procured on the present site of the Elks Lodge on Fifth Street which was sold and that on which the building now stands at Fourth and Washington streets procured.

The building is of four stories. It has a mammoth gymnasium on the first floor and a large swimming pool in the basement section. Its banquet hall on the second floor has been the scene of constant utilization by religious and civic bodies.

The edifice was opened to the public in the spring of 1913 with I. N. Fornell, of Jamestown, N. Y., as the initial secretary. He has been followed by A. E. Snider, former Salvation Army executive; E. K. Ben-

nett, of East Liverpool; John Kremer, of East Moline, Ill.; J. W. Trickey, of Australia and W. H. Nagle, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Young Women's Christian Association.—On March 19, 1913, about 150 East Liverpool women engaged in a campaign for a Women's Christian Association. They asked for \$5,000 for the purpose. They procured \$106.58 over that sum in pledges for three years and cash amounting to \$1,729. The women were divided into teams, each one of which was named for a flower. It was accordingly called "The Flower Campaign." The team leaders were: Miss Mary Irwin, Mrs. S. J. Cripps, Mrs. J. B. Elliott, Mrs. Samuel McCutcheon, Miss Anna Gardner, Mrs. Edward La Rue, Miss Anna Myer, Mrs. J. A. Stevenson, Mrs. W. L. Taylor and Miss Sarah Simms (combined), and Miss Florence Uptegraff.

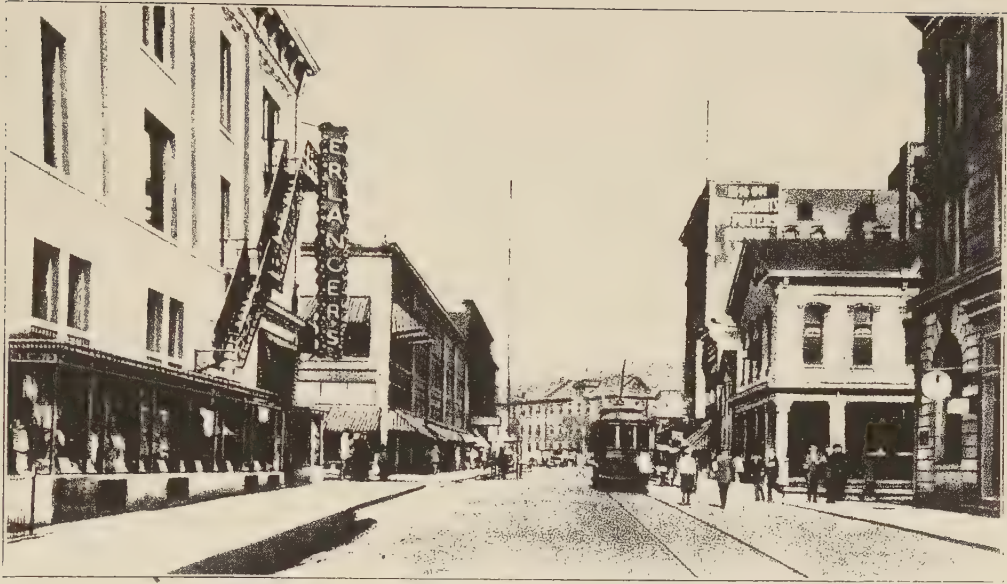
The campaign was in direct charge of Mrs. Samuel McCutcheon with Miss Constance McConcle, of New York City giving personal aid. Immediately thereafter the home of Miss Anna Myers on Fifth Street, the present site of The Stein Store, was leased for the departure. Its three stories furnished sufficient rooms for transients while the first floor was used as a dining hall and for recreational purposes. The institution flourished for several years when it was discontinued because of a lack of funds, during the World War.

Other Organizations and Buildings.—As a memorial to his wife who had passed away two years previously the late Monroe Patterson in 1924 began the erection of a four-story structure on East Fourth, near the Carnegie Library which will be devoted entirely to the use of young women needing homes. It will be known as the Mary Patterson Memorial. Mr. Patterson himself succumbed in the fall of that year. The building process, though delayed, was carried on by the estate, but by the early months of 1926 had not been completed.

The East Liverpool Lodge of Elks completed in 1916 a three-story home including a basement at a cost of about \$84,000 on Fifth Street. It had previously for years occupied the third floor rooms of the Knowles Building on Washington Street.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles purchased the former home of Homer Laughlin on Broadway about 1916. Improvements costing \$45,000 have transformed the edifice into commodious club and lodge rooms..

The home of Homer Knowles on Broadway was procured by the



BOSTON, WASHINGTON STREET, LOOKING SOUTH



BOSTON, CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET AND STATE STREET

Riddle Lodge of Masons in 1910. It was added to by the erection of a three-story structure in its rear to which with several additional improvements has made of it an ideal fraternal structure.

The Loyal Order of the Moose purchased the old postoffice building about 1916 at Fourth and Broadway and at considerable expense transformed it into quarters ideal for the organization's activities.

The city's outstanding office buildings are the Little Building in the Diamond which was erected by the heirs of the late Benjamin Little, and the Potters Savings and Loan Building on Washington St. The former is composed of 52 offices and eight business places.. It is managed by Frank Little. The latter, as the Potters' Building, is of five stories and is under direct control of the Potters' Savings and Loan Company, which occupy the first floor with entrances on Washington and Broadway.

The East Liverpool Postoffice was first occupied in 1909, the structure being dedicated in 1908. It was erected at East Fifth and Broadway on a lot which the government purchased from William Brunt, Jr., for \$30,000. For both site and building about \$150,000 was appropriated. An addition on the south side was added to the building some years later.

Just previous to the World War the John N. Taylor residence and lot on Sixth Street was purchased by the city for \$40,000 with the idea of utilizing it or erecting in its stead a municipal building. Lack of finances delayed the project, it being eventually razed and the plot used as a gas station and auto depot. Early in 1926, however, the plan for a City Hall was again considered and preliminary steps taken in that direction in view of the necessity of procuring outside quarters for the recently organized Municipal Court.

Parks.—In the spring of 1900 Thompson's Park was opened to the public. It is composed of 100 acres, two miles north of the center of the city. The plot comprises a gift made by Will L. Thompson, who in the deed conveying land to East Liverpool residents averred: "For the common people of East Liverpool in trust forever." The legal transfer was made on Nov. 13, 1899.

Mr. Thompson after partially improving the property thus given settled \$10,000 in bank, the interest of which plus an additional \$1,000 contributed by the city is used to maintain it annually. Mr. Thompson stipulated in his grant that no intoxicants or intoxicated persons should

be allowed in the park; no horse racing with betting, no gambling of any sort and no games or sports to be allowed on Sunday.

In addition Park Boulevard from St. Clair Avenue was donated and laid off and built by Mr. Thompson to the entrance of the park at a cost of \$10,000.

Columbian Park in the East End of the city was long used for racing, baseball and football purposes. For more than a decade no driving has been attempted there and the stables erected have been dismantled. It is still used for various athletic events, but eventually, it is believed the tract will be utilized for building purposes.

Because of the withdrawal of permission to operate excursions on the Pennsylvania Railway, Rock Springs Park at Chester, W. Va., just across the Ohio River has not been the great attraction for tourists that it was in former years when almost daily thousands of persons from various outside points were wont to hold outings therein and incidently visit East Liverpool. Many of the former attractions have been destroyed, but its excellent spring, towering trees, superb swimming pool and dancing pavilion still make it the mecca of thousands during each season.

What was formerly the cemetery at the foot of Fifth and Sixth streets has for years been known as City Park. The spot with numerous shade trees affords an appealing view of the hilltops of the East End section of the city as well as the beautiful bend just off Newell, W. Va., leading to Wellsville four miles away which also can be discerned in the distance. Improved at intervals the spot contributes great comfort to many during the warmer months of the year.

Reservoir Park, encompassing a small section of land that adjoins and surrounds the Thompson Hill Reservoir, is owned by the city and though as yet not laid out as such furnishes an ideal spot for viewing the surpassing scenery of East Liverpool's section of the beautiful Ohio Valley. With later planted trees and shrubbery and some grading it will prove despite its small size one of the most attractive and compelling points in the entire city.

Cemeteries.—The Riverview Cemetery Association was organized in 1883. Its members purchased 40 acres of land on the then Calcutta Road which is now St. Clair Avenue, which plot was augmented soon after-

wards by the acquirement of 30 acres more adjoining the original purchase. With the aid of a landscape gardener the whole was laid out for burial purposes.

Situated on a hill and with a rolling and, in places, precipitous surface, the view therefrom equaling, if not transcending, any other within the city limits the cemetery has taken a high rank among those in Ohio.

The first interment in the cemetery was that of Mrs. Elizabeth E. Sweinhardt on July 6, 1883.

On the crest of the cemetery certain lots for the use of Civil War soldiers have been presented to the Gen. Lyon Post No. 44 of East Liverpool on which a memorial monument containing a rest room and in which are recorded the names of veterans of Liverpool Township was erected at a cost of \$18,000.

The officials of the association in 1905 were Noah A. Frederick, president; J. C. Thompson, vice-president; secretary, J. M. Kelly; treasurer, N. G. Macrum.

Spring Grove Cemetery, adjoining the Catholic Cemetery, on Pleasant Heights, has been maintained for many years.

CHAPTER XII.

THE POTTERY INDUSTRY

ITS BEGINNING—JAMES BENNETT, THE INITIAL POTTER—AIDED BY LOCAL MEN
—THE FIRST KILN—FIRST PIECE OF WARE—FIRST STONEWARE—OTHER
EARLY POTTERIES—MEN PROMINENT IN DEVELOPING THE INDUSTRY—THE
GREAT POTTERY PLANTS OF TODAY.

Four score and two years after its settlement during which interim the town had run the gamut of seemingly periodical, adverse situations that all but stifled entirely its progress East Liverpool and prosperity initially kissed each other in 1840 when a young man but seven cycles over his majority, following a casual steamboat conversation with James Pratt, who operated a machine shop on the late Col. H. R. Hill property at Third and Walnut streets, visited the 500-population hamlet, ran its soil through his finger tips and to his own amazement and joy found it a clay comparable to the Derbyshire, Eng., product, which, until his emigration to America in 1834, he had, as a youthful English packer, seen transformed into various articles of earthenware. The mind, the place and the raw material had met. This triumverate formed the germ which, developing by 1925, has made of the then desolate and moribund village an outstanding city known the world over as the center of the ceramic industry and the scene of the multitudinous innovations and evolutions that in this space of time has characterized pottery manufacture.

Into a community that had had four separate and distinct names in as many decades; that had been trice platted into inviting home lots; that had lost a shipping roadway from Cleveland to Wellsville; that had been beaten out of the county seat by New Lisbon; that had lost a decidedly needed railway to the lake by way of Warren and Ashtabula; that had had its commercial activities constantly circumscribed by George-

town, Pa., Calcutta, Little Beaver Creek and Wells Landing down the river; that had suffered the losses of the devastating flood of 1832 and the resulting frequent withdrawal of outside capital and capitalists to say nothing of the debilitating effects of the panic of 1837, from which it was then acutely suffering, came James Bennett, 28 years old, to build the first Crockery City Ware Plant and insure for it a future that even his effervescing, optimistic vision at the moment could not foresee.

Leaving his homeland, Newhall near Woodville, England, at 22, he spent three years in Jersey City, N. J., pottery. He put in a year more at similar work in Troy, Ind., and then, his health not the best, he took a river trip when a fellow traveler narrated to him the plentitude of peculiar clays in and about East Liverpool. He decided to stop off, did so, and found that his informant had not made misrepresentations of the existing facts.

Minus funds he was aided by Anthony Kearns, a recent Pittsburg arrival to the town, Benjamin Harker, Sr., George Smith and M. Thompson, the latter two giving him needed credit at their store as he continued his operations. Beginning in the fall of 1839 a one-kiln plant was built on land long since washed away at the southeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets between the river and the C. & P. railway tracks. The first spade of earth for the factory was turned by Anthony Kearns and the second by Mr. Bennett himself. The main building of the concern was a two-story affair, about 20 by 40 and made of hewn timbers, covered with clap boards with a roof of shaved oak shingles. The kiln stood alone and was surrounded by a board shed. A "slip" kiln and clay grinding apparatus operated by a single horse was placed on the southeastern section of the plat utilized. Much of the space about the buildings was used to "weather" the clay by exposure to a softness as to admit of easy mixing. As erected the plant stood until the flood of 1832 destroyed it.

At the initial drawing of the first kiln in 1840 W. C. Calhouns in his resume of clay industries asserts that "a great crowd assembled to witness the process and view the results of the departure." Among them was Matthew Riley and his 22-year-old daughter, Mrs. James Logan, a widow of a few months, who later became the wife of Enoch S. Bradshaw. In appreciation of her family's aid to him during the preliminary labor attending the construction of the crude plant he presented the young matron the first piece of ware extracted therefrom. It has been care-

fully preserved ever since and is now in the possession of Mrs. Olivis Bradshaw Reynolds, of Chicago, Illinois.

The kiln, built by George Thomas and George Hollingsworth, brick layers, was so well constructed as to make the first contents what they were planned to be. To dispose of the product Mr. Bennett sold much of it to residents in and about the city while Isaac W. Knowles, a cabinet maker, purchased two crates and made the first outside shipment by taking his purchase down the river and disposing of it to good advantage. The whole netted for Mr. Bennett a profit of \$250. The original clay for the initial manufacture was procured either from land owned by George D. McKinnon, the first white child born in Columbiana County just west of the East End of present day East Liverpool or from a plot a bit further west on the now Harker Pottery property.

Convinced that he had found the right place for pottery production Mr. Bennett returned to England in the summer of 1841 and brought back to assist him his brothers, Daniel, Edwin and William, practical potters, and Edward Tunnicliff, a dishmaker. Success attended their efforts, despite the hard going that James Bennett had just experienced.

Lacking shipping facilities they after three years activity in East Liverpool went to "Birmingham," now the South Side of Pittsburg, Pa., and erected and operated a pottery there.

James Bennett passed away at 50 in Pittsburg. His brother Edwin, who lived until he was 90, shortly after leaving East Liverpool went to Baltimore, Md., in 1846, where he built a pottery and became wealthy. The third brother, Daniel, finally joined Edwin Bennett in Baltimore and was associated with him until compelled to retire by bad health.

Though James Bennett made the first pottery in East Liverpool John Koantz had made red stoneware as early as 1817 between "Walkers" and Wellsville, while Joseph Wells at his residence made similar ware intermittently from 1826 to 1856. Phillip Brown, Oliver Griffith and Samuel Watson made crude wares in New Lisbon before 1825.

The second pottery in East Liverpool was built by Benjamin Harker, Sr., grandfather of William W., and H. W. Harker, present heads of the Harker Pottery Company on the River Road in 1841. Their father, Benjamin Harker, Jr., filled in between the founder and grandchildren. The plant is thus the oldest one now in operation in the city.

Lacking knowledge of pottery Benjamin Harker had much trouble

in his early manufacture. In 1842, however, he secured the services of John Goodwin, a skilled workman, who had but recently arrived from England and who for a time assisted at the Bennett plant. With Edward Tunnicliff and John Croxall, Mr. Goodwin leased the pottery.. This arrangement lasted but a brief interval when Mr. Harker again assumed charge with Mr. Goodwin in his employ. His brother, George S. Harker, of England, a man of means, finally joined him and a high grade of Rockingham and yellow ware was turned out in such quantities that the product was shipped to dealers throughout the country for disposition. It became known as the "Etruria Pottery Works" and from 1847 to 1850 it operated as Harker, Taylor & Co., James Taylor, an Englishman, having allied himself with it. After the latter's retirement the concern operated as George S. Harker & Co., and when he passed away in 1862, David Boyce, son of East Liverpool's early storekeeper, and grandson of Robert Boyce, who had settled on the Spring Grove Camp Ground Site when Thomas Fawcett founded East Liverpool, directed the plant until W. W. and H. W. Harker, his sons, could assume charge. Both, in 1926, with the former's son, Robert Harker and David Boyce's nephew, Charles R. Boyce, are directing its activities following years of constantly increasing success.

The third pottery was operated in the old Mansion House, Second and Washington streets, erected about 1832 by E. Carroll, of New Lisbon, who later failed in business. In 1842 James Salt, Frederick Meer, John Hancock and James Ogden formed a company and took over this building in which Rockingham and Yellow ware were made. Mr. Hancock, an Englishman and practical man, did not survive the year. Ogden soon retired and the firm name became Salt and Meer, who operated until 1850 or thereabouts when it suspended work and Mr. Salt moved away.

Shortly thereafter, William G. Smith, the town's "fourth owner," then a commission merchant, induced Benjamin Harker, Sr., James Foster and his son, Daniel J. Smith to join him in its operation. The financial crash of 1857, however, caused another suspension. Then James Foster and George Garner, a "thrower" from England carried on for two years and sold out in 1859 to Samuel, Jesse, Thomas and John Croxall.

The Croxall brothers had taken over the Bennett plant in 1844 and turned out ware therefrom until it was destroyed in the flood of 1852. Later they engaged in real estate business among other things and

amassed considerably money. In 1856 they purchased the Ball & Morris Plant, known as the Union Pottery on Second Street.

Under the new arrangement the new concern was made up of John Croxall, Jonathan Kinsey and Joseph Cartwright. Mr. Kinsey did not long survive and the firm became Croxall and Cartwright. Then the latter retired and the company functioned as John W. Croxall & Sons, George W. and Joseph H. Croxall being admitted to partnership in 1888.

The Mansion Pottery was purchased by them in 1863 and until Mr. Cartwright's passing was known as "The Union-Mansion Pottery." Having been operated as a pottery for nearly two-thirds of a century it was finally torn down, following the retirement of the owners, in 1912, so that the lot could be utilized for a six-weeks evangelistic campaign by William A. "Billy" Sunday. Later it was purchased by the city and converted into a play ground for East Liverpool children.

Contemporaneous with the Croxall brothers was the pottery activity of John Goodwin, who arrived from Burslem, England, in East Liverpool after stopping in New Orleans, St. Louis and Cincinnati. He began working for the Bennett Brothers in 1842; assisted in and leased the Harker plant. Then, in 1844, he began manufacturing himself. He purchased a three-story storage warehouse at Second Street and Pink Alley, built a kiln alongside it and turned out Rockingham and Yellow ware. To this production he added door knobs. He progressed rapidly and apparently distanced his competitors. In 1853 he sold this plant to Samuel and William Baggott, both recent English arrivals. The plant is now the Stilt Works of Mountford and Son. For a decade Mr. Goodwin added to his fortune by real estate deals.

In 1863 he built The Novelty Pottery Works on the present site of the D. E. McNicol plant at Sixth and Broadway. Composed of two kilns the plant was designed by Adolph Frets. In 1865 he disposed of the concern to a company consisting of A. J. Marks, Joseph Farmer, Jethro Manley and Enoch Riley. It operated with indifferent success and closed down in 1869, Mr. Marks being then the sole owner.

After a five years of pottery inactivity he joined his former fellow workmen at the Harker Pottery, James Taylor and Henry Speeler, who were operating the Trenton Pottery in Trenton, N. J. The new company became Taylor, Goodwin & Co. Though he intended this venture for his son, James, the plan was not carried out and he returned to East Liver-

pool in 1872. He then purchased a two-kiln plant at Broadway and Potters Alley, owned by James Foster and Timothy Rigby. He later secured additional lots thereto, the present site of The Hall China Co., No. 2. He turned out Rockingham and Yellow ware though contemplating the making of white ware. He passed away suddenly in 1875.

On election day of 1896 James Goodwin succumbed suddenly as fellow townsmen were cheering the acquirement of the presidency by his life-long personal friend, William McKinley. His two sons, John S., and Charles F. Goodwin took his place in the plant, but the former died in 1906. The plant suspended operations about 1908. After a period of idleness the building was utilized by The Davidson & Stevenson Electric Porcelain Company, which in 1920 was removed to Chester, W. Va. In 1919 the plant was purchased by the Hall China Company.

The plant remained idle for a year. Then his sons, James, George and Henry Goodwin made their father's contemplated improvements in the plant with \$20,000 in bonds which it is declared they found secreted within folds of his favorite rocking chair. Under the new arrangement cream colored ware was turned out for several years. Later a change was made to iron-stone China and still later to the manufacture of semi-porcelain. Also they made a high grade of decorated goods. The company was incorporated in 1893 as The Goodwin Pottery Company.

George S. Goodwin and Henry Goodwin lived a retired life until 1925 when the former expired during a walk with his Brother Henry, a departure they almost daily engaged in. The latter still survives.

Jabez Vodrey, of Staffordshire, Eng., who had made ware in Pittsburgh, Louisville, Ky., and Tróy, Ind., came to East Liverpool in 1847 and allied himself with William Woodward in a small plant on the present site of the Vodrey Pottery. This was destroyed by fire. Rebuilt in 1849, James and John S. Blakely and Richard Booth were added to the company which became known as the Woodward, Blakely & Co. They added terra cotta to the Rockingham and Yellow ware manufactured.

Reverses followed the "hard times" of 1854-55 and an assignment was made in 1857. Jabez Vodrey, however, managed to rescue the section of the plant at Fourth and College Street and with the aid of his sons, William, James and John, resumed the same year. In 1875 the firm began making white granite, semi-porcelain, plain and decorated ware. In 1896 the plant was incorporated as The Vodrey Pottery Company and has been making the same line of goods ever since with signal success.

In 1847 William Brunt, a native of the English pottery district, with his sons, William, Jr., and Henry and his brother-in-law, William Bloor, built a small pottery at First Street and Peach Alley, facing Market Street and began the manufacture of brown, jet and "scroddled" door knobs. In 1849 William Brunt, Jr., and William Bloor rushed west at the height of the gold excitement. The latter returned in 1854 and the former in 1855, each having made a small fortune on the Pacific Coast.

Though he assisted his father and brother for a time following his return from the West he with William Bloor in 1859 acquired in a sale the Southern Section of the defunct Woodward and Blakely Plant which Jabez Vodrey had not taken over. They divided their purchase, Brunt taking the part from East Fourth and Walnut streets to High Alley and eastward to College Street with Bloor procuring the block south of High Alley, facing Walnut to E. Third Street.

Naming his plant "The Phoenix Pottery" William Brunt manufactured Rockingham and Yellow ware. After William Bloor had made white ware until 1862 he sold out to William Brunt. Shortly after Brunt enlisted in the Union Army and left the combined plants in charge of John Thompson, his head packer. Returning in 1865 he sold the upper plant, now Hall China Co. No. 1, to John Thompson, William Joblin, James Taylor and John Hardwick.

In the old Bloor plant Mr. Brunt returned to the manufacture of Yellow and Rockingham ware with great success.

He later added to the company his son, William Brunt III, and his son-in-law, Brad M. Louthan. The plant was then converted to the manufacture of iron stone and decorated ware under the name of William Brunt Sons & Company. It was incorporated in 1894 under the name of the William Brunt Pottery Company. The senior member of the firm soon afterwards retired and Mr. Louthan entered business for himself. The concern thereafter declined and finally suspended operations. The plant is now a part of Hall China Co. No. 1.

Meanwhile William Brunt I and his son, Henry, operated successfully the knob plant on the river front. It became known as The Riverside Knob Manufacturing Company. Mr. Brunt, Sr., lived until 1882 when he passed away at 76. Henry Brunt, previous to and following his retirement, carried on the business. In 1894 his second son, George F. Brunt and his brother-in-law, Charles F. Thompson, operated the electrical

section of the plant while he and his eldest son, William, manufactured door knobs. Upon the father's retirement a few years later the plants declined and in 1910 passed into other hands.

In 1867 William Brunt, Jr., Henry Brunt and Harrington R. Hill erected The Great Western Pottery at East Fifth and Walnut streets. It was a frame structure 40 by 109 feet and two stories high with an extension northward along Apple Alley for the machinery of the plant and two kilns. Novelties in Rockingham and Yellow ware, brown and jet door knobs were manufactured. Mr. Hill finally withdrew and the Brunts, in 1874, sold out to John Wyllie, Sr., and his son John Wyllie, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa. It became known as "John Wyllie & Son." The former passed away in 1882 and the son and his mother carried on for several years. The son's health failed after a successful period of operation and he succumbed in 1893, when the plant closed.

In 1894 a stock company of workmen took it over on the co-operative plan with poor results. It was reorganized as "The Union Co-Operative Company." It functioned for some time in connection with The American China Co., of Toronto, Ohio, and later also with Chelees China Co., of New Cumberland, W. Va. Finally the pottery was purchased by W. A. Morland, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and closed down. The equipment was eventually transferred to a plant in Huntington, W. Va., and the buildings razed.

About 1847, John Henderson, an alleged Mexican War veteran who was dubbed "Santa Anna" by reason of a stooped manner as the result of a hip injury, erected a Yellow ware plant with two kilns just north of the present fire station at St. Clair and Broadway. It was a two-kiln affair and at the time the best factory in the town. Novelties in the form of whistling birds, trick whistles and coat buttons were also made. It was called the "Salamander" Pottery. After Henderson's it was operated by William M. Nicholson and George Hallum. In 1857 it passed into the hands of Goodwin, Flentke and Rigby, who later built an addition to it farther to the east.

On the present site of The American Porcelain Company, Second Street and Cherry Alley, Thomas Ball and William B. Morris erected a two kiln plant. The latter became a member of the Ohio Legislature and was an uncle of Andrew Carnegie, the future iron master, who spent a considerable period of his young manhood at the home of Mr. Morris in East Liverpool. It burned down however, the fire being traced to a female

employe who set fire to the plant "because she had to work in a pottery." Rebuilt, it was operated for several years but the hard times of the fifties caused a suspension and it passed into the hands of the Croxall brothers.

On the Virginia side of the Ohio in the later fifties Curtis and James Larkins and William Thompson built a Yellow ware plant near the Newell-East Liverpool Bridge. It attempted to cater to the Southern trade but finally had to suspend activities.

Elijah Webster, about 1859, built a plant at the southwest corner of Jefferson and Third streets. He made a fine grade of stoneware, but the Civil War practically put him out of business. For a time it was operated by Cecil and Theophilis Harrison. After the war Volney Ball, a son of Thomas Ball, purchased it and used the material for the construction of dwellings on the property.

Among the most skilful of English potters to come to East Liverpool was a quartette of brothers, Israel, Absalom, Emanuel and Adam. They were members of the famed family of that name in the Staffordshire District, who for 200 years had excelled in pottery work. Exceedingly independent they were not popular. They built a plant at Fourth Street and West Alley about 1856 which for almost a decade made such novelties as glazed clay washboards attached to wooden frames. They also made heating stoves of fire clay but limited capital and war times forced them to suspend. They took keen delight in making what other potters could not. They excelled in exhibits in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 and the Chicago Worlds Fair of 1893. Much of their knowledge passed away with them.

George and Samuel Mosley, Englishmen, came to East Liverpool about 1852. They first worked for the Harkers and Woodward Blakely & Co. With James Godwin, of Wiltshire, England and William Flentke were associated in the operation of "The Salamander Pottery." Previously the Mosleys are believed to have built the plant afterwards owned by Timothy Rigsby and James Foster, where Hall China No. 2 now stands. About 1876 the plant was sold to a Co-Operative Company.

In 1864 Holland Manley, who had come to East Liverpool from Staffordshire, in 1852 and William Cartwright, Jr., started what later became Cartwright Brothers Pottery between the C. & P. tracks and the Ohio River beyond Jackson Street. There were four brothers of this family, William, Samuel, Thomas and John. In 1872 Samuel Cartwright came into the firm. In 1880 Mr. Manley retired.

What later became the West End Pottery was converted in 1867 into a stoneware plant by John H. Burgess, his sister, Mrs. Ann Viney and Albert Webster. Known then as the "Old Arbuckle Mill" it lay on the site of the first grist mill that had been erected by the city's founder, Thomas Fawcett and his sons. In 1869 Thomas Starkey, a native of Stokes-on-Trent, Eng., and Samuel P. Curby, a practical potter, purchased the factory and operated it under the name of "The Star Pottery." Rockingham and Yellow ware were made.

In 1872 the owners sold out to Samuel Worcester and his son, Thomas Worcester. They, too, made the same products for more than a decade. They later took into the firm John Wesley Bulger and operated as Bulger and Worcester. Mr. Bulger, a fine mechanic, essayed several mechanical changes with slight success. The plant gradually declined and about 1886 shut down, the Worcesters retiring and Mr. Bulger going to Akron, where he continued as a potter. Later the pottery was destroyed by fire.

In 1889 William Burgess and his son-in-law, Willis Cuning, procured the site and erected thereon a two-kiln plant and began making bone China. Though a fine grade of ware they found little market for this "Made in America" class of goods and about 1893 ceased manufacturing.

At that time a company was formed consisting of William Burgess, Willis Cuning, John Peake, George W. Ashbaugh, Eugene B. Bradshaw, Theodore B. Bradshaw and Ida O. Bradshaw to make semi-vitreous, porcelain and decorated ware. The plant was known as The West End Pottery Company. Its efforts were so successful that in the pottery strike of 1894 was enabled to pay its men their old price during its eight months consumption and make money withal.

Soon after Eugene and Ida Bradshaw and John Peake sold their interests to the other owners. In 1896 Theodore Bradshaw's stock was purchased by William A. Calhoun. This gave a one-fourth ownership to the new owners. In 1899 Mr. Calhoun found himself opposed by the other three stockholders. A controversy arose that continued twelve years. In 1911 to settle the dispute he sold his interest to his former partners.

Mr. Ashbaugh passed away in 1914 and his son, Charles C. Ashbaugh, assumed his responsibility. Mr. Burgess remained active in the plant management until his death on Dec. 7, 1923. Mr. Cutting passed

away on April 4, 1925. The pottery now one of the most prosperous for its size in East Liverpool is directed by Charles C. Ashbaugh, his son, Walter Ashbaugh, with the heirs of Messrs. Burgess and Cutting retaining their interests.

East Liverpool's largest pottery and second only to the combined Homer Laughlin plants of the Crockery City and Newell, W. Va., across the river, the Knowles, Taylor and Knowles was built from salvage material from the town's first plant, that erected by James Bennett in 1840 following its partial destruction in the flood of 1852 and, strangely enough, by Isaac Knowles, who was the original concern's initial buyer and salesman, Isaac W. Knowles. Purchasing in 1853 the equity of Croxall brothers in the old Bennett plant he removed the usable sections of it to what was then the "hill" its present location at East Sixth Street. He had associated with him for several years his brother-in-law, Isaac Harvey, whose interest he later purchased. Rockingham and Yellow ware were manufactured.

By 1868 the plant initially known as "The East Liverpool Pottery Works" had been increased to a four-kiln affair and covered the entire frontage on Walnut Street to Potters Alley. Then Col. John W. Taylor married Mr. Knowles' daughter, Miss Belle C. Taylor, and he with the owner's son, Homer S. Knowles, were taken into the firm which from that on was known under present name, "Knowles, Taylor and Knowles."

White ware was first made in the plant on Sept. 5, 1872. Its successful manufacture caused the entire pottery to be transformed from a yellow to a white factory by 1873. To this departure was added soon after the establishment of a decorating department which for years was in charge of William Higginson, an Englishman, who had previously assisted Thomas Haden, who operated the first independent decorating shop in the town.

In 1880 the plant was increased by the building of an eight-kiln factory just north of it which was known as "Plant No. 2" or "The New End." The following year the "Buckeye Pottery," of three kilns, a yellow ware concern, built by Messrs. Surles Gamble and Holland Manley and operated by Harrison and Flenke, was purchased and converted to white ware manufacture. Later it was increased to eight kilns. In 1888 another eight-kiln plant for the manufacture of China ware was built in close proximity to the others. It was destroyed by fire 18 months later,

but it was immediately rebuilt with two additional kilns. This plant later was turned into the production of semi-vitreous porcelain.

Homer S. Knowles passed away in 1892 at 41; his father, Isaac Knowles, lived until 1902 at the age of 83. For years, Col. Taylor, an intimate friend of President McKinley, who, as the district congressman, frequently visited him, had immediate charge of the amalgamated concern in which at intervals he was assisted by his brother-in-law, Joseph G. Lee and Edwin M. Knowles, of Newell, W. Va. Col. Taylor succumbed in 1914. His son, Homer J. Taylor, then assumed the presidency with his brother-in-law, John McDonald, as secretary-treasurer. Ever since the pottery now consisting of 32 kilns, has experienced outstanding success.

From 1848 to 1853 a small pottery was built and operated on the present site of The Riggs Grocery Company on Dresden Avenue by the Wyllie brothers. They finally quit and the property became a brick plant which William Rigby and James McPherson operated.

In 1869 the closed down Novelty Pottery was purchased by Adolph Fritz, John and Patrick McNicol, brothers, Captain William M. McClure, John Dover and William Burton, Sr., and William Burton, Jr., father and son. Messrs. Fritz, McClure and Dover soon sold to their associates. In 1879, D. E. McNicol, son of John McNicol, was admitted into partnership and in 1889 W. L. Smith, a lumber dealer, was added. William T. Burton retired when his parent passed away. The company was incorporated in 1892 as The D. E. McNicol Pottery Company. A yellow ware plant on Starkey Street was added, the larger section turning out semi-granite ware. In recent years D. E. McNicol has transferred his activity to the direction of a large pottery purchased in Clarksburg, W. Va., while his sons, Hugh and Neal, have charge of the East Liverpool Broadway plant to which later has been added the abandoned General Porcelain plant in the East End of the city. This concern is the only one in East Liverpool now turning out Rockingham and Yellow ware.

In 1862 three men, Isaac Foutts, Henry Agner and George Hallum, started the manufacture of Rockingham and Yellow ware at Second and Market streets. By 1866 the concern was exceedingly prosperous. Later Col. H. M. Foutts, Mr. Foutts' brother and brother-in-law to William Bloor, joined the company. When Isaac Foutts died Ephraim Gaston was added. In 1882 financial difficulties were met following extensive improvements of that and the previous year, and liquidation followed. It

remained idle until 1887 when it was purchased by the Sebring brothers, George W. Ashbaugh and Samson Turnbull.

"The California Pottery," so called because of its location nearly two miles from the center of the town, on Carpenter's Run, was built by a stock company of which Edward McDevitt, Stephen Moore and Ferdinand Keffer were the moving spirits in 1868. Its initial structure was frame to which a stone addition was erected under the supervision of W. A. Calhoun in 1890. The plant began to go backward with the passing of Messrs. McDevitt and Moore. Herman Feustel attempted to resuscitate it. Another effort was made by manufacturing jet ware under the name of "The Trentvale Pottery Company" but failed. It soon disintegrated and has long been but a memory.

What became the first down draft kiln for potting purposes in the city was erected in a small plant constructed in 1868 by two brothers, Samuel P., and Elias Jackson, between Seventh and Jefferson streets. A very fine grade of translucent China and parian ware was made, but the lack of capital stopped operations in 1879.

At the head of College Street William McCullough built a small pottery in 1865 and for thirty years turned out a fine grade of ware. He made many experiments which his skill and knowledge enabled him to do but his failure to note or keep a record of his formulas prevented their utilization.

CHAPTER XIII.

POTTERY INDUSTRY, CONTINUED.

IN THE SIXTIES—THE "DRESDEN POTTERY"—EAST LIVERPOOL POTTERY COMPANY—C. C. THOMPSON POTTERY COMPANY—THE HOMER LAUGHLIN CHINA COMPANY—SEBRING—NATIONAL—GLOBE—R. THOMAS AND SONS—KNOWLES, TAYLOR & KNOWLES—ELECTRICAL PORCELAIN MANUFACTURERS—D. E. M'NICOL POTTERY COMPANY—OTHER COMPANIES—BRICK MANUFACTURING—NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF OPERATIVE POTTERS—SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT POTTERY CONCERNS—ABOUT THIRTY POTTERIES.

From 1867 to 1870 Joseph Morton conducted a small potting shop at Sixth and Jackson streets where he turned out stone clay pipes, but, failing health caused its suspension.

Erected doubtless by the Morley brothers about 1860 on Broadway and Patters Alley and consisting of two kilns with a frame two-story building was operated by James Foster and Timothy Rigby as "Foster and Rigby." James Riley later became active in it as did Hugh Newell who owned a great portion of the site of Newell, W. Va., across the river. James Goodwin purchased this plant in 1872. It is now a part of Hall China Company No. 2 and these two kilns are probably the oldest now in active operation.

The so-called "Dresden Pottery" and what is really The Potters Co-Operative Company of Dresden Avenue, had its beginning in 1866 when Thomas Starkey and Nathaniel Sims built a two-kiln stoneware plant. Clay was procured from the lower Kittanning horizon on the same site. Starkey soon retired and Homer Laughlin took his place. He later gave way to a Mr. Ferguson. In 1875 the plant passed into the hands of William Brunt Jr., following a sheriff's sale. He organized a company that consisted of himself and other manufacturers. These included his bro-

ther, Henry Brunt, William Bloor, who had returned from a ten years' stay in Trenton, N. J., George Martin, and Samuel A. Emery. It operated as Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Co. White ware was made with success until the strike of 1882 which followed the organization of The Knights of Labor in the city which departure the "boss potters" resented. Shortly after the 39 weeks struggle had ended the owners sold the pottery to a stock company of workmen with H. A. McNicol, a business man at the head. After a year certain workmen stockholders felt they were being discriminated and a long legal fight followed which eventually they apparently lost. Several of them retired and Mr. McNicol ran the concern until his death. Since then the pottery has been directed by his son, Harry McNicol.

In 1865 William Brunt Jr., sold the upper end of his plant on lower Broadway to John Thompson, William Joblin, James Taylor and John Hardwick. The company was reorganized in 1866 and George West became active in it as West, Hardwick & Company. In 1874 Capt. W. S. George joined it. White granite ware was turned out after 1880. The "lock out" of 1882, however, caused a suspension. In 1884 George Morley, who since 1878, had been connected with The Pioneer Pottery in Wells-ville, bought the plant. With his son, Lincoln Morley, they operated it as "The Lincoln Pottery." Adversity struck it later and an assignment was made in 1890.

In 1894 a company consisting of John W. Hall, Robert Hall and Monroe Patterson purchased the defunct plant and operated it as The East Liverpool Pottery Company. Iron stone China and decorated ware were made. After nine years of successful operation the concern with seven others in the city combined as The East Liverpool Potteries Companies which held together for but two years. Out of the disintegration the Hall China Company was formed. It was composed of John W. Hall, Charles Hall and Robert Hall, Jr., the latter's father having died in 1903. After several years the company finally composed of Robert Hall, Jr., his brother-in-law, Frank I. Simmers and Malcolm Thompson stressed the manufacture of hard, vitrified, fireproof China, which necessitated the purchase of the old Goodwin Brothers Pottery at Sixth and Broadway, which is now Plant No. 2 of the concern. Mr. Hall died on Nov. 20, 1920, and Messrs. Simmers and Thompson are now its motivating forces.

The C. C. Thompson Pottery Company originated in 1863. It was composed of Josiah Thompson, pioneer merchant, his son Cassius C. Thompson and Col. J. T. Herbert, a crockery salesman for William Brunt, Jr. It was and is situated on the river front, just east of the Chester-East Liverpool Bridge. Col. Herbert passed away in 1875. Then B. C. Sims and John C. Thompson were added to the firm. C. C. Thompson died in 1905. His son, George C. Thompson succeeded him. The firm then became The C. C. Thompson Pottery Company. The plant continued longer than any other the making of Rockingham and Yellow ware but for several years now has produced semi-porcelain and decorated goods. It has had the same management since its beginning.

What was originally known as "The Buckeye Pottery" was a three-kiln plant, erected on the site of the old Jacob Fowler Brick Yard in 1876 by John Gamble, Holland Manley, William H. Surles, James Cochran and William Harrison. Messrs. Gamble and Surles, withdrawing, and Charles Flenke being added, it became known as Flenke, Harrison & Co. With white ware having the call there was little demand for its yellow production. Accordingly it was sold to and became a part of the Knowles, Taylor and Knowles Company when it was transformed into the manufacture of semi-porcelain.

After manufacturing floor and wall tile for two years at their East Seventh Street factory,, which they had built in 1879, Robert, George W., and Oliver W. Burford, brothers, began in it the making of C. C. ware, which they continued for 25 years, adding latterly, iron stone and decorated ware. In 1905 they sold the plant to the Standard Pottery, which two years later sold to Potters Co-Operating Company, which it adjoined.

Taken over as The Standard Co-Operative Pottery Co., by forty workmen in 1879, the old Godwin & Flenke Plant made excellent progress until it was destroyed. It was rebuilt with added improvements and appointments on the old Broadway site. Several stockholders retired but others, several of whom being from the Potters Co-Operative Company, were added. These included Patrick and Thomas McNicol, Daniel and Cornelius Cronin, Edward J., and William Smith and John F. Darrah. Success immediately attended it as was the case with a six-kiln plant the company built and operated at Salem, Ohio. The company was incorporated as The Standard Pottery Company, that in Salem being known as The Salem China Company. In 1922 the latter was sold to the Sebring interests of Sebring, Ohio.

The Homer Laughlin China Company, the largest pottery manufactory in the East Liverpool District, was founded by Homer and Shakespeare Laughlin in 1873. The latter retired after a few years' activity. Designed by James A. W. Koons as a four-kiln plant the builders received a bonus from the City Council of \$5,000, though but two were at the outset constructed. Edward M. Pearson, of England, was the initial manager of the new concern. Under the plan and direction of W. A. Calhoun, East Liverpool architect and contractor, the required two-kiln addition was a few years later made. Despite obstacles the new pottery carried off ceramic honors in the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. Its famous American eagle upon the back of the British lion was the first pottery trade mark in this country. Though he never extended his plant beyond six-kilns the fame of his superior ware became world-wide. He retired in 1896, removed to Los Angeles, where he made a fortune in the real estate activity of that city.

Mr. Laughlin's interests were absorbed by L. I. Aaron, of Pittsburg and W. E. Wells, of Steubenville, Ohio, who for years had been Mr. Laughlin's office executive. In the reorganization L. I. Aaron became president and Mr. Wells secretary. The new policy was that of expansion. They erected a modern 15-kiln plant in the East End of the city. Another of similar size was erected on an adjoining site. They traded their original plant, known as Plant No. 1, which Mr. Laughlin had erected, to The National China Company for a new six-kiln plant this concern had built in close proximity to their two new factories. This gave the company a compact group of 36-kilns.

In 1905 the Homer Laughlin Company purchased large land holdings in Newell, W. Va., just across the Ohio River from downtown East Liverpool. A connecting bridge across the stream was immediately erected. Then followed the construction of a mammoth 36-kiln plant, under one roof on the new site, it becoming the largest single pottery in the world. The offices were removed to the new plant. Later, in 1913, a fifteen-kiln pottery was added and linked to that previously built.

In 1923, across a ravine from the above plants, was constructed the first tunnel kiln pottery in the city. This departure marked an outstanding innovation in pottery manufacture. It has a capacity equaling that of fifteen ordinary kilns.

The Homer Laughlin China Company of today is easily the largest in America. W. E. Wells, the present secretary-treasurer, is still the major moving spirit of the mammoth concern. Marcus Aaron, of Pittsburg, is the president but retains his residence in the Smoky City.

Since 1920 The Homer Laughlin China Company has had the benefit of the services of A. V. Bleinger as chemist. Born in Bavaria in 1873, a worker in clay industries, following his coming to the United States with his parents in 1887, a graduate of and instructor at Ohio State University, preceding similar assignment at the University of Illinois where he was the head of his department, chemist with the U. S. Geological Survey that was followed by eight years as chief of the ceramics division of the U. S. Bureau of Standards that included assignments during the war as member of the U. S. Fuel Administration, the National Research Council, War Industries Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, United States Arsenal, Pittsburg, and the U. S. Navy Station, Philadelphia, Pa., he has brought to the largest pottery plant in the world a peculiar and outstanding ability that is in keeping with the modern progress of the industry.

Known originally as "The Wedgewood Pottery," the Colonial Pottery was purchased from the Harkers in 1881 by Joseph Chetwynd and H. B. Wallace of Wheeling, W. Va. Semi-porcelain of high grade was made by this firm. In 1899 George C. Meredith procured Mr. Chetwynd's interest. In 1903 the plant became a part of the merged East Liverpool Potteries Company. In the reorganization that followed the collapse of the so-called "Little Trust" a company consisting of George C. Meredith, Thomas Robinson, Joseph Barlow and Christopher Horton procured the plant, calling it The Colonial Pottery.

Sebring China Company was formed in 1887. The company was made up of George W. Ashbaugh, Samson Turnbull, Oliver, George W., Ellsworth N., Frank A., and Joseph Sebring. The latter were the sons of George A. Sebring, long an East Liverpool potter. These men took over the old Agner and Foutts plant, then owned by a Mrs. Campbell. The Sebring brothers purchased the interest of Messrs. Ashbaugh and Turnbull several years later. Sylvester J. Cripps, a cousin of the Sebrings, then entered the firm only to sell out to the brothers after a brief period. In 1898 the Sebrings built what later became the "Klondyke" or Smith-

Phillips Pottery in the East End of the city—a six-club plant. They had, in 1893, leased the East Palestine Pottery and, in 1896, built The Ohio China plant of five kilns in East Palestine, another Columbiana County town. All were operated with increasing success. In 1899 they purchased a large tract of land, just north of the Columbiana County line in Mahoning County and thereon built a town that became Sebring, Ohio, to which they transferred their business, where several potteries were built by them.

Their original East Liverpool plant was sold and became The Sevres China Company while The Smith-Philips China Co. purchased the “Klondyke” pottery.

In 1900 The National China Company was formed by John Stamm, J. H. Warner, Thomas H. Fisher, S. C. Williams and Samuel Larkins in the East End of the city adjoining the Homer Laughlin Suburban plants. The latter concern traded for the new pottery giving the original Homer Laughlin plant on the river front and a bonus for it. The latter was later sold to The Harker Pottery Company and is now factory No. 2 of that concern. The National China Company finally purchased a pottery at Salineville, Ohio, where it still functions though Messrs. Stamm and Warner have retired from it.

What became The Globe Pottery was organized in 1881 with Jacob Shenkle, George C., and Noah Frederick and A. B. Allen as stockholders. Rockingham and Yellow ware were made. In 1888 semi-porcelain and decorated ware was made. In 1896 John Horwell took the place of George C. Frederick who had died. This plant also entered the East Liverpool Potteries Company combination, but after two years, the original owners assumed charge. John Horwell later retired and the company's business gradually declined. After an Ohio River flood in 1913 the pottery closed down. In 1913 the plant was purchased by a company consisting of T. A. McNicol, Thomas Cannon and Miles Bennett. At the death of Thomas Cannon his son, Francis Cannon, took his place and Garfield Moffatt admitted to membership in the company, which from the start has made a fine grade of semi-porcelain and decorated ware with success.

The East End Potter Company, of two kilns, was formed in 1894. It was made up of Sampson Turnbull, Joseph Doekin, Edward J. Owen, and Gus Trenle, practical potters. It went into the East Liverpool Potteries Company in 1903. Before this Messrs. Turnbull and Doekin had

retired. It was reorganized as The Trenle China Company with Gus Trenle as the head. It was changed later to the manufacture of electric porcelain. Following a fire in 1912 it was rebuilt with added space and equipment and has since had constantly increasing success.

In 1901 Josiah T. Smith and William Phillips, cousins, purchased the Klondyke Pottery just built by The Sebring Pottery Company. Though having several changes of management the plant operated steadily under the original name.

In 1882 Rowe & Mountford purchased the old "Diamond Stilt Works" of Robinson & Company and converted it into a pottery. White granite and decorated ware was made. The company consisted of John Rowe, Thomas Robinson, John Mountford, Ambrose Massey and Edward J. Owens. In 1894 Messrs. Mountford and Rowe sold their interests to George C. Murphy. The plant then became known as The George C. Murphy Pottery Company. In 1901 the concern entered the East Liverpool Potteries Company combination. Shortly after the failure of that merger venture the plant was destroyed by fire. Situated between the river and the C. & P. Railway tracks long litigation resulted with the railroad, the pottery officials alleging that the stopping of a freight train along side the plant prevented firemen from reaching the flames that resulted in its destruction. A compromise resulted. However, the interim loss of business caused a failure to resume.

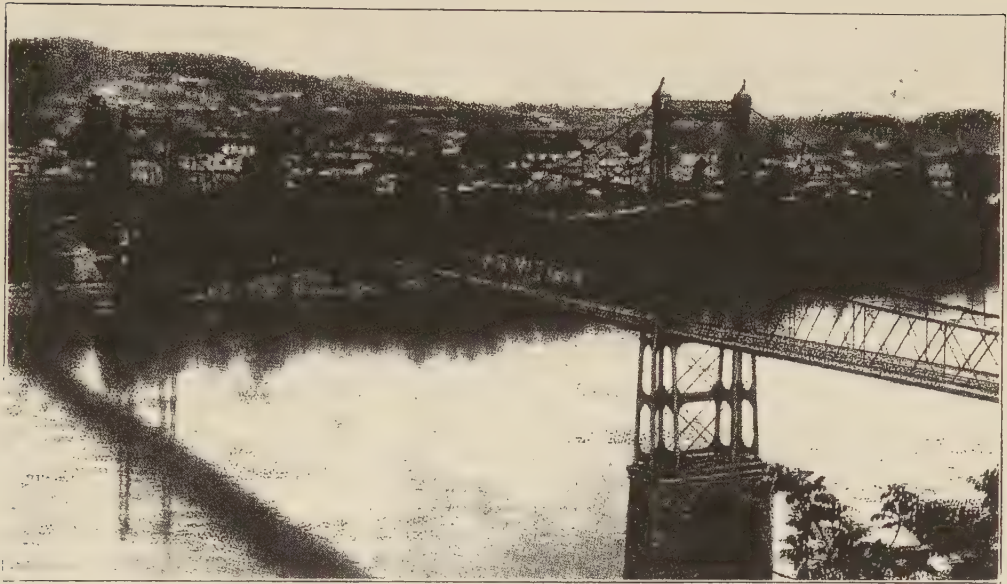
A small pottery in which door knobs were made was operated in the early nineties by a Mr. Coms. It functioned for several years before it was abandoned. In 1900 the plant was purchased by Harry and Louis Benty. They manufactured "Oakwood ware." It much resembled the Rookwood products. Later they built a small plant on Laura Avenue and for several years continued making this sort of ware. The plant was finally destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.

In 1900 the No. 1 Sebring Plant at Second and Market streets was purchased by Harry A. Keffer, William T. Tebbutt, William H. Deidrick, Frank Crook and Walter B. Hill. In a few years Messrs. Tebbutt, Hill and Crook retired and J. R. Warner, formerly of The National China Co., took their places. It then became the Warner-Keffer China Company. W. H. Deidrick then retired and a Mr. Rigley, of Canton, O., supplanted him. The plant, however, gradually declined and suspended operations in 1910. It was later dismantled and turned into a storage warehouse and automobile headquarters.

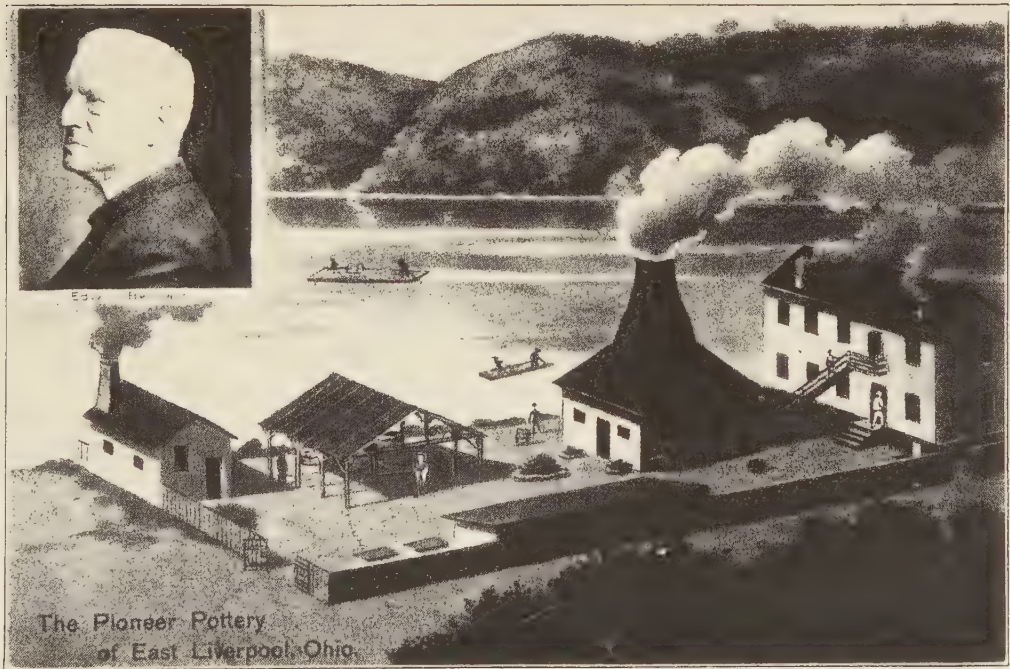
The Taylor, Smith and Taylor Pottery was built in Chester, W. Va., just across the Ohio river by Col. John N. Taylor and C. A. Smith in 1900. In the company also were Col. Taylor's two sons, William L., and Homer J. Taylor and his brother-in-law, Joseph G. Lee. The plant was operated by Col. Taylor's two sons for a period. Later W. L. Smith and his son, W. L. Smith, Jr., obtained the Taylor-Lee interests. Under its original name, following several changes and additions the pottery has been an institution of consistent success.

Following a period in the late nineties of activity in the direction of The Knowles, Taylor and Knowles Pottery, which his father, Isaac W. Knowles, founded, Edwin M. Nowles erected a six-kiln pottery at Chester, W. Va. He soon won a name for the quality of the goods which he manufactured. In 1913 he built at Newell, W. Va., just across the river from the west end of East Liverpool a modern fifteen-kiln plant. Planned by Cassius M. Metz, this factory has become the "show plant for the entire East Liverpool pottery district because of the excellency of its arrangements and equipments." His fair dealing to and care for employes in various ways has made Mr. Knowles a distinctive figure in the pottery world. He has for years had capable assistants in J. W. Irwin, office manager, and Harry Watkins, superintendent.

Electric porcelain manufacture in the East Liverpool district has been due to the genius of John Boch, Sr. He was the expert who made the R. Thomas & Sons plant a concern that has shown marked developments and wide results in this line of clay manufacture. His son, John W. Boch, Jr., succeeded his father with the Thomas interests where he remained for many years only to ally himself as a consulting expert with the Westinghouse activities in and about Pittsburg. For more experimental purposes, however, he established a small plant at Newell, W. Va., where he made specials which no other plant would undertake and ever with success. In 1919 he was associated with Cassius M. Metsch in the Boch and Metsch Porcelain Company, which essayed to take care of excess trade in his single kiln establishment. Mr. Boch withdrew in 1922 and George S. Howard, who originated The Novelty Clay Forming Co., in 1910, whose buildings they occupied, took his place. The name of the concern is now The Metsch Refractories Company. The Novelty Clay Forming Co. was removed to East Palestine in 1915 for lack of room in its initial quarters.



NEWELL BRIDGE FROM THE WEST VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE OHIO



THE PIONEER POTTERY OF EAST LIVERPOOL, AND EDWIN BENNETT

Standard shapes of electric porcelain are also made by The Kennelworth Tile Company of Newell, W. Va. It is managed by Claude Nease.

The present R. Thomas & Sons Company, of Seventh Street, which supplies all parts of the world with high voltage electric porcelain, have fifteen kilns under operation. Beginning as a knob factory of one kiln in 1873 when it was erected by Richard Thomas, the son of John Thomas, both of whom came to East Liverpool from Staffordshire, Eng. His four sons were soon included in the business: George W., Lawrence L., Atwood W., and Charles R. Thomas. Of these Atwood W., Charles and Lawrence still survive. Much of the management of their plants which includes The Thomas China Co., of Lisbon, are by now in the hands of Richard G. and L. M., sons of George W. Thomas. The general management of the concerns, however, are in the hands of J. R. Holmes, of the East Liverpool plants, and Al. G. Mason in Lisbon.

The East Liverpool Electrical Porcelain Company was formed in 1903. It was composed of William Erlanger, George and Harry Peach, Samuel Dyke and Dr. R. J. Marshall. This concern operated with signal success until 1912 when it entered the combine known as The General Porcelain Company. The merged factories were removed to Parkersburg, W. Va. The D. E. McNicol Pottery Co. later took over the buildings of this plant as a Rockingham and Yellow ware manufactory.

T. F. Anderson built a two-kiln porcelain plant on Harvey Avenue, East End. It was operated until purchased by The General Porcelain Company in 1912. Later Mr. Anderson utilized the abandoned George F. Brunt Company plant for the General Electric Company and also The Riverside Knobs Works adjacent.

The Adamant Porcelain Company was organized in 1907 by W. J. Curry, J. C. McQuilkin, W. A. and T. J. Andrews and the plant located on West Seventh Street. It was refitted for sanitary ware manufacture in 1912. The plant closed down the following year. Shortly after it was purchased by Harry Peach and George Reid, formerly of the East Liverpool Porcelain Company and electric porcelain was again manufactured. It was destroyed by fire during the World War and again rebuilt on a larger scale. It has been operated with ever increasing success.

In 1914 The American Porcelain Company was launched in the old John W. Croxall & Sons plant on Second Street. Despite a fire the company consisting of W. J. Curry, W. A., T. J. Andrews and others has prospered.

The Davidson-Stevenson Porcelain Company began operations in the old Goodwin plant at Broadway and Sixth streets in 1913. It produced special pieces of electrical insulation during the war which previously had not been made outside of Germany. Because the Hall China Co. purchased the Goodwin plant in 1919 the company was forced to build a factory in Chester, W. Va. It is composed of three kilns and cost about \$90,000. George Stevenson, the junior member, then retired and the concern is now known as The Davidson-Davidson Company with the brothers, Willis and Clyde Davidson composing it.

The first man to decorate white ware in East Liverpool was a German artist, brought here by William Bloor, who made the first white ware in the city. His name was Ludwick. Thomas Hallen, of Fenton, Eng., established an independent decorating shop on Broadway in 1874. Joseph Dennis had the second shop at Washington and Pick Alley. William Hegginson, after assisting Thomas Hallen for a period, took initial charge of the Knowles, Taylor and Knowles decorating shop, where he remained for twenty years. Later he was with the D. E. McNicol Company. Other early independent decorators were: George W. Humrickhouse, John F. Steele, and James H. Baum.

Allied industries to the pottery manufacture have been concerns making stilts pins, bats, decorting kiln tile and saggers.

The pioneer of this activity was Robinson & Co., which began independently to make such articles in 1880. Then followed in 1883 The American Stilt Works; Mountford & Co., in 1900; Edward O'Connor from 1879 to 1910 and The Southern Supply Company which Brad Southern formed in 1902. He erected a plant on Franklin Street. He made clay novelties. He purchased The Anderson Porcelain Works in the East End in 1900 and doubled its capacity where clay backs and parts for patented gas stoves are made. His son, William B. Louthan has for several years been his active assistant.

The Potters Supply Co., founded by Isaac W. Knowles in 1889 has been conducted by his son, Edwin M. Knowles for nearly three decades. He has been ably assisted by DeWitt Irwin as general manager and secretary. All required refractory material is manufactured. They are also the largest distributor of American ball and sagger clays in the United States. It is also jobbers in the best grade of imported and domestic whiting, bitestone and other similar pottery necessities. These

are shipped everywhere. It is situated on the river front with the C. & P. tracks abutting.

In 1876 William Golding and his son, Moses, erected the first flint and speer mill in the western pottery district at the foot of Fourth Street, fronting the Ohio. It has since operated as Golding & Sons. It has been efficiently directed for twenty years by John M. Manor.

The Potters Mining and Milling Company has similarly functioned in the East End of the city since 1887. It has a capacity of 100 tons per day.

The Ohio Silica Company was located in the East End in 1903.

Pottery making machinery was pioneered by John Boyce, who came to East Liverpool from Wellsville in 1869. He opened a shop in Crook Alley. Later he built a larger one on the present site of the Patterson foundry on Walnut Street. Much of the present day machinery utilized was designed by him and the late William L. Calhoun. Later he was assisted by the latter's son in pattern making, William J. Calhoun. He passed away in 1898.

In 1878 Monroe Patterson, Phillip Morley and Harry Dixon built a small machine shop at East Fourth and Walnut. Later Mr. Patterson assumed the place and moved it to lower Walnut where it is still maintained as Plant No. 2. In 1898 he took over the A. J. Boyce shop on upper Walnut and in the ensuing years greatly enlarged it. Both are still being operated with great success as the Patterson Machine and Foundry Company.

With plenty of adaptable clay abounding in and about the city, brick and tile making soon became companion industries to pottery manufacture in the East Liverpool district.

In 1841 Andrew Russell began making brick in a plant which he built midway between East Liverpool and Wellsville. George McCullough in an adjacent factory started the manufacture of tile the following year. Both operated with success for several years and the two were purchased by Phillip F. Geisse, an iron founder, of Wellsville, in 1846. For six years he made bricks in both plants.

In 1852 N. U. Walker bought the Geisse plants and greatly increased their size and capacity. He made bricks and later on a fine grade of fire brick. He also turned out paving brick, the first in the Ohio valley. After 48 years a portion of the initial street paving in East Liverpool

that abutting the "Old End" of The Knowles, Taylor and Knowles plant on the west side of Walnut Street.

Mr. Walker also shipped a great quantity of ground clay for the making of furnace linings. He turned out in addition chimney tops, flue linings, terra cotta flues, drain tile, hollow building blocks, band courses for brick buildings, architectural terra cotta, lawn vases, pedestals and panels.

In the variety of his manufacturing lines he was the pioneer of the central states and he soon became the largest producer of them in this country which leading position he held while he was the active head of the between-towns-river plants.

Mr. Walker began turning out his terra cotta products soon after the conclusion of the Civil War and large machine sewer pipe in 1878. He sold out his interests in 1899 to the American Sewer Pipe Company with the stipulation that they be operated so long as he lived. After his passing at the advanced age of 81 they were abandoned. On the ruins of the site are yet quantities of tile that were never utilized.

Brick making in early East Liverpool days was ever near the site of building edifice. This was easily possible by reason of a plentitude of necessary clays. James McPherson, James Gibson and William Rigby were among the earliest of these intinerant brick makers. They began operations about 1845. They used finally the present sites of the Riggs' Wholesale Grocery House and the Potters Co-operative Pottery's Decorating Shop. They procured clays from the then exposed Tanner's run. Mr. Gibson had a plant on the present postoffice site at Fifth and Broadway.

On the present site of the Buckeye Pottery, long a part of The Knowles, Taylor and Knowles Company was situated the brick plant of Jacob Fowler, who coming to East Liverpool from Hancock County, then Virginia, began making brick for shipping purposes prior to 1860. His heirs sold the plant to the builders of The Buckeye Pottery.

At the intersection of Ravine and Vine streets and Thompson Avenue, Daniel J. Smith operated a plant from which most of the brick that went into a majority of buildings constructed during the city's boom following the Civil War. The outer shells of many present day pottery kilns were made at this plant. The panic of 1873 had much to do with the shutting down and dismantling of this establishment.

In the late '70s Enoch Bradshaw built and operated for several years a red brick plant at Avondale Street and Bradshaw Avenue.

At Sophia, Minerva and Cadmes streets Harry Surles, a contracting brick layer, erected a brick yard in 1880, it being the first attempt in the city to make bricks from the hard shale laying below the clay of the number five coal vein. He had great success for twenty years. Much of his product was used in buildings that changed the village into a city.

In 1885 Edward Surles and John Gamble began operating a brick plant on Pennsylvania Avenue in the East End of the city at what is now the extension of the Thompson Boulevard. Several years later John W. Hall purchased the plant. Later it was dismantled.

A company consisting of Robert E. Hill, David Wallace, Harvey McHenry, Robert Hall, Robert Hall, Jr., and John Horwell as The East Liverpool Brick Manufacturing Co., established a plant on the river front near the old power house of the East Liverpool Traction Co., in 1900. After a several years' operation a huge hillside slip caused \$20,000 loss. All the stockholders sold to John Horwell who moved the wrecked plant farther east. Assisted by his son, Harry Horwell, the plant finally did a prosperous business with customers in twenty-three states of the Union.

John Pearson operated a small brick plant in Calhoun's addition, East End, from 1880 to 1890 and turned out a variety of enameled bricks.

In 1886 Isaac W. Knowles, Homer S. Knowles, John W. Taylor and Thomas F. Anderson organized The Knowles, Taylor and Anderson Co., for the purpose of manufacturing fire brick and sewer pipe. They erected a plant on the David Boyce farm on what is now Boyce Street and Virginia Avenue, East End. The large tract of land purchased was plotted into lots and sold at considerable profit. Sewer pipe, declared to be "second to none in the world," was made at this plant and the fire brick likewise was of a high grade.

In 1899 the Knowles-Taylor interests sold to the American Sewer Pipe Company Combine. Mr. Anderson, however, continued as manager until 1902. The plant was transferred to the manufacture of high grade, heavy sewer pipe. Destroyed by fire it was rebuilt on a far larger scale. It has for years been one of East Liverpool's substantial industries.

A clay products plant was built about 1868 by Richard Earle and Thomas Beddo along the river near the old traction power station. The latter sold out to J. Newton George. The panic of 1873 caused a sus-

pension. Mr. Beddo became a business man at New Albany, O., while Mr. George, a highly educated man, qualified as superintendent of East Liverpool schools.

The Pittsburg Tile Manufacturing Company has been making floor and roof tiles in the East End of the city with success for many years.

Edward Cox, in 1907, erected a small brick plant on Harvey Avenue, East End, and began the manufacture of refractory brick from sagger refuse from potteries and bonding it by plastic clay. A fine product was turned out. With prices low the plant did not thrive and suspended after a few years' operation.

For the purpose of conducting experimental work and developing special refractories the Babcox and Wilcox Company took over its present plant in the East End of the city near the Pennsylvania state line in November of 1921. Previously for a short period Charles E. Kraus of the Kraus Research Laboratories had purchased the plant from The Pittsburg Tile Company and in it had conducted experiments in refractory products in connection with the present owners operating it.

Improvement in the quality of fire brick that are utilized for high temperature furnaces, whether for boiler, metallurgical or ceramic purposes, is the aim of this unit of the Babcox and Wilcox Company. The work has now reached a point where the company feels that its methods can be applied to the production of a firebrick from any refractory embodying the best qualities which the latter possesses.

These, it is held, will fundamentally modify procedures in a number of the largest and the most important industries and lead to great advances in the arts.

To consummate these researches and manufacture the results obtained a large force of workmen are employed at the East Liverpool plant which is augmented by a corps of chemists that carry on the developments sought.

Since pottery manufacturing has been begun in East Liverpool more than seventy-five different plants and firms have been engaged in turning out ware within its limits and across the Ohio in Chester and Newell, West Virginia. Some have long since discontinued, amalgamated with others or changed identity. Fully twenty different concerns have engaged in the making of porcelain products and about as many have been devoted to tile and brick manufacture.

In 1925 there was a total of 285 kilns in the various potteries in the East Liverpool area with a ware capacity exceeding that of any other single community in the world. The employes number over 7,000 men and women.

The interests of the manufacturers are in the keeping of The United States Potters Association whose members met annually in Washington, D. C., and New York City for conference. The organization's offices are maintained in palatial quarters at Fourth and Market streets in East Liverpool. The present president of the association is W. Campbell George, of East Palestine.

The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters which is a part of The American Federation of Labor has for years kept to the forefront the welfare of the workmen in the various plants. It is made of unions representing each particular line of pottery making labor. Annual sessions between officials and representatives of these two bodies meet annually at Atlantic City, N. J., to adjust differences, arrange wage schedules and promote mutual tranquility.

Barring the strike of 1882 which began June 17, 1882 and continued thirty-nine weeks; that from February to August 1894, and a ten-weeks shutdown in the fall of 1922, the relationships of owners and laborers have been such as border on the near ideal.

Initial steps towards the formation of what has become the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, an organization that has welded the employes of the pottery industries together in America and which consequently had an outstanding effect on the industry and progress of East Liverpool laboring population for nearly four decades was taken in September of 1890 when the feeling became strong that those connected with it in local plants should withdraw from the then powerful Knights of Labor.

On Nov. 1 of that year a meeting was held in Toronto, O., at which James Jameson, of that city, presided and Charles Dargue was secretary which paved the way for another meeting on Nov. 1st in East Liverpool when decision was made to withdraw from the national body. At the Toronto session A. S. Hughes and Oscar Boates, of New Cumberland, W. Va., were present as were Albert Thompson, of Wheeling, W. Va., and Daniel Gibson, of Toronto. It is significant that not a single person from East Liverpool attended.

On Dec. 6 of the same year another meeting was held in East Liverpool which was preliminary to a three-day session that was held in the city on Dec. 9, when an organization was effected with Harry Layden as president and Charles Dargue as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Layden was a young man of great ability, a fluent talker and enthusiastic as a trade unionist. He was the best qualified man among the delegates for the chief executive position. A. S. Hughes, of New Cumberland, W. Va., was elected vice president with John Hunter, of New Cumberland, W. Va., Samuel Hanlon, of East Liverpool and Alphonso Kenney, of Findlay, Ohio, as Executive Council.

The first annual convention of the body was held in East Liverpool in July, 1891, when the president's salary was raised to \$50 and the secretary-treasurer's to \$90. John Hunter, of New Cumberland, W. Va., became the vice president as Mr. Hughes was unable to attend because of his wife's illness. At the outset there were but five locals in the organization with a total of 200 members.

On Dec. 28, 1891 the Executive Council met to name a successor to President Layden, he having passed away on Nov. 27, following a business trip to Findlay, Ohio. His place was given to Vice President John Hunter, of New Cumberland, W. Va., and C. J. Martin, of East Liverpool succeeded to the second position. On April 16, 1892 Secretary Dargue resigned to take charge of The Potters World and Charles McCauley, of New Cumberland, W. Va., was named in his stead.

The second annual convention of the new body was held in East Liverpool on July 6, 1892. Then A. S. Hughes, of New Cumberland, W. Va., became the president and organizer. He was elected to give his whole time to the work with a salary of \$800 a year. J. H. Grafton, of East Liverpool, became vice president and Mr. McCauley continued as secretary-treasurer. Six new locals were added to the organization as the result of Mr. Hughes' activity in his initial year of work.

The organization was incorporated under the laws of Ohio in 1894 during the six month's strike that occurred as the result of a 10 per cent cut given the working men by the manufacturers which they interpreted as one really of 40 per cent dimensions in all trades.

Gradually the body grew until at present it has a total of 123 locals with an aggregate of 9,000 members in the United States.

Mr. Hughes put the organization on a successful basis. He was suc-

ceeded by the following chief executives in turn: T. J. Duffy, present administrator of Ohio workingmen's compensation; Edward Menge and John T. Wood, all of East Liverpool. The latter assumed the head of the body in 1921 following the passing of Mr. Menge. Mr. Hughes has too passed away. Messrs. Duffy, Menge and Wood also were secretaries of the Brotherhood which place is now occupied by John D. McGillvary, of East Liverpool.

The other officials of the Brotherhood in 1925 were: first vice president, George Callinge, Trenton, N. J.; second vice president, George Chadwick, of East Liverpool; third vice president, William M. Young; fourth vice president, M. Moore, both of Trenton, N. J.; sixth vice president, Frank Hull, of East Liverpool.

In all there are 17 different pottery concerns in the East Liverpool area which would include about 30 active potteries in 1925. In addition there are about ten electric porcelain plants in and about the city with a total of 50 kilns. These are augmented by five factories manufacturing potters' supplies as well as several large cooperage plants. The total output of the industry exceeds \$30,000,000 annually on a capitalization that is conservatively estimated at \$20,000,000. The products of these various companies are shipped all over the world.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PRESS.

THE FIRST SIXTY-THREE YEARS—THE PIONEER NEWSPAPER—MERCURY—
RECORD—SOME EARLY DAY NEWS—DEMOCRAT—ADVERSITIES OF THE PRESS
—POLITICAL CONVICTIONS.

East Liverpool, 128 years old in 1926, has the distinctive record of a "half and half" experience in its relation to and derived benefits from journalism in that the first 63 cycles of its existence not a single newspaper was published within its limits while in the succeeding 65 more than twenty varied and different periodicals have appeared to chronicle its and surrounding locality events and to cast upon its inhabitants the impress of the spirits that motivated and galvanized them into temporary and permanent action.

And, even stranger, that by and since 1925 with the city's population and resources at the highest ebb in its long history but a single news arm remains to function and to call up from the shadowed past the ghosts and traditions of the printed page pioneers that served well their day and generation—The Evening Review-Tribune.

A unit in the beneficent endeavor to contribute the greatest good in all avenues to the place in which they dwelt the publishers, editors and reportorial forces of this peculiar line of endeavor in any community easily qualify at the bar of history as "no mean citizens" in the results accomplished and the ideals attained by them. For all time accordingly their names will be emblazoned with those of the city's heroic martial warriors "on fame's eternal camping ground."

The East Liverpool Mercury, a weekly, edited and published by George J. Luckey and J. W. Harris, was the Pottery City's first news-

paper. It appeared first on Thursday morning, May 23, 1861, just fifty days after Abraham Lincoln had succeeded James Buchanan as president, 41 days after Fort Sumter had been fired upon and 38 days after the initial call for 75,000 Union troops had been made. With Civil War portending and the atmosphere rife with bitterness of feeling the salutary reveals an editorial coolness and bravery that is in keeping with the best traditions of "The Fourth Estate": "We expect to speak our mind freely, fearlessly and independently upon all questions which may require our notice, guarding against the introduction of all articles tainted with personal abuse, arising from petty differences and local feuds."

The initial copy contained an account of a war meeting held on the previous Tuesday in the school house at Calcutta, which was presided over by Josiah Thompson with William Vodrey as secretary and at which "the chairman, Mr. Thompson, George J. Luckey, George S. Harker, D. J. Smith and Revs. Dallas, Stevens and Dixon spoke." It was agreed at this meeting that the Independent Rifle Volunteers of Calcutta should meet at the "Union Pole" in East Liverpool on the following Saturday.

The same issue tells of the daily street drills of the Company of "Home Guards under Captain Gaston and those of the "Cadets" under Captain Eaton," the departure of the first contingent of soldiers from Wellsville on April 25, which were made up of East Liverpool, Wellsville, Hammondsville and Salineville young men and the passing through the city of 25 cars carrying a detachment of "fully armed and equipped" Michigan soldier enroute for Washington, who were the recipients "during their short stay in town of cheers by our inhabitants and much eating, the latter including a large amount of bread and butter, which Samuel Croxall distributed and a partly filled barrel of crackers, which Mrs. Charles S. Brawdy contributed."

Extracts from a sermon by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and a war address in Boston of Edward Everett were quoted with dissertations on "The Art of Dentistry," "Courage in Women" and "Little Children's Dresses."

The paper appeared as a four page, wide six-column periodical with single line headlines. Contributions of citizens, one by R. J. Creswell of Calcutta on "Our Country" being a feature; clippings from city papers, both north and south, a first page bit of fiction and two poems: "The Old Homestead" and "Freedom's Rally," by Joseph W. Nunes, together

with paragraphic comment and brief touches of witticisms made up its contents.

With the issue of Nov. 14, 1861 Mr. Luckey retired as one of the paper's editors, he "having gone into another field of labor that was more remunerative."

The initial copy and subsequent editions carried numerous local advertisements. Mrs. L. A. Harris, in the Warren Building on Second Street, announced herself as "Milliner and Dress Maker"; the "Ohio House" was extolled to the traveling public as being "near the steamboat landing and the railroad depot"; Vodrey and Bro., the Etruria Pottery Works and Knowles and Henry had their potteries mentioned on the first page; the Riddle Lodge, F. & A. M., members were notified of meetings at the "East Liverpool hall on Tuesday evening of, or next preceding, each full moon." The Liverpool Union Store of Second and Market streets headed its display advertisement with the words: "Multum in Parvo!" which were followed by the assertion: "We call the attention of all East Liverpool people, old and young, to the stock of merchandise which we now have and which we will sell—let secession wag as it will—as cheaply for cash in hand or country produce as can be bought elsewhere. Vouching for this we respectively implore you to endeavor to give us a call."

The final issue of the paper was on July 31, 1862. For five years thereafter, during the most trying period of the conflict between the North and South, East Liverpool did not have a newspaper.

In 1867 the East Liverpool Record was started by W. G. Foster, publisher of The Wellsville Union. It was Republican in politics. It was published on Second Street adjoining the old Dobbins House.

The paper had a life of about three years. Frank Miller purchased the periodical and plant equipment from Mr. Foster and met financial breakers. He was game to the core, however, and fought the inevitable end by turning out such abbreviated copies finally as to stamp them perhaps without precedent anywhere. J. H. Sims, later owner of the East Liverpool Tribune, assisted Mr. Foster as printer's devil on the first edition of The Record.

What was probably the last issue of The Record was published on Friday, July 22, 1870, the only known copy of which is now in the possession of William A. Calhoun, East Liverpool architect. It was No. 5 of Vol. III and was a four page replica of what the paper had once been.

In size it was 4½ inches deep by 3 inches wide. Its width was that of an ordinary newspaper column with seemingly two-column space of printing on each of its pages, they being one and one-half inches wide. Beneath the caption appeared the defiant "Conquered but not Subdued" of preceding issues. Then the number, volume and date line. Under it was the bodyless rooster, its head drooping dismally as the tears fell in a lively stream. Below were the words: "In the Last Ditch" in large blackface type that were graduated into a smaller font: "I think I hear the little birds say, farewell, Bro. Crawford."

Above the first one and one-half inch column, duly separated by lead lines, was the announcement: Frank Miller, editor and publisher. Then followed: "Sink or Swim, Live or Die, Survive or Perish, we rally once again. Although our head is still above water (by the way, we are pretty much all head this week) it is our private opinion publicly expressed that this is the last of The Record. It can not well be made any smaller, and business will not justify a larger sheet just now. We are doing a pretty fair business in job work, and have reason to believe it will increase, and probably interfere with the paper."

There is an item telling of The Salem Republican indulging in a steam engine "Evidence of prosperity." Which recalls the opposite for the editor as he concludes the paragraph significantly: "The Record has been printed on a power press since the 17th of June."

But the penchant for news rises above the tide of adversity sufficiently as to cause the chronicling: "A fire brick establishment will soon be erected in New Lisbon" and "Our Red Men visited Pittsburg on Tuesday."

The inside pages carry a two-line blackface comment, "No room for Comment on the War in Europe." The Franco-Prussian clash was then at its height. The following New Lisbon Journal notation is reproduced: "The East Liverpool Record still lives, but is growing smaller. It seems, however, that the smaller it grows the more lively and spicy it becomes."

Reference is made to the then popularity of croquet: "New sets continue to arrive, but the demand is far from being supplied. The ladies endure the rays of the Sun like a harvest hand, rather than be deprived of the Sport."

It was pointed out that "the latest economy in fashion is that of two ladies dividing a pair of gloves in church" and "Unweaned Spring Chickens are Coming in—They look like Mosquitoes."

In all there are seventeen different brief articles or comment in the entire paper plus the caption, dates, mast-head and trite assertions the whole making a total of exactly 566 words which doubtless made of this issue of *The Record* one unprecedented in journalistic annals.

Among the final issues of *The Record* was that of Friday, on June 24, 1870 when the paper appeared as a simple two-column sheet, printed on both sides. It was Number 5 of Volume III. It quotes the *Wellsville Union*: "The *East Liverpool Record* ceased publication with its last issue," which elicited the following comment from *The Record*: "Not Quite! We changed our mind after making that announcement and we think the *Union* knew it."

The front page of the aggressive and determined miniature paper contained a 58-line editorial which appeared under the caption and beneath its trite motto: "Conquered, but not Subdued." In it the assertion is made "We are in trouble, yet not distressed; perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed. We are out of the clutches of the creditors in a measure. We are happy to announce that we are still in the field. With our next issue we will either enlarge or diminish, as circumstances will permit—there is room for a change either way." It concludes with an appeal for a stock company of six to eight members at \$50 or \$100 each with which to carry on.

In it is a correction: "The proceeds of the M. E. Church festival were upwards of \$236 instead of \$2.36, as stated last week." There are two references to the coming to the city of Dan Rice's Circus, which was scheduled for June 29, one of which is the affirmation: "The reputation which this circus bears is so well and favorably known that we can not say anything that would add thereto." Of Azdell, the grocer, the advertising comment is made: "Ascertain his prices and then do better elsewhere if you can." A "grand picnic and dance" near Frederickstown, Middletown Township, is mentioned but no date given of its occurrence.

The other side of the single page is devoted to the publication of four city ordinances, one sheriff's sale and the advertisement by T. M. Blackmore and Col. H. R. Hill, of city lots in an addition recently laid out by the former, in which the statement is made: "Anyone familiar with their location will enumerate the advantages incident thereto."

The ordinances call for "fixing the grades of Fifth Street from Broadway Street and West Alley," establishing the grade of Fourth Street

from Broadway to Market Street, "providing for the construction of sidewalks on Fourth and Fifth streets" and one "regulating sidewalks." All were signed by Thomas Croxall as mayor and N. A. Frederick, then thirty years old, as clerk.

The sheriff's sale was "in favor of William Stewart and against John Monsey" whose stock of "clothing and general goods were taken on said execution as the property of John Monsey." It was signed by Thomas C. Morris as sheriff with the legal firm of Trainer and McClane as the attorneys for the plaintiff.

The East Liverpool Record was published for the first time on May 21, 1869 by J. F. Murphy and Company. Mr. Murphy was a native of Wellsburg, W. Va. The paper had an existence of but eight weeks when its equipment was purchased by Enoch Bradshaw, who with it founded the East Liverpool Democrat.

The Record was of four page, seven column dimensions and the paper on which it was printed was exceptionally good, the few copies still existing in 1925 being in excellent condition. The office of the periodical was at "Broadway and Railroad streets, opposite the steam boat landing." According to its published statement The Record was to be "in every sense a newspaper." It was pointed out that "no pains would be spared in collecting city and county happenings." Its motto was announced as "News first, advertisements afterwards." Despite this assertion six columns of the fourth and four of the second pages were entirely taken up by the initially tabooed business men's commercial assertions to the public.

"The tone of this paper will be pure and limited space will be given to advertisements which at no time will be allowed to entrench upon the space devoted to news matter" was the further editorial affirmation to the readers. "Nothing will be admitted which will be unfit for a place in every family or that would mar the name of the great newspaper of the county."

With the first column of the initial page given over to the city directory, county officials, lodge announcements and professional cards, the second in the next to the last issue carried a 27-stanza poem by a nameless author on "No Sects in Heaven." In the third column was begun a story, "Little Charley." Other articles on the page were on "Art," "Make Home Happy," "Titles," "Bookless Houses" and "Upon Choosing a Wife."

The news items included the doings of the State Convention at Columbus, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for governor.

An editorial carried a resume of a railway meeting in Bradshaw Hall at which Joseph Cartwright presided, John L. Taylor acted as treasurer and Col. W. H. Vodrey was the treasurer.. It ended with the terse comment: "We hope people will show by their actions that they are alive to their own interests and to the future growth of our town."

In the local items columns were such cryptic statements as "Cherries are ripening rapidly," "why delay the placing of an East Liverpool Soldiers' Monument?", "The Velocipede's Mania is rapidly passing" and an account of the installation of Rev. J. C. Taggart as pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church.

The final issue of the paper was on July 8, 1869.

The East Liverpool Democrat appeared first on Friday, July 30, 1869. Enoch Bradshaw, who lived on the Carnegie Library plat on Fourth and Broadway, was the proprietor and editor and J. H. Skillington the associate editor. The paper was a weekly costing \$2.00 per year and unqualifiedly a devotee of Democratic principles. It was printed in Bradshaw's Hall on Broadway in the building that later was used by the Christian and Nazarene churches and subsequently torn down for the Standard Oil gas station.

From the salutary of the new publisher it is plainly evident that he come to a determination to become an active journalist after just a few days' deliberation. "Had any one indicated a month ago he would now be occupying the editorial chair we should have told them they must or ought to be crazy or have visited the spirit land for information," then the information was vouchsafed: "The paper will be of and for the people, owned by no set or clique; will always in reading matter be Democratic without fear or favor and will always be in favor of the principles of civil and religious liberty."

That tyrants would be opposed was openly promised: "to tyrants we will not dedicate neither the first or the last number of The Democrat, as we ask not for wealth as a little of that we have already got and we care much less for titles as we are seeking to defend those who procured all the wealth of the country—the laboring classes. This we shall do without infringing on the rights of capital."

Reference is made to the town's "good history," its record of "successful enterprise built on good government and crowned with thrift.

Its noble pages are written on its potteries and its numerous healthy children. Its citizens are free and intelligent; therefore they are happy as well as prosperous."

The salutary of column length pleads finally for the Niles and New Lisbon railway project to the town with its capital of \$500,000. "For this let us labor fellow citizens with all the hands and brains that are at our command."

The Republicans were touched in the initial editorial: "Some of them may think the Democrat with its political views will be like fire and wickedness in their midst. To such we would say if they can not be saved by Republican newspaper grace they would rather be financially lost than restored to financial health and strength through the influence of The Democrat."

The next Democrat appeared on August 11 and was thereafter published on Wednesdays.

At the mast-head head of the paper were the names of the Democratic state candidates with Gen. W. S. Rosecrans as the gubernatorial nominee.

The paper was of wide and long seven columns and of four pages. The first column of the first page was topped by the East Liverpool church directory, the lodge calendar, the list of county officials' business cards, headed by that of Col. H. R. Hill at attorney-at-law.

A poem, "Never Satisfied," was in the second column and one column headed articles on "Mind Your Own Business," "The Mechanic at His Work," "Wonders," and "Advice to Young Men."

The editorial contribution, one and one-half columns long, was on "Temperance—Let Us Reason Together." The financial statement of the East Liverpool Cornet Band with its 26 members, since its organization, was given which showed \$3,127.70 expended with a balance of \$75.80 in the treasury.

"How to Drive Swine" is also explained in another article. A poem, "If You Want a Kiss, Take It," appears on the last page, which had six columns of advertisements which included the wish of The Board of Education "to borrow \$10,000 for two, three or four years at 8 per cent interest," and signed by James Leigh as president and H. R. Hill as clerk. Witticisms by Artemus Ward complete the general makeup of the periodical which stood out in the high quality of paper utilized and the superiority of the hand set typographical ingenuity exhibited.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS, CONTINUED.

EAST LIVERPOOL GAZETTE—THE TRIBUNE— POTTERS GAZETTE—THE CRISIS—
EVENING REVIEW—FIRST DAILY NEWSPAPER—THE NEWS-REVIEW—POTTERY
JOURNAL—POTTERS HERALD—THE MESSENGER—OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The East Liverpool Gazette, edited and published by D. B. Martin, who removed his Wellsville printing plant to The Pottery City, appeared first on Saturday, Dec. 1, 1871. It was of four pages of seven columns each. It carried a fiction story on its first page: "Nobody But John," with three poems, "Grow Gray," "Wearying" and "The Spirit of Eve." There were other articles on it such as "The Eclipse of the Sun," "The Effects of Overwork," "Society Problem in Germany," and a potpourri of many things under the head of "Facts and Fancies."

The second page was devoted entirely to a display advertisement by A. and J. Bartholomew, of Wellsville, general merchants. The third page carried local news in paragraph form while the fourth page was a repetition of the then boiler plate or contributed material such as was found on the initial page, also about three columns of various advertisements and readers.

Believing that "brevity is the soul of wit," Mr. Martin refrained from the usual long salutary editorial which frequently prevailed in those early journalistic days. However, he was moved to declare: "We intend to publish a live Republican paper and make it an object to give all current news of home and the immediate neighborhood and shall ever endeavor to uphold the right and condemn the wrong without fear or favor. Notwithstanding the ill success of our predecessors we have no doubt that the citizens of East Liverpool can support a local paper, and we propose

to give one of that kind. Hoping that our endeavors will meet with your approbation we solicit your patronage."

In March of 1876 the paper was changed to the East Liverpool Pottery Gazette. It was then issued every Thursday and carried thirty-two columns of matter. It remained a distinctive newspaper, however, and was not devoted entirely to the pottery industry.

In 1889 a company was formed and took over the plant for the publication of the paper as The Daily Gazette. Intended as a competitor of The Evening Review the daily editions were suspended after a few months. Mr. Martin continued his weekly until he passed away. Then Mrs. Martin carried on for a time with Frank Crawl, of Lisbon, as editor and manager, but a fire so damaged the machinery and stock that a suspension followed and the paper was absorbed by The Crisis as was The People, a weekly that for a brief period was published in the interests of trade unions and working men.

After seven years of publishing The Democrat, Enoch Bradshaw sold the paper to J. H. Sims and his own son, T. R. Bradshaw, in January of 1876. The latter retired the following year and Mr. Sims assumed entire ownership. The periodical then became known as The East Liverpool Tribune. On Jan. 1, 1878 he moved his plant to the then W. L. Thompson Musical Publishing House on lower Broadway, where he installed a steam engine to run his press. Some years later he transferred it to spacious quarters adjacent to his Second Street home on lower Market Street.

On Dec. 22, 1877 Mr. Sims announced that the paper would be enlarged to meet its growing demands, which were commensurate with the progress of East Liverpool, which he affirmed had become "The Staffordshire of America." He declared The Tribune "would give all local and manufacturing news irrespective of party obligations or the evil machinations of any clique or clan—to which policy we attribute its success. We hope to make it the best paper in Eastern Ohio."

The Tribune launched into a daily on Sept. 1, 1902. The paper had previously, on June 16, 1885, during the Annie Van Fossan murder trial at Lisbon, appeared each day but when it was concluded returned to its weekly edition. For 43 days during the presidential campaign of 1888 at the instigation of the County Republican Central Committee the periodical had another daily period which was concluded on Nov. 10 of that

year after the election of Harrison and Morton to the chief executive places of the nation. "We promised to become a daily again when the Republican cause needs it," asserted Mr. Sims in his editorial announcement of the change. "That time has come—so we are here."

The initial daily publication was 5,000 copies and was a double number of 12 pages of seven long columns, 84 in all, which the editorial declared "15,000 heads would read through their eyes what a grand challenge! The Tribune is proud of it. With it comes a legacy—the carrying out of the best interests of all concerned. The Tribune will fight debauchery, gambling, crime, unjust taxation, unwise city legislation and endeavor always to built up East Liverpool morally, socially and commercially."

The fact was also disclosed in the first daily Tribune that Attorney G. Y. Travis was its first subscriber and Mrs. Fred Nelly, of Fourth Street, the initial woman who signed for it. The disclosure led to the further allegation that C. C. Thompson, pottery manufacturer, had been the first man to subscribe for the Weekly Tribune on New Years Day of 1876 and George A. Humrickhouse, the then postmaster, the second. The latter, it was pointed out, had taken the paper continuously for twenty-seven years.

For nine years Mr. Sims published uninterruptedly the publication of the daily edition of The Tribune. On Feb. 4, 1911, following a deal consummated three days previously he turned the paper over to a company consisting of his son, George C. Sims, J. Will Davidson and Arthur Falconer, all long connected with it. Mr. Sims became president and continued his advertising supervision; Mr. Davidson carried on as managing editor and was the vice president, while Mr. Falconer became secretary-treasurer and the business manager. In all Mr. Sims published The Tribune for thirty-five years.

His successors in making their bow to the public declared: "It is the purpose of the new management at all times to advocate the best interests of the people fearlessly, without favor or hindrance and to be allied to no special interest or combination. The Tribune's politics will be Republican, but every representative of any other party will get a fair and square deal in it. Its columns will be open at all times to people of all other parties."

This triumverate operated The Tribune until Dec. 1, 1911 when it was purchased by the Liverpool Publishing Company, which was composed of a number of stockholders from East Liverpool, Wellsville and Chester, W. Va. The affairs of the new concern were in the hands of the following board of directors: J. W. Moore (chairman), Daniel Ogilvie, W. W. Weaver, Rev. J. W. Giffen, O. O. Allison, George Brokaw and C. A. Ferguson with T. T. Jones news editor of The Evening Review as the managing editor and Emil Calhoun, advertising head of the same publication, as business manager.

The new owners assumed charge just after the county and city had returned into the wet column following elections under the Rose and Beal laws. With a decided, unalterable dry policy, The Tribune, with perhaps the then Zanesville Signal, pioneered all Ohio dailies as an open devotee of a political departure that subsequently within a decade evolved into the Eighteenth Amendment of the National Constitution and the universal banishment of the saloon in the United States.

In the initial announcement a succinct declaration was made by the new owners: "It will be the primary purpose of the new management to give to the residents of the city and surrounding localities all the news in every department of a live up-to-date periodical that is fit to print.

"Starting out with a clean slate and a purpose single to contributing to the betterment of general conditions that from time to time may need adjustment it approaches its duty 'with malice towards none and charity for all.' It has no axe to grind and appears not in the interest of a single person or group of individuals who may wish to flout their 'isms' upon the public. It will, however, be found on the firing line doing all in its power to contribute to the masses that which uplifts them, adds to their comfort and insures them happiness. No one doing the right will ever have cause to fear it; all others can be assured of its aggressive opposition. In politics, as heretofore, The Tribune will remain in the Republican Column."

Despite the uncompromising dry predilections of the paper's new owners and the pending return of the city's former drinking emporiums, an editorial in this initial issue demanded for the liquor dealers every right permitted them by the law of the land: "In the meantime good citizens generally who believe in the supremacy of law will demand that the saloons, so soon to be returned, will be accorded every liberty under

the statutes. It were anarchy, indeed, not to give them every right so permitted. From now on these institutions will be a part of the business activity of the community. They should and will be given every opportunity to make good the claims made by them."

Part of the original stockholders sold their interests during succeeding years. In 1921 while J. W. Meek was editor and manager the remaining members of the company accepted the offer of the East Liverpool Publishing Company for its purchase of the Tribune. Accordingly the old quarters in the two-story frame structure of J. H. Sims in which for years it had been published was abandoned and the needed equipment that was not sold transferred to the Review Building on Washington Street. There for three years it continued as it had long been the only morning paper in the Ohio valley between Pittsburg, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va. On Labor Day of 1924 the paper was discontinued entirely, leaving East Liverpool with but a single news medium, The Evening Review-Tribune. In all the Tribune was published in either weekly or daily form for forty-seven continuous years.

During Mr. Sims' ownership of it as a daily he had as its editor, Thomas W. Morris, late Pittsburg manager of the Associated Press; Jay Fitzgerald, long since in the government service at Washington, D. C.; Will T. Blake, present editor of the East Liverpool Potters' Herald, his son, George C. Sims and J. Will Davidson.

During the Liverpool Publishing Company's regime, J. V. Talbott, Ralph W. Hawley, Alex Sweeney and J. W. Meek were in turns its editors. Following its appearance from the Review quarters, Alex Sweeney, Harry Stanley and William Phillips filled the position. Its last editor was Alex Sweeney. In his early newspaper days, O. O. McIntyre, the New York syndicate writer, was a Tribune cub reporter. Frank Seawright, who before his passing in Los Angeles, Cal., became a leading newspaper man of the Pacific Coast and the president of the United States Humerist Association, worked in turn on the Tribune and Review as an East End lad and young man.

Having been without an organ for fifteen years, Enoch Bradshaw having sold the Democrat in 1869 and it had been transformed into a Republican paper, East Liverpool Democrats in the fall of 1884 essayed to aid Grover Cleveland defeat James G. Blaine by raising a \$500 fund with which to assume control of a news medium. They used the money

in assuming a mortgage on the Potters Gazette, which at the time David Martin was publishing. Thus the Gazette dispensed democratic doctrine for two weeks when the Republicans by a counter move took over the mortgage and returned the Gazette to its former Republican allegiance.

Simultaneously with the re-appearance of the Gazette as a Republican devotee was the Weekly Crisis started. It was wholly a political venture made necessary by party expediency and procured largely from aid forthcoming from the Democratic Central Committee. Its first issue was on October 4, 1884 with Dr. George P. Ikert and James C. Deidrick, the committee's secretary as business manager.

Of four pages and having seven wide columns the following in striking lines appeared under the caption: "Democratic in all things—neutral in nothing!" and "This government belongs to the people and by them its purity must be preserved."

In black cap lines the query twice appeared on the first page: "Have you read the Mulligan letters?" The Republican and Democratic platform were contrasted almost line by line in the same column of the same page. The introducing editorial averred: "In religion this sheet will be non-sectarian. Its political complexion will be such that it will not be necessary to peruse its columns with a microscope to ascertain its creed. Believing Democracy to be the Hercules among parties therefore to the advocacy of the principles as taught by the immortal Jefferson we dedicate our pen. We deem it also our duty to contribute our influence to the assistance of that great class of American citizens to which under the blessings of Providence we owe our national prosperity—the toiling millions."

A speech by Senator Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana and another headed "I Shall Vote Cleveland" by the Hon. Benj. Bristow, former treasury secretary under President Grant with divers other democratic viewpoints filled up the initial edition of the new paper.

The new organ thrived. It became a profitable venture. It was published finally from the Bradshaw Building at Third and Broadway. On March 28, 1887 it appeared also in daily form. In August, 1898, the plant was incorporated at \$25,000.

In 1885 Doctor Ikert retired as editor and was succeeded by Mr. Deidrick, then but 21 years of age. He then qualified as the youngest editorial executive in Ohio. His averment to the people in the first edition

of the Crisis as a daily was correspondingly distinctive: "Today we appear in daily form," he wrote. "We have taken the course with due deliberation, believing the public wishes a bold and fearless advocacy of their rights of pure government. We propose to fill that want. Politically we will be Democratic and that to the core; but we shall not be blindly partisan. We shall favor progress; we shall make every effort to further the interests of East Liverpool and shall lend our efforts to the 'boom.' We have the money; we have the brains and we have come to stay."

The price of the daily was but one cent. The weekly was also continued. Mr. Deidrick put in fifteen years with the Crisis. He severed his connection with it on May 1, 1899 and removed to Canton where he operated the Canton Daily News.

On June 16, 1885 the Evening Review appeared as a daily in connection with the Saturday Review, a weekly, which William B. McCord had started on October 25, 1879. It was a four-page, five-column affair and sold for five cents. "We modestly greet our patrons," asserted Mr. McCord in his opening editorial, as a daily, "though we have no great claims to set up for this as the first daily ever published in East Liverpool." We make no especial boast of our enormous stride from a weekly but we will to the best of our ability, and to the extent of our means give our readers a faithful review of the events of the day as they occur."

The Annie Van Forsan murder trial was that day beginning at Lisbon, she being charged with the poisoning of Alice McBane, which had moved the weekly Tribune to also temporarily become a daily. But the Review opined that its verbatim reports from the shorthand notes of court stenographer, W. H. Pritchard, would be superior to "the long-handed one which would be forthcoming from another publication, but of that we will leave the readers judge."

The same issue carried an account of the nomination of Joseph Benson Foraker for governor and Albert P. Kennedy for lieutenant governor.

One week later, June 22, 1885 the Review editorial affirmed, "we beg leave to announce that as a daily we have come to stay. There is no town or city of the importance of East Liverpool that does not support a daily paper." The character and tone of the weekly Review on moral, social and political topics will be steadily maintained in the daily." The

price of the paper, however, was reduced to two cents per copy. The Review first used the telephone in the county for news purposes.

The Saturday Review, launched six years before, on Nov. 25, 1879, by Mr. McCord following the learning by him of the printers' trade in Steubenville, a reportorial experience in Pittsburg which culminated with the city editorship of the Pittsburg Gazette and a seven-year ownership of the Wellsville Union.

On Dec. 1, 1891 Mr. McCord sold the Evening and Saturday Review to Dudley Young, who came to East Liverpool from New York state. He died three months later. His wife continued the two publications for two months thereafter and then sold them to J. E. McDonald.

In April of 1892 McCord re-entered the East Liverpool journalistic field by establishing the East Liverpool Daily News. The city thus had three dailies in the Review, Crisis and News until the following September when the News-Review Publishing Company was formed by which the two Republican papers were merged as The News-Review. The new company consisted of J. E. McDonald, president, W. B. McCord, vice president and editor, Capt. Harry Palmer, treasurer and business manager. Before the end of the year Mr. McCord sold out his holdings in the consolidated papers and was succeeded as vice president by F. H. Croxall and as editor by Thomas W. Morris, of McKeesport, Pa. Eventually Messers Palmer and Morris obtained the balance of power in the paper.

On August 29, 1892 Mr. Morris assumed the editorship and averred: "While the columns of this paper will be open for discussion of general interest the politics of The News-Review is Republican, first, last and all the time. The prosperity of East Liverpool is proverbial and no doubt some day it will become the busiest point in this section of Ohio, not only in pottery trade—a dignity it already has, but in other lines as well. The News-Review will always stand for the good of East Liverpool and the Republican party. It will at all times defend these two important bits of the world's machinery."

Messers McCord and McDonald finally sold their equities in the paper and, following several months rest, the former became the editor of The Crisis in 1894 which position he held for six years. On April 1, 1901, he became the editor of the Salem Daily News, which place he held for the next three years.

On March 1, 1901 The News-Review was purchased by the newly organized East Liverpool Publishing Company of which H. W. Brush, of North Tonawanda, N. Y., was president and his brother, L. H. Brush, owner of the Salem News, was secretary-treasurer. The latter individually purchased the good will, circulation and advertising contracts of The Crisis which had temporarily suspended. The three papers for a brief period then appeared as The News-Review-Crisis, but on Jan. 1, 1905 the paper became again The Evening Review as in 1885 when the daily issue of The Saturday Review was begun.

At the same time the weekly Crisis was merged by Mr. Brush with the Saturday Review and leased to C. G. Byron, a native of Georgia, who, as a cartoonist and reporter, had had considerable service on all three of the East Liverpool dailies. The weekly known as The Weekly Crisis and Saturday Review was continued as a Democratic paper until 1907 when Mr. Byron removed to Cincinnati. For a time thereafter it was published, but it was finally permanently discontinued.

L. W. Brush removed to East Liverpool and took over the business management of the Review. As editor he procured the services of E. W. Bartlett, a New England product and graduate of Amherst. Mr. Bartlett was a most capable journalist with a long experience in which he had risen to editorial eminence on the Pittsburg Gazette Times. He remained with the Review until 1907 when he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he was long afterwards on the editorial staff of the Los Angeles Examiner. He was succeeded as the Review editor by Criss McConnell who relinquished the place for a municipal position under Mayor Sam Crawford in 1910. Thomas Lewis of the Zanesville Times-Recorder followed him but remained but a few months. The place then was filled by T. T. Jones, the Review's sporting editor, who continued in this capacity until Dec. 1, 1911 when he assumed the editorship of the Morning Tribune following its purchase by a coterie of East Liverpool business men. He was succeeded by Charles Lewis, a Columbus newspaper man. He resigned in 1914 to accept a place on the Cleveland Leader and was succeeded by Frank O'Hanlon, an East Liverpool resident, who had worked from a boy in various capacities of the Pottery City papers. He still retains the position.

Upon assuming journalistic activity in 1901 the East Liverpool Publishing Company was incorporated for \$25,000. The president was Har-

lan W. Brush, of North Tonawanda, N. Y. and L. H. Brush, secretary and treasurer. The other members were: J. H. Brookes and George H. Owens, of East Liverpool and the Hon. I. B. Cameron, of Columbus. In their initial editorial on March 1 of that year entitled "Our Mission," it was declared "The Evening and Saturday Review will be devoted to the home field in this thriving city and county in which it is located. In politics they will be fearlessly and uncompromisingly Republican. It will be the organ of no clique or faction, but will endeavor at all times to administer the best interests of all parties."

In 1910 John L. Sullivan, former Ohio state printer and later a candidate for secretary of state became the general manager of The Review. He later purchased an interest in the paper, but sold out in 1914 to Oliver I. Jones, of Cleveland, who then directed its publication until the fall of 1918 when he passed away. Several years before Mr. Sullivan's connection with the Review, L. H. Brush had returned to live in Salem, but made regular visits to East Liverpool. His son, T. Stewart Brush, took over the paper's management with the passing of Mr. Jones. He served in a similar capacity for both papers when the Morning Tribune was purchased by the Review. Since the former's discontinuance he has continued as the Review-Tribune general manager.

L. H. Brush, in addition to the controlling ownership of the Salem News and the East Liverpool Review purchased the Alliance Review which he operated for a period before selling it. In 1923 he with Moore, a New England newspaper man, purchased from President Warren G. Harding just before the latter started on his ill-fated Alaskan trip the famous Marion Star. In 1924 he and Roy Moore also purchased the Steubenville Gazette and Herald Star, merged them, and discontinued the former.

In later years The Review-Tribune has thrived financially. Its owners purchased the First National Bank Building on Washington Street which for about a quarter of a century has been its quarters.

From 1897 to 1898 The Pottery Journal, a trade monthly, was published from The Crisis office. It finally suspended, however.

The Operative Potter was published in 1898 by F. Leslie Trump. It also was devoted to pottery interests, but did not long survive.

What became the official organ of the operative potters was founded on April 19, 1899 when The Potters' Herald made its initial appearance

as a weekly. It was sponsored by A. S. Hughes, president of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters and the organization's secretary, T. J. Duffy. In two years the publication was taken over by the organization and Mr. Duffy became the editor with Edward Menge as assistant and H. O. Allison as business manager. For a number of years the paper was printed by The Review. In 1908 the N. B. O. P. erected a building on West Sixth Street as national headquarters. In its basement was established a printing plant and press from which the paper has since been published with Will T. Blake as editor and manager.

The Columbiana County Zeitung was published by J. H. Sims for eleven years in conjunction with the East Liverpool Tribune. It was a weekly Republican of four pages of seven columns each and was devoted to the interests of German residents who could not read English.

During the Zeitung's entire existence it was edited by Joseph Betz, a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., who came to East Liverpool from Cincinnati, in early July of 1887. The paper was first issued in the latter part of July after his arrival. Its publication day was Thursday. Because of controversy regarding the legal printing of the county the paper became involved finally in court actions which in the end led to its suspension on Oct. 1, 1898 when Mr. Betz began the printing establishment with which he has ever since been connected as owner and general manager.

The single Socialist paper ever published in East Liverpool was The Free Press which made its initial appearance on Sept. 3, 1909 and continued for almost three years as a weekly periodical.

"A newspaper without a muzzle," was the cryptic statement that extended its seven-column length on first page just under the mast head. It was published in turn from the Review Publishing Company and The Potters Herald plants by the East Liverpool Free Press Company.

The initial editor was Louis Groglode with S. E. Coventry as business manager. In turn J. R. Forstner and F. E. Vierney succeeded Mr. Groglode.

It was declared that the paper appeared "in the interest of Socialism, therefore in the interest of the toiler." The further explanation was made: "We entertain no personal feelings; in referring to the individual we do so only because he or she stands for capitalism and its methods."

Gradually the paper lost prestige and with intermittent appearances finally it suspended publication in 1912.

The Daily Truth, published from the Potter's Herald plant, was a four-page periodical of seven columns that was devoted to the fortunes of the wet interests in the final local option campaign in East Liverpool in 1911 when the drys were defeated and saloons returned to the city after a period of enforced absence.

Beneath the mast head was the slogan: "Truth is mighty and will prevail." The assertion epitomized the reason for the temporary appearance of the publication, it being devoted to the cause of educating the voters against the prohibition or curbing of liquor dispensation.

During its several week's functioning the paper was edited by Attorney George Davidson whose humorous manner of arguing the question of the moment went far in attracting readers to the paper and making a successful outcome of that hotly contested campaign.

During the sessions of the then East Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church in East Liverpool from September 15 to September 22, 1910, over which Bishop James Cranston presided the East Ohio Conference Daily, accepted as second class mail matter, and sent to all sections of the district involved was published by Revs. Foster C. Anderson, of Akron, R. E. Beetham, later president of Scio College, of Scio and D. C. Grover of Cleveland Heights, Cleveland, as publishers and editors. Rev. J. O. Davidson was personal editor and Mrs. R. E. Beetham the circulation manager.

In the initial issue the editors declared: "The East Ohio Conference Daily has come to fill a real place in the life of the church. Its chief aim is not to tell members of the conference who are present what is being said and done but to carry news of the conference to people who stay at home. It takes the conference to the home each day.

For three years previously the Daily had thus been published. On this occasion and for this period it was printed in the East Liverpool Review's plant.

The East Liverpool Messenger, the official publication of the Merchants' Division of the Chamber of Commerce, is a monthly periodical with a circulation in 1925 of 5,000 copies in the tri-state district. It was published first in 1915 and is composed of brief articles of wit, facts and philosophy, all of which are embellished by poems, classical and pertinent to the activities of the pending season. Chiefly, however, the departure is for advertising purposes, the business men of the city contributing freely to this end. Its editor and general manager is A. G. Hallett, of 918 Chestnut Street.

The Parish Record, though printed in Toledo, O., by The Church Publishing Co., has an East Liverpool circulation which, aside from its regular contents of religious contributions, carries news-matter at times pertinent to St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of which Rev. Russell Caulk, the rector, has supervision. It appears monthly.

The Christian Oracle, published by the First Church of Christ, weekly from the Potters Herald plant, is devoted to the interests of religion. It is four pages, each of four columns. Paul's injunction: "Have this mind in you which was also in Christ Jesus," appears below the paper's masthead. It appeared first in 1914 and was edited by the then pastor of the church, Rev. John Mullen. His successor, Rev. R. R. Johnson now directs its publication. In 1925 its circulation was 600 copies.

For more than a decade the East Liverpool Keramos has appeared at intervals during the school term as the official High School organ. Members of the senior class act as editors and publishers with Miss Florence Uptegraff, the principal, having direct supervision over all its officials. It is in pamphlet form and has a wide distribution with a large circulation.

CHAPTER XVI.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

COMMUNITY SECURITY—SAVING AND LOAN INSTITUTIONS—EARLY BANKING INSTITUTIONS—BANK BUILDINGS—FIRST NATIONAL BANK—CITIZENS BANK—THE POTTERS NATIONAL BANK—CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK MERGER—OFFICIALS—THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK—THE COMMUNITY BANK—THE POTTERS SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.—FEDERAL BUILDING AND LOAN CO.—THE UNION BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY—OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Soundness of judgment, sterling integrity, alertness of vision, brilliancy of intellect, even mannered courtesy with a combine, sustained and ever developing sense of community security has characterized the financial activities of East Liverpool as measured by the history of its banking.

Saving and loan institutions which, in more than a half century of functioning under varied circumstances has accordingly met all monetary requirements of its inhabitants and ingrained in them a confidence which in its reaction has gone far in begetting and maintaining the conservative and safe commercial situation which has abounded in it in this interim and for which the city among its municipal contemporaries is noted.

But once, and that at the start of its banking history, has a suspension occurred and that was due to a panic elsewhere. Always hewing straight to the line of probity and mutual fair play success, never precipitous or exciting, but ever constant in its certainty by way of tried and sure lines, has been the rule and order of procedure.

In all the city has had six banking institutions with as many more given to building and loan departures.

These, growing, have blazed the trail in the city's progress by meeting at all times the demands expected of them and still further, by

properly envisioning its future necessities, blazed the trail with office structures that have reflected its steady progress to resident and visitor.

Always their banking homes have been the city's structural pride. In the First National and the Potters' new bank buildings East Liverpool surpasses many in larger places while the office structure of the Potters Savings and Loan Company would adorn any municipality. More than any other recent departure their erection and modern improvements guarantees the locality's economic future.

The private banking institution of Huff & Company which began business in 1870 in the old Dobbin's house on Second Street was East Liverpool's first banking departure. This financial firm had a number of banking houses in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. It consisted of George F. Huff, of Greensburg, Pa., and William M. Lloyd of Altoona, Pa.

At the foot of lower Broadway the company in 1873 built what was then the finest bank building in Columbiana County. It was later occupied by the First National Bank. But in November of this year the Huffs, due to the Jay Cooke failure, had to close their doors. This suspension proved the only banking suspension in the history of the city. F. D. Kitchel was cashier of the defunct institution and he wound up the affairs of the concern so as to pay the creditors 80 cents on the dollar.

Under a state charter in the winter of 1873-74 the East Liverpool Banking Company was organized. The incorporators were: David Boyce, Capt. W. S. George, Josiah Thompson, N. B. Hickman, George Mosley, Isaac W. Knowles and Noah A. Frederick. Mr. Boyce became president and F. D. Kitchel the cashier. The new Huff structure on lower Broadway was occupied. Mr. Kitchel was succeeded by N. G. Macrum as cashier on May 1, 1878. The capitalization of the institution at the outset was \$50,000. This sum was later increased to \$100,000. By 1905 the concern had a surplus of \$100,000 and \$75,000 in undivided profits.

Having been elected to the Ohio legislature in 1875 David Boyce was succeeded as president by Josiah Thompson but was returned to the position in 1889 when his successor passed away. He continued in this capacity until his own demise in 1904 when John C. Thompson, son of the second executive, became the institution's head.

In 1888 the institution by then The First National bank procured

and improved one of the first of the modern "up-town" office building on East Washington Street and occupied the north section of the ground floor until 1923 when was erected by its directors and stock holders one of the most substantial and commodious financial structures in the Ohio Valley on South Fifth Street. With mezzanine book-keeping floor, private directors quarters on what approximates its second floor, huge vaults and safety deposit boxes, personal offices for the various executives, space for a foreign department, if necessary, and a basement with various rest rooms and kitchen. The appointments are all that can be desired for a capable service to the public. The entire cost of the structure was \$255,000. It was formally opened for business on Aug. 27, 1923 with John J. Purinton as president, T. H. Fisher as active vice president, Charles R. Boyce, nephew of its initial head, vice president, Irwin Dunlap, cashier and L. D. Bashaw as assistant cashier.

The directors of the bank in 1925 were: C. R. Boyce, W. E. Dunlap, T. H. Fisher, Walter B. Hill, J. W. Irwin, Patrick McNicol, John J. Purinton, E. H. Riggs, W. L. Smith, Sr., John C. Thompson and William H. Vodrey.

The bank's trust department consisted in that year of John C. Thompson, chairman; W. E. Dunlap, secretary; C. R. Boyce, T. H. Fisher and E. H. Riggs.

The bank's condition on Sept. 28, 1925, showed a capital stock of \$200,000, a surplus of \$200,000, deposits of \$2,824,950.11, the total liabilities of \$3,503,232.74 equalling the resources of the same amount.

In the final weeks of 1925 a deal was effected with the Citizens Bank of East Liverpool by which the latter institution was merged with The First National Bank. The latter's place of business was abandoned and its affairs conducted as a part of the older organization.

B. C. Sims served as president of the First National in the interim between the terms of J. C. Thompson and J. J. Purinton.

An interesting feature connected with the First National Bank is that its active vice president and for many years cashier, T. H. Fisher, has used the same pen holder for three and one-half decades in the service of the institution. It is of the type that obtained for "flourishing" purposes with an arrangement for a side insertion of pen attached and is of light wood and possessed of three flat surfaces instead of the usual roundness of most holders.

The bank too, despite the completeness of its modern appointments, has for fifty years kept and used a pin cushion made from rolled strips of felt cloth by Mark Huston, still actively engaged at his trade, and then one of the city's leading tailors.

Since the bank's amalgamation of the Citizen's Bank its capital stock has been increased to \$300,000 with a surplus of \$300,000 and undivided profits of \$100,000. In all the institution at the outset of 1926 had 15,000 accounts.

Following the amalgamation of the First National and Citizens banks the following directors of the latter were added to the directorate of the former: C. C. Ashbaugh, Jason H. Brookes, Hugh L. McNicol and John W. Vodrey. J. W. Smith of the Citizens' Bank was also made an assistant cashier of the combined concern.

The Potters National Bank was organized in July, 1881, when temporary quarters, in a room on the present site of the McKinley Hotel on Second Street, renting for \$12.50 a month, were occupied. Successful from the start the directors purchased a lot at Broadway and Fourth streets and a two-story brick structure was erected thereon. It was completed and occupied in 1882.

Early in 1900 the bank officials purchased a lot at Fifth and Washington streets when a three-story brick and stone structure was built at a cost of \$38,000 and utilized first in March of 1901. This building was at the time the pride of East Liverpool and for nearly a quarter of a century it served the needs of the institution.

In 1924 this edifice was torn down and the present commodious structure with all modern appointments that consist of a huge basement compartments, committee rooms and a community room for the public was begun and completed in 1925. Occupancy was had on November 9 of that year. Two additional lots were purchased and used in the surface necessary for the new building. Its total cost was \$300,000.

The first officials of the bank at its organization were William Brunt, president; John N. Taylor, vice president; F. D. Kitchall, cashier; William Brunt, N. A. Frederick, William Cartwright, James H. Goodwin, Joseph Cartwright, F. D. Kitchall and John N. Taylor, directors.

The officers of the bank as the new building was occupied in 1925 were: President, W. W. Harker; vice president, N. A. Frederick; cashier, R. W. Patterson, assistant cashier, J. F. Rigby. The directors were: W.

W. Harker, N. A. Frederick, W. E. Wells, Edwin M. Knowles, Frank Crook, Homer J. Taylor, C. V. Beatty, G. R. Thomas, Malcolm W. Thompson and R. W. Patterson.

The bank began with a capital of \$50,000 which by 1925 has been increased to \$100,000 with assets of \$2,400,000 and a reserve and undivided profits amounting to \$396,000. Early in 1926 the capital stock was increased to \$400,000 with a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$650,000.

The Citizens National Bank was organized on December 1, 1897, with Robert Hall as president; John W. Vodrey, vice president and H. H. Blythe, cashier. For a year business was transacted in the present water works office on Fourth Street. In 1898 the building on Washington Street utilized by the institution until it was merged with the First National Bank in 1925 was erected at a cost of \$15,000. At the same time the old Grand Hotel which abutted it at Sixth and Washington streets was also purchased at a cost of \$25,000. This property was later sold, however.

The original board of directors consisted of: Robert Hall, Joseph G. Lee, J. W. Vodrey, J. H. Brookes, H. A. Weitzeman, William Erlanger, Robert Burford, John M. Steele and Dr. W. N. Bailey. In 1905 the bank's surplus was \$65,000 and its undivided profits \$8,000.

The stockholders voted to conclude the sale of the institution to the First National Bank on Dec. 28, 1925 and the transfer was made on Jan. 5, 1926. At the time John W. Vodrey was president; Jason Brookes, vice president and H. H. Blythe, cashier. The directors were John W. Vodrey, Jason Brookes, R. C. Heddleston, E. J. Smith, Hugh McNicol, D. M. Cronin, C. C. Ashbaugh, J. M. Manor and Dr. W. N. Bailey. At the time the capital stock of the bank was \$100,000, the assets \$100,000, the reserve and undivided profits, \$195,000.

For a period following the passing of Robert Hall and previous to the incumbency of John W. Vodrey, Joseph G. Lee served as the bank's president.

The Dollar Savings Bank was organized on May 31, 1902 with George H. Owen as president and Harry T. Hall as cashier. It had a capital and surplus of \$68,000 in 1905.

For five years business was transacted in the Watson Building at Sixth and Broadway. On April 2, 1907 the present quarters in the old Odd Fellows Building at Fifth and Washington were occupied following

its purchase in 1905 and subsequent transformation into a modern office building. Its present capital stock is \$60,000 with surplus and undivided profits of \$88,832. The bank has had but three presidents, George H. Owens, Moroe Patterson and Hal N. Harker, the present incumbent. Frank M. Gardner is its second cashier and R. B. Curby, assistant cashier. The present directors are H. N. Harker, president; W. A. Weaver, vice president; J. A. Trotter, Harvey McHenry, B. M. Louthan, J. S. Hilbert and Frank M. Gardner.

The Community Bank was organized on August 30, 1919. Its initial officers were president, E. G. Sturgis; vice president, W. H. Vodrey and Clyde Springer cashier. The latter has been succeeded in turn by George Williams and Milliard Blythe, the present incumbent.

The bank began with and has a capital stock of \$50,000. It has a present surplus of \$3,000 and undivided profits of \$12,000. It utilizes the Morris system of loaning.

At the outset the directors consisted of C. V. Beatty, R. A. Cawood, E. G. Sturgis, W. T. McNutt, W. H. Vodrey, C. C. Ashbaugh, D. M. Cronin, J. B. McDonald and F. F. DeBolt. The present directorate is made up of the same persons except that W. S. Fowler and R. G. Thompson have succeeded W. T. McNutt and E. G. Sturgis. The present president is C. V. Beatty with R. A. Cawood as vice president.

Business was begun in a room adjacent to the Dollar Bank in the Hodson Building on Fifth Street. In June of 1924 The Peoples Building and Savings Building at Fifth and Market streets, consisting of five business rooms and three floors were purchased at a cost of \$71,000 and the corner room vacated by the Building and Loan Company which had merged with the Union Building and Loan Company was occupied by the bank. It had savings and accounts that exceeded \$175,000 in 1925.

The Potters Savings and Loan Company was organized in February of 1889 by its present secretary, John J. Purinton. The institution was the outgrowth of two years experience in the operation of The East Liverpool Building and Loan Company which functioned under the old "terminating" plan. Finding it to be not adequate to meet the demands and methods of modern needs the present "permanent" plan was substituted.

The success of the Potters Savings and Loan Company was so immediate and pronounced that by 1891 the East Liverpool Building and

Loan Company was merged with it as was the Witena Building and Loan Company in 1894.

The latter had an authorized capital of \$100,000. Its prime movers were Jethro Manly, George Wilson and Robert Hall.

At the outset the business of the initial activities of the Potters Savings and Loan Company was conducted in the council chamber of the City Hall. Later an office was maintained in connection with the law offices of Mr. Purinton and his then associate, Jason Brookes in the present Community Bank Building at Fifth and Market streets. Later Mr. Purinton opened offices across the street in the present Brookes Building. Quarters were then procured in the present Dollar Bank Building at Fifth and Washington streets which were maintained for ten years when the present Potters Building, fronting Washington and Broadway was built at a total cost of \$110,000. The site of the structure was purchased from Jetho Manley on Dec. 30, 1902 for \$19,000 when the assets of the company were \$1,700,000. The contract for the building was let March 21, 1904 to the Claude Nease Lumber Company. It was completed and opened for business on November 2, 1905 when the assets of the company were \$2,200,000. It is a fireproof, five-story structure and contains numerous offices besides a large and commodious basement. Its total cost was more than \$142,000. In 1924 the building was remodeled when the rooms for the company use were greatly enlarged and made modern in every detail while the heating and plumbing systems were also rebuilt at a cost of \$90,000. Then the assets of the company had reached \$6,827,536.87.

The Federal Building and Loan Company was organized in 1902 with an authorized capital of \$100,000. Dr. R. J. Marshall was the president, and Walter C. Supplee secretary. Business was begun in rooms on Mulberry Street which were occupied until Dec. 15, 1914 when the present quarters in the postoffice building on Pennsylvania Avenue were utilized. A. L. White succeeded Mr. Supplee as secretary on Dec. 10, 1910, Mr. Supplee having passed away a short time previously.

The present authorized capital of the company is \$2,000,000 with assets of \$700,000. Dr. R. J. Marshall is still the president of the concern with T. H. Fisher, vice president. With them as directors are C. R. Boyce, J. W. Irwin, T. J. Kerr, J. C. Carnahan and A. L. White.

The Union Building and Loan Company was formed in 1898 with

J. M. Kelly as president, Sherman T. Herbert secretary and Con Cronin as vice president.

At the outset the company had an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. On April 1, 1924 the concern, now The Union Savings and Loan Company took over the People's Building and Loan Company. The latter had been organized in 1899 with L. M. Thomas as president and M. E. Miskall as secretary. During the latter's incumbancy as postmaster from 1919 to 1924 and before his demise in the early days of December of the previous year much of the secretarial work was done by John Fowler.

The present officials of the Union Savings and Loan Company are: President, G. Y. Travis; secretary, S. T. Herbert. The company now has an authorized capital of \$2,000,000 with assets of \$1,500,000. Its directors are: G. Y. Travis, S. T. Herbert, J. T. Herbert, W. S. Steele, W. S. Fowler, C. V. Beatty, L. E. Conner, J. N. Hanley and Frank Crook.

By 1926 the authorized capital of the company was \$10,000,000. Its total assets were over \$8,000,000 and its reserve and undivided profit fund totals over \$600,000.

The company has had but two presidents; Robert Hall served until his passing in 1903. He was succeeded by the then vice president, W. L. Smith, who in turn was succeeded by John W. Vodrey as vice president. Both still maintain these positions. The company has had three treasurers, William B. Green, who removed from the city in 1891 and was succeeded by F. D. Kitchel, cashier of The Potters National Bank, who served until his removal from the city in 1907 when the duties of the position were absorbed by Joseph M. Blazer, the present incumbent.

The chief executive position of the company from the outset has been held by John J. Purinton, who, since 1922, has been assisted in that capacity by his son, Alwyn C. Purinton, as assistant secretary.

In addition to those previously designated the Company has been efficiently and devotedly served for varying periods as directors by George Kaufman, Robert Hill, John H. Burgess, Charles H. Birkett, William Erlander, Dr. William M. Calhoun, H. A. Weeks, and Thomas J. Duffy.

Among the directors that have passed away are F. D. Kitchel, William B. Lewis, William Kent, Robert Hall, Thomas Plunkett, Robert T. Hall, F. G. Croxall, R. B. Stevenson and Thomas H. Arbuckle.

The present directors are: W. L. Smith, John W. Vodrey, Robert

H. Perry, Daniel F. Nellis, Charles W. Hendershot, Patrick McNicol, T. E. Lewis, John J., and Alwyn C. Purinton.

At the close of 1925 the total membership of the Potters Savings and Loan Company exceeded 11,000.

In 1912 the School Savings System plan was submitted by the company to the school board which, being approved and subsequently installed in the city's public schools has made East Liverpool a pioneer in a departure that has spread to almost every state in the Union and has gone far in teaching thrift to children and foundationing their future.

CHAPTER XVII.

CHURCHES.

PIONEER MINISTERS—FIRST CHURCHES—METHODISTS—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—AND EMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Under spreading trees, in private houses and within tents early Columbiana County residents worshipped God publicly and heard the preaching of the Gospel. Always its religious atmosphere grew and proved an inspiring and comforting impetus throughout the multitudinous vicissitudes of the initial phase of its existence which, in its mature years, has established it as a community of high moral tone, one inculcated in Christian doctrine and given to a breadth of equity in the varied human relationships of its inhabitants.

It was a Methodist minister, Rev. Robert Dobbins, of Yellow Creek, who preached first to an East Liverpool audience which, few in number, greeted him in the open in 1799. He filled in at every opportunity. Then, from Calcutta, came the Presbyterian preachers, Revs. Thomas E. Hughes and John Scott, who, as evangelists, had with others been holding revivals throughout the outlying settlements. Episcopalians erected the first church within the present city confines and the Roman Catholic Church followed with the second built structure. Then, in turn, as the population mounted the various denominations became active in organization and resultant building of places of worship until by 1925 East Liverpool has more than 35 church and missions, some fitted with every modern appointment and all carrying a value exceeding \$1,000,000, with a total membership of more than 12,000 in all the different denominations.

Not until 1834 was an effort made to build a church in East Liverpool

though meetings were held in the log school house and the later brick one on the present site of the Fourth Street Common School, when inclement and cold weather prevented outside services. In that year the Episcopal congregation, just organized, put up a frame structure on Fourth Street on the same site now similarly utilized which was contributed by James Penderton, John Moore and Thomas Fawcett, the town's second owners. It was designated as St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. The first sermon preached in it was by the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, who became the initial rector. He was followed by the Revs. Thomas Adderly, James Goodwin, Edmund Christian, Mr. Butler, T. K. Rodgers, T. K. Coleman, Mr. McKay, Mr. Gilbert, Phillip McKim, Mr. Burke, Jesse C. Taylor, Frederick Williams and Rev. Mr. O'Meara.

In 1879 on an adjoining lot the original church was replaced by what was known as "The Bell Church." The membership then was about 30, the attendance 150 and the Sunday School 125. The new structure, of brick, cost \$6,000. It was destroyed by fire in 1899. A beautiful stone edifice replaced the lost church at a cost of \$8,000 and was dedicated on Dec. 26, 1900, by Bishop W. A. Leanord, of Cleveland. The pastor was Rev. Edwin Weary, who continued as such until 1902. Then followed in turn, Revs. Robert Kell and Lionel C. Difford. The former, going to Baltimore, Md., in 1919, was succeeded by the latter who remained in charge until his demise on Jan. 26, 1926, following a year's illness. He was buried in Riverview Cemetery.

In 1922-23 a commodious parish house was built between the church and the parsonage at a cost of \$40,000. It was dedicated on Sept. 17, 1923 by Bishop Frank Du Moulen, of Cleveland, with Rev. Lionel C. Difford as the rector.

At the annual meeting of the church on Feb. 2, 1926 the old vestry was re-elected as follows: senior warden, Albert Carns; junior warden, W. H. Thompson; treasurer, R. A. Weinhardt; clerk, George Steel; financial secretary, Clifford Hindley, R. J. Shepherd, A. M. Burns, Robert M. Cartwright, John B. McDonald, Charles Nelson and John Parker.

Methodists during early East Liverpool days first held their services in the various homes of those belonging to their denomination. Then followed meetings in the initial hewn log school house on the present site of the Central School Building on Fourth Street which were in charge of the circuit riders of that period.

In 1827 the Rev. George Brown, of Wheeling, W. Va., organized the first Methodist class at the home of Claiborne Simms, Jr. It consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. James and William Warrick; the Fawcett Sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Claiborne Sims, Mrs. Robert Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Johnson, Mrs. Nancy Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Smith, Mrs. Abigail Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lyon, John Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Able Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Davidson and others. Then followed the forming of the Sunday School with Jesse Johnson as initial superintendent. One of the earliest singers who often led the music in the class meetings was Mrs. Nancy Anderson. She also combined the work of village nurse and church janitor in her effort to aid the work then being done. Here, in one of these religious sessions, Adam Poe, son of the famous Indian fighter, became convicted of his sins and later was converted as he rowed home across the Little Beaver Creek. He later became a Methodist preacher.

By a strange coincidence the Fifth and Jackson Streets lot, at least 50x90 feet of it on which the original Methodist Church stood was procured from a Catholic, James Blakely, who was associated with William G. Smith, grandson of the town's founder, in the real estate business. Both wished to further the interests of Christianity in the community. They donated a lot, that on which part of the Vodrey pottery now stands to the Catholic residents and certain other property was traded to Mr. Blakely for the Methodist plot. Thus, Mr. Smith donated the site for the initial church in 1836 when he was 33 years of age. In the following year a square edifice with a stone basement and an upper section of brick was thereon erected. With the old log school house dilapidated the members began holding services in the basement ere the remainder of the structure was completed. This was continued for several years since sufficient funds for its completion were not forthcoming. William Phillips and his wife, Susannah Phillips, who lived at the present site of Dixonville, mortgaged their farm to raise the necessary money. Accordingly the church was generally known as "Father Phillip's Church."

Among those aiding in these basement services were the Bennett brothers, who operated the first pottery in the city. Edwin Bennett, who later removed to Baltimore and lived to be the oldest manufacturing potter in America, frequently preached in these meetings, he having qualified as a local preacher.

From 1834 to 1848 the church was a member of the Pittsburg, Pa., Conference and was a part of the Warren, Ohio and Beaver, Pa., districts. It was the custom to have a senior and junior minister who filled the various small congregations of this area as they found it possible to do so. A young preacher of that time received \$100 per year; a married minister was given twice this sum with an additional \$16 per month for each of his children under 16 years of age. The young divines were also forbidden by the church conference to marry until they had spent four years in the ministry.

The ministers serving the church in this interim were: Stephen Hubbard, 1834; L. D. Prosser and G. C. Baker, 1835; D. Goddard, 1836; John White, 1837; Israel Dallas, 1838; John J. Sweazie, 1839; H. Wharton and S. W. Day, 1840; H. S. Wharton and C. H. Jackson, 1841; J. M. Bray and W. P. Blackburn, 1842-43; Warner Long and John Huston, 1844; Nathan Calendar and J. K. Miller, 1845; J. K. Miller and M. L. Weekly, 1846; John Murray and Thomas Winstanley, 1847; Thomas Winstanley, 1848.

In 1849 the church became a part of Liverpool Circuit with Revs. W. C. Henderson and L. J. Dales as the visiting preachers. In 1850 the former was assisted by Rev. W. N. Gilmore and in 1851 by Revs. John Huston and Samuel Crouse.

In 1852 the church was one in the Allegheny district with John Huston and J. K. Miller as the preachers. Came then in turn: 1853—J. Ansley and A. W. Butts; 1854—Andrew Huston and F. D. Fast; 1855—Andrew Huston and supply; 1856—D. B. Campbell and J. R. Roller; 1857-'58-'59—H. W. Baker, J. M. Carr, Edward Williams; 1860—M. W. Dallas, A. W. Taylor, Henry Mansell; 1861—M. W. Dallas, W. D. Stephens; 1862—Wesley Smith.

In 1863 the church had 72 members. It then became the East Liverpool station. The Rev. M. S. Kendiz, with four years of circuit work, became the first settled pastor. He bewailed his lack of experience to his district elder, Rev. I. N. Baird who firmly told him: "Go and do the work of a Methodist preacher and all will be well."

The two-story brick church then used was commodious, but not beautiful. But it was free from debt.

Rev. Mr. Kendiz received \$320 for his year's work which was raised to \$400 the following year for his successor, Rev. Walter Brown. In

1865-'66 Rev. G. A. Lowman was in charge. The membership had increased to 86. He was receiving \$600 per annum. In 1867-68 Rev. George Crook was the shepherd of the flock, then 132 strong. The salary was placed at \$1,000, in 1869-'70 for Rev. Alexander Scott and for Rev. W. P. Turner in 1871-'72-'73. By the latter year the membership was 190 and the pay \$1,100.

The need for a larger edifice was now apparent. On July 14, 1872 it was agreed by the trustees to build a new church. An additional 50 feet on Fifth Street was purchased by David Boyce for \$500. Plans were submitted by Architect C. C. Kemble of Wheeling, W. Va. All initial bids were rejected. The contract was finally awarded to William Faloon & Co., of Salineville, Ohio for the sum of \$14,500 and stipulated for its completion by Oct. 1, 1873. The old structure was torn down and services held in a "tabernacle" constructed across Jackson Street on the site of the Dr. C. H. Ogden home. The corner stone was laid on June 28, 1873.

The building was not completed by the stipulated time. It was turned over unfinished to the trustees July 3, 1874. The total cost had reached \$18,067.86, of this sum \$10,200.53 was paid.

The structure consisted of a lecture room and an audience room above it. The former, finished, was dedicated on Sept. 27, 1874. The services were in charge of Dr. R. S. Dashiels, missionary secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though it rained all day \$5,000 of the indebtedness was raised.

Rev. Ezra Hingley was pastor of the church at this time, he serving during 1873-74. The membership had been augmented to 370, largely due to the annual revival services at the Spring Grove Camp Meeting and the pastor's salary was boosted to \$1,200.

In 1876-77 Rev. A. W. Butts was the pastor. In the latter year the church entered the East Ohio Conference, it having been transferred to the Steubenville district in 1867. The membership was then 425. The Rev. Sylvester Burt succeeded him in 1878 and a parsonage was built on Jackson Street.

In 1879 the audience room of the new church was completed under Rev. Burt's ministry. It was dedicated in mid-summer of that year by Dr. R. L. Dashell, D. D. Missionary, secretary. The membership had reached 470 souls.

With the erection of the parsonage and the furnishing of the audience room the church debt had reached the colossal sum of \$7,000. This the Conference took cognizance of in 1880 and sent to the church as pastor the retiring presiding elder of the Steubenville district, the Rev. John Williams. He remained for three years and within six months, on May 24, 1881, raised the entire amount needed which averaged \$1.25 for each of the town's then 5,600 population. His ministry was blest by an addition of 105 additional members, the total being 575. He was followed in 1883-'86 by Rev. L. W. Day. Rev. Mr. Williams was called back for three years more in 1886-'89. He found the church with a debt of \$2,000. This he raised plus \$4,000 the first year for additional repairs despite his 67 years. His health failing he was sent on a trip to England. He gave way, greatly beloved, by his congregation, to Rev. W. H. Locke who remained four years until 1892.

In 1902 Rev. M. B. Pratt, of Akron, O., began a three-year ministry and was followed by Rev. Thomas W. Lane, the retiring presiding elder of the Cleveland district.

Then followed in turn Revs. A. D. Mink, Edwin Kirby, Isaac Miller, Jesse Wyeth, Dr. Isaac Wood and Dr. Frank Fowler.

During Dr. Isaac Wood's ministry, in 1921, the old church, built in 1873, was razed and the preliminary work of constructing the present commodious, palatial and outstanding edifice, possessing all modern appointments, was begun. The corner stone was laid on Oct. 11, 1921 by Bishop W. L. Anderson, of Cincinnati and District Superintendent H. K. Hillberry, of Steubenville. The completed church was dedicated on Sept. 24, 1922 by Bishop W. L. Anderson, assisted by District Superintendent, H. K. Hillsberry, assisted by the pastor, Dr. Isaac Wood following a week of special services which were begun on Sunday, Sept. 17, 1922, with sermons by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, of Malden, Mass. The large window of the new church facing Jackson Street is a reproduction of Raphael's "Transfiguration of Christ" at Saint Peters in Rome. It was built by Tiffany, New York and presented to the church by Mrs. Isaac Watt Knowles and her son, Edwin M. Knowles, in memory of Isaac Watt Knowles. The beautiful window above the entrance to the edifice on Fifth Street representing "Easter morning" was also built by Tiffany, of New York and presented to the church in loving memory of Nina Lee Dauler by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Lee. The marble pulpit,

designed by Tiffany, New York, is the gift of Mr. Lawrence M. Thomas in memory of his mother, Esther Warrick Thomas. The organ, built by the Tellers-Kent Company, Erie, Pa., was presented the church by Mrs. John Nessly Taylor and her son, Homer J. Taylor in memory of John N. Taylor. The Tubular Tower chimes, installed by the J. C. Deagan Co., Inc., of Chicago, Ill., was given to the church by Mrs. Josephine Thomas in honor of her husband, Mr. Lawrence M. Thomas. The total cost of the new structure was \$275,000.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was the result of Godly men and women in the Episcopal Mission located on Virginia Avenue in the fall of 1887. Succeeding meetings were held in a nearby rented school room. Before its present designation it was known as the Second and Erie Street M. E. Church.

The first building, a frame, was erected in 1889, costing \$3,500, and dedicated free of debt. The present used structure, a commodious brick on Pennsylvania Avenue, was built in 1912 during the pastorage of Rev. W. A. Smith. It was dedicated on April 21 of that year by Bishop Joseph F. Berry of Philadelphia, Pa. The property is valued at \$40,000. The membership is now 405 with a Sunday School enrollment of 650.

The present pastor is Rev. George Westlake. He began his work with the church in 1926. Preceding him have been the following ministers in charge of it: W. S. Lockhart, 1888-'91; D. C. Knowles, 1891-'93; H. E. Hall, 1893-'94; E. S. Sears, 1894-'96; S. B. Salmon, 1896-'98; W. H. Haverfield, 1898-99; C. W. Orcutt, 1899-03; S. P. Lloyd, 1903-'05; S. E. Perejoy, 1905-'08; F. I. Dunbar, 1908-'10; W. A. Smith, 1910-1913; E. H. Warner, 1913-'14; A. W. Gruber, 1914-'17; M. W. Reese, 1917-'21; R. J. Norris, 1921-'23; Rev. W. E. Stokes, who died suddenly on March 8, 1926.

The present officary of the church is as follows: Local preachers, William T. House and R. J. Lawrence; class leader, James Miles; stewarts, F. L. Reagle, Arthur Hill, Mrs. F. L. Reagle, Mrs. A. C. Mardis, Walter McClelland, Elias Wright, Edgar Pittinger, Herbert A. Miles, Harold Downard, C. A. Poole, Louis Sanford, Edward B. Wolf, Herbert Plate, J. T. Armstrong, Clyde Goodballit, C. F. Curry, E. W. Lawrence, W. H. Goodballet, Louis Hardwick, John Green and Henry Harmon; trustees, T. H. Wilkinson, W. T. House, Charles Landfried, Charles Hayes, L. R. Cottle, E. F. Cunningham, James Miles, Arthur Hill and J. A. Doplar. Supt. of the Sunday School, Louis Sanford; president of the Women's

Home Missionary Society, Mrs. James Miles; president of Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. Grace Welsh; president of the Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. W. C. Stokes.

Evolving from a Sunday School held in the Neville Institute school house from March, 1899, the Boyce Methodist Episcopal Church, at Elizabeth Street and Harvey Avenue, took definite church form when a newly erected frame structure, just completed, was dedicated on Dec. 17, 1905, by Dr. Manchester, of Steubenville, district superintendent.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. S. A. Peregoy, who also was pastor of the then Erie M. E. Church. He was followed by Rev. W. S. Nichols, who presided also over the Orchard Grove M. E. Church. George Hollingshead, a student, was the first minister to give his entire time to the church. He was succeeded after a year by Revs. B. S. Brindley, A. A. Horton, Howard Pearson, the Rev. Dr. Farrar, O. L. Williams, who remained three years; J. L. Mesley and D. W. Cooper, the latter also being the Orchard Grove M. E. Church pastor. Then followed E. G. Evans, Bruce Walter and J. L. Culp. The present pastor is Rev. J. L. McQueen. The membership is now 160 and the Sunday School enrollment 272. M. C. Flick, as assistant, presides over the official board during the minister's absence.

The Orchard Grove Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1907 following the desire of zealous members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church to meet the religious needs of the north side of the city. It evolved from a Sunday School started in Gardendale, a near suburban section which, consisting of 100 members, was initially superintended by A. W. Ferren. He was followed by J. T. Smith, great, great grandson of Thomas Fawcett, the city's founder for two years and by O. W. Shingleton for a similar period. Mr. Smith thereafter served in this capacity for fourteen straight years.

During a revival following the opening of the school by Rev. Clark Crawford, 75 persons were converted. Another similar meeting directed by Dr. Milton B. Bratt, pastor of the First M. E. Church, resulted in additional accessions whereupon a lot at St. Clair and Orchard Grove Avenues was purchased and a modern brick edifice with commodious auditorium, Sunday School and basement was erected at a cost of \$11,000. The building committee consisted of Messers J. T. Smith, W. C. Todd, Monroe Patterson, George Kaufman and Christian Metsch of the parent

church. The structure was dedicated on Dec. 15, 1907 by Dr. T. W. Lane, pastor of the First M. E. Church of Wheeling, W. Va., with Rev. M. B. Pratt, then of Amsterdam, N. Y., preaching at the evening service. Rev. W. H. Dickerson, of Steubenville, district superintendent, presided. Dr. McLane also made the dedication prayer.

Rev. W. S. Nicholson was pastor during the building of the church. He was followed by Revs. Mr. Hollet; W. W. McEwan, Mr. Baird, David Cope, Clark Cooper, L. O. Eldredge, W. E. Speaker.

The corner stone of the new structure was laid on Nov. 10, 1906. On this occasion the Rev. James Swan, a north side resident, aged 82, who had preached for 55 years, offered prayer. The initial congregational prayer service in the building was held on Sept. 25, 1907.

The church has since been remodeled by the extension of its basement and overhauling of the Sunday School room. It has a membership of about 150 with a Sunday School of practically 200.

Its present pastor is Rev. S. Lee Whiteman who also has charge of the Anderson M. E. Church. He succeeded the Rev. John Kahoe, who was stationed in the north side during 1923-25.

With the idea of contributing to the needs of the West End of the city the then Sheridan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was formed as the result of activity of the members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The initial steps towards its reorganization was begun with a cottage prayer service at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Allman of May Street on October 18, 1906. To further the project a finance committee composed of R. B. Stevenson, chairman, Mr. Graham, W. G. Pollock and Mesdames A. G. Allman, W. B. Cohen and C. H. Risinger were named.

The lot on which the present church was then purchased of James Anderson. In 1907 a frame building with a basement that seated about 150 persons was erected at a cost of about \$4,000. It was dedicated in mid-summer of that year, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Dr. T. W. Lane, the pastor of the First M. E. Church. His assistant, Rev. Paul Secrist, became the church's first pastor in connection with his other duties. In 1908 the church was given its own pastor, Rev. John Wesley Eicher.

In 1909 the Rev. Charles J. Thompson became the pastor and the church began growing. In 1911 the church was enlarged to its present dimensions with a seating capacity of 350 and an enlarged basement that

will admit room for children in the Sunday School and the holding of Christian Endeavor services. The cost of the improvements totaled \$4,500. The entire value of the property at the present time being about \$10,000.

In 1915 Rev. J. H. Schweisberger became the pastor for two years and was succeeded by the Rev. Alfred Walls, who remained for three years. He was succeeded by the Rev. E. D. Holtz, J. W. Coderno, W. D. Ward, Jay E. Smith and Lee S. Whiteman, the present incumbent, who also is in charge of the Orchard Grove M. E. Church.

The church now has a membership of about 112 members with a Sunday School that averages an attendance of 105.

In honor of Bishop William Anderson, then of Cincinnati, O., the church's name was changed to The Anderson Methodist Episcopal Church in 1921.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized on Jan. 27, 1845. It was composed of but 16 members: Michael McKinnon, John Fisher, Sanford C. Hill, Mrs. Nancy McKinnon, Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, Mrs. Sarah Hill, Eliza F. Hill, Anna E. Lewis, William Miller, Nancy Riley, Berlinda Riley, Nancy Riley, Jr., Josiah Scott, Jr., Susannah Scott, Sarah Scott and Mary Gibson. These came from the Long's Run Church near Calcutta. All were practically of Scotch origin.

The initial ruling elders were Michael McKinnon, a man of strong convictions, who survived until 1874 when 93 years of age; John Fisher, broad shouldered and of smiling face, who passed away in 1870 and Sanford C. Hill, the town's famed almanac maker, astronomer, surveyor and accountant. Other early elders were John McCammon and James W. Gaston, who succeeded him in 1852. He served as such for 32 years. Subsequently there were James Logan, Andrew Blythe, John Smith, Sr., Dr. N. B. Hickman and D. G. Albert.

The first supply minister was the Rev. Reuben Lewis who gave one-third of his time to the church until 1849 when he retired to work in Virginia. The membership by then had reached a total of 49.

In 1850 the Rev. Thomas P. Gordon, the Wellsville pastor, a man of commanding address, gave part service to the church. He was followed in 1854 for two years by the Rev. John Moore, pastor at Yellow Creek. He later removed to Missouri.

For seven years thereafter Rev. W. W. Laverty, Wellsville pastor

and teacher there and in Beaver, Pa., a fine scholar and impassioned preacher, filled at intervals the pulpit. Then followed Rev. William Dickson, pastor of the Long's Run Church whose clear cut theology so appealed that he was given a call as permanent pastor to the church but he finally yielded to the insistence of the Deerfield congregation over whose destinies he presided for ten years with signal success.

After utilizing supply ministers for twenty-three years the church finally procured Rev. George W. Riggle as the first regular pastor. He was installed in October of 1867, of studious habits, thorough scholarship, superb voice, manly presence and uniform christian character his ministry soon caused the church to begin growing. Ill health forced him to quit in 1875 and move to New Mexico where he passed away in 1887.

In 1877 Rev. S. H. McKown became the church's second regular pastor. Many allied themselves with the church during his period of service and a heavy debt carried by it was provided for largely through his agency. Ill health permitted him to remain in this capacity but a short time.

The third pastor was Rev. T. V. Milligan who came to East Liverpool from the "Old Church" in Steubenville. He was installed on January 15, 1878. His pastorate continued for nine years until February of 1887.

In this interim the church had constantly grown. From the original 16 the number was 69. In 1865 the enrollment was 110 with 118 Sunday School attendants. In 1877, the city's population being over 4,000, the membership had reached 187 and the Sunday School totaled 200. By 1880 the members were 338 and the Sunday School 275.

During Dr. Milligan's pastorate marked mission work was done in bringing outside children into the Sunday School. This was begun in 1882. Outstanding in her activities in this direction was Mrs. Letitia Curry, who sought those living in and about the Jethro neighborhood. She taught a class for a time in the open under a tree, then was tendered a house for the purpose in Jethro Hollow which the notable flood of 1884 turned around, destroying its utility. But she and those aiding her refused to be daunted. Their activities resulted in the procuring of a lot on West Eighth Street and the subsequent erection of what is now West End Chapel which later evolved into a church of its own. In 1884 seventy persons were added to the parent church. When Dr. Milligan concluded his ministry to remove to Wooster, Ohio and there assume the

fiscal agency of the University of Wooster the membership had reached 435 persons while the Sunday School totaled 744.

The Rev. Albert B. Marshall, D. D., succeeded Dr. Milligan as the church pastor. As pastor-elect he preached his first sermon in the church on Oct. 27, 1887. The installation services followed in December. It was conducted by a committee of Presbytery consisting of Rev. James M. Swan, Rev. John D. Owens, Rev. Houston, Rev. H. W. Lowery and Rev. Alexander M. Reid, Ph. D. At the time the session consisted of James C. Allison, John M. Aten, W. N. Bailey, William Fisher, George Gaston, John F. Hickman, William B. McCord and George C. Morton.

In 1887 Elder James C. Allison was superintendent of the Sunday School and was followed later by John J. Pierinton and George L. Matheny. In the latter's administration it was divided into private, intermediate and senior departments with 50 classes and the largest membership in its history.

During Dr. Marshall's seven years of ministry which concluded in 1894 there had been added to the church 1,036 new members. Of this number 742 were on profession of faith. In all 225 were baptized. In this interim letters to other churches were granted 215, and 51 answered the final call.

The church celebrated its fiftieth organization anniversary on January 25-27, 1895. This jubilee occasion also marked the installation of Rev. John Lloyd Lee, the successor of Dr. Marshall. On the evening of January 25, Rev. J. C. Kreusch, of New Philadelphia, O., moderator of the Steubenville Presbytery presided at the service. The sermon was preached by Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg; Dr. Marshall by then pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church at Des Moines, Iowa, charged the pastor, and Rev. H. W. Lowry, pastor of the Wellsville Presbyterian Church, delivered the charge to the congregation.

Dr. Lee presided over the church for seven years. In 1902 he was succeeded by Rev. C. G. Jordan, a young man of vigor, who drew multitudes to hear his oratory. He departed to engage in evangelistic work and for a time was in addition a member of the Pennsylvania legislature.

In 1904 Dr. E. M. McMillan took up the church pastoral work. In that year the members of the session were: John R. Stoddard, George Gaston, William Fisher, John M. Aten, J. C. Allison, John A. George, R.

E. Rayman, J. T. Elliott, F. H. Croxall, A. S. Young, Charles H. Blazer and Harry Watkins.

Dr. McMillan, after a fruitful pastorate of eight years, retired in 1912 and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Dr. D. W. McLeod, who, Canadian born, of Scotch forbears, big of brawn and massive of intellect, is one of the outstanding preachers of his day and generation in the Ohio Presbyterian Synod of which in 1923 he was the moderator.

In 1923 following a revival of interest in the West End Chapel by J. Harry Cotton, a Princeton theological student, who, for more than a year, had assisted Dr. D. W. McLeod at the parent church. The chapel was then formed into the West End Church. Until his return to Princeton University Mr. Cotton acted as supply minister. Since his departure the Rev. Charles Howard Rank, pastor of the Madison Presbyterian Church, has had charge of both congregations.

In 1892 a second chapel just off the north side on Morton Street was erected as the result of activity by Christian Endeavor members the previous year and devoted to Sunday School work. More than 200 scholars were enrolled. The first superintendent was John R. Stoddard. He was assisted by James Swaney and later by Howard J. Hill. Elder D. Moore was also a still later superintendent. With the building of churches on the north side the chapel was discontinued in recent years and the building sold.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the First Presbyterian Church was celebrated on Jan. 27, 1920 and continued until Feb. 1, 1920. The three surviving pastors of the church, Dr. A. B. Marshall, Dr. E. M. McMillan and Dr. Charles G. Jordan returned to preach during the celebration.

The church, by 1925, is composed of some 1000 members. From it have in recent years been organized three churches in other sections of the city; the West End Chapel on Eight Street; the Second Presbyterian Church on Virginia Avenue, East End and the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church on Park Boulevard in North End residential section of the city. In addition to large missionary contributions the church also partially supports a missionary, Miss Lillian McHenry in Persia.

The first worship place of the church was in a frame structure at Third and Jackson streets which was erected in 1848. A brick edifice was built in 1869-70 on Fourth Street. This served the demands of the

growing body until 1888 when the present structure which at intervals has been repaired and added to, was begun and completed the following year. It was constructed at a cost of \$30,000 and dedicated by the Rev. James D. Moffat, D. D., of Washington, Pa., on Sept. 1, 1889.

In 1925 the basement of the building was remodeled and greatly enlarged at a cost of \$15,000, thus procuring an assembly room almost equal to the Sunday School space above it and enabling the primary and kindergarten students enlarged quarters.

The church has throughout the years since its organization turned out the following ministers: Rev. William Gaston, Rev. Sanford C. Fisher, Rev. James M. Newell, Rev. Winfield E. Hill, Rev. S. Ferree Marks, O. C. Crawford, a missionary in China; Bertram H. Conley, LeRoy Harries.

The session in 1925 consisted of Erwin R. Allison, Howard W. Blake, Karl Fisher, P. A. Fuhrer, Oliver F. Johnson, G. R. Patterson, W. S. Pittinger, John R. Stoddard, Harry Watkins and Harry Yates. W. J. Scott, elected in April, 1925, served but a few days, as he shortly removed to Hamilton, Ohio.

A small frame building formed West End Chapel of the First Presbyterian Church in 1887. The early Sunday School superintendents there were Howard J. Hill, M. F. Albright, W. A. Hill and W. V. Harris. A commodious two-story edifice was erected on the same spot in 1892 at a cost of more than \$3,000. The following ministers as assistants to the First Presbyterian Church pastor have been in charge of the chapel at irregular intervals: Rev. Mr. Cooper, John Hammond, who during his work with the church conceived the idea to devote his life in the evangelistic field in which he has since taken high rank as an evangelist; Rev. Mr. Grim, M. M. McDevitt, Rev. Mr. Barker and Rev. E. J. Townshend.

The Second Presbyterian Church was organized on March 26, 1890 with 80 charter members. In 1889 a mission school had been formed in the East End of the city by members of the First Presbyterian Church. Sessions were held in a frame building. The first pastor was Rev. H. A. Cooper, the second, Rev. A. D. McCullough and the third, Rev. N. M. Crowe who began his work in 1905. The building was enlarged. The membership was 300. Among the initial elders were Robert Baird, George Wilson, Truman W. McCain and Isaac Beardmore.

In 1908 a brick structure, containing an audience and Sunday School room and a large basement auditorium, was constructed on Virginia Avenue at a cost of \$30,000. Rev. L. B. Llewellyn was the pastor. The church corner stone was laid on August 16, 1908 by Rev. Paul Hickok, of Delaware, Ohio, grand chaplain of the grand lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio in the presence of 4,000 persons. The church was dedicated on March 21, 1909.

A flood damaged the basement of the church in 1923. The repairs which added to the commodiousness of the lower section of the structure cost \$2,000. In 1921 an imposing and comfortable two-story dwelling of eight rooms for pastors was erected next to the church at a cost of \$8,500. Following Rev. Mr. Crowe the pastors have been Revs. L. B. Llewellyn, Harold G. Gaunt, W. W. McEwan, J. M. Diehl, and Dr. F. E. Dean. The latter began his present ministry on Oct. 6, 1921.

The membership of the church is now 280 with 222 enrolled in the Sunday School.

Known first as the Community Church the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church developed from a Sunday School that was started on the North Side boulevard district of the city. Meetings at the outset were held in the old Maplewood School House, which since has been transformed into a residence.

On Dec. 2, 1909 the present brick structure was erected and paid for by W. L. Thompson, who lived nearby. Its initial membership was about 50 persons. The congregation's first clerk was C. H. Blazor. Dr. E. M. McMillan, of the First Presbyterian Church, presided at such necessary meetings as moderator. The first board of elders consisted of H. G. Deidrick, F. P. Sant and C. H. Blazer. The then trustees were John C. Thompson, Robert T. Hall, Jesse C. Scott, Samuel Beerbridge, Edward Geise and Dr. J. M. Cartwright. The latter was also the first church treasurer.

The church's first pastor was Rev. J. L. Grimm. He remained one year and was followed by Rev. E. G. Macleman. In 1914 Dr. W. H. Clark began a pastorate that was suddenly terminated when he passed away on Jan. 15, 1926, following a seizure of illness in a street car the previous day as he was making a down town trip.

The church became known as the Emmanuel Presbyterian when it was incorporated under Ohio laws on Jan. 14, 1911.

The church had two elders in 1925: Charles Gonzales and H. R. Thompson. Its present trustees are J. C. Thompson, W. H. Vodrey, George Faulk, Edward Adams, Leland Thomas, H. R. Thompson, W. E. Geiss, W. B. Louthan and Dr. Joseph Cartwright. The combined offices of secretary-treasurer are now held by W. H. Wain. The church's membership is 160 with a Sunday School attendance of about 90.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CHURCHES, CONTINUED.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—ST. ALOYSIUS CHURCH—EARLY PRIESTS—ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—FIRST METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—SALVATION ARMY—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST—SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST—BAPTIST CHURCH—FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZERENE—CHRISTIAN CHURCH—OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

On a portion of the plot occupied by the Vodrey Pottery on East Fourth Street a section of its wall is now a part of the plant the first Catholic Church in East Liverpool was built. It was begun in 1837, but remained unfinished for several years due to a lack of funds which were earnestly sought by permission of Bishop Purcel in other Ohio congregations. By July 1841 the sum of \$3,000 had been expended on the brick structure (40x70 feet) with a debt of \$1,000. In the appeal sent out it was declared: "Considering our numbers we have succeeded in raising a beautiful and substantial edifice, one that will be an ornament to our town and a credit to our faith." Rev. James Conlon, the first priest to administer to the spiritual interests of the Catholics of East Liverpool, directed the building and financial activities of the new church.

Rev. Mr. Conlon found ten Catholic families in the hamlet when he made his first visit in the fall of 1835. Meetings for sixteen years were held in the largest room of the spacious home of J. S. Blakely, a prominent citizen and generous Catholic. Though the mission was small and poor, decision was reached to build a church. Services were maintained in it in its unfinished state. But the necessity to meet the debt caused the appeal that was generously responded to and the building was com-

pleted. But before it could be then used an early morning fire destroyed it on Palm Sunday in 1845. It had cost \$4,000.

Stunned by their loss the members had recourse to the generosity of Mr. Blakely whose home was used until in 1851-52 a frame structure was erected by Rev. James Monahan at Fifth and Jefferson streets which fronted the latter. It cost \$1,000 and was 30x50 feet in dimensions. During Rev. P. J. McGuire's postorate 25 feet was added to it at a cost of \$800. Timber for the original frame building on Fifth Street was prepared in Pittsburg and floated down the Ohio River on a raft to East Liverpool. During Rev. Carroll's pastorate also, in 1887, this structure was razed and the present St. Aloysius erected thereon at a cost of \$30,000. It was dedicated on Oct. 5, 1890 by Mgr. F. M. Boff, V. G., of Cleveland. In 1913 the structure's brick walls were covered with cement, giving it an appearance of imposing stone. The entire repairs cost \$7,000.

During Rev. Mr. Carroll's stay in East Liverpool his residence on Fifth Street was converted into a school and the present parsonage site and initial residence on it purchased. He also purchased four and one-half acres of land on Pleasant Heights and devoted it to burial purposes.

Rev. James Conlon attended East Liverpool as a mission from his home in Steubenville from 1835 to 1842 and from Dungannon until 1849. It was then made a monthly mission by resident pastors of Dungannon from 1849 to 1856 and from Summitville from 1856 to 1874, when after a few months it was attended by Rev. James Cullen from Wellsville.

In the summer of 1876 Rev. P. J. McGuire built a comfortable brick residence on two lots on Fifth Street at a cost of \$4,000, the land costing him \$1,600. By Rev. Mr. Carroll this was used as a school.

The present residence for church pastors was first erected in 1883.

In 1903 during the pastorate of Rev. Thomas M. Smyth, an eight-room brick school house with all modern appointments was erected on the former site of the pastor's residence on Fifth Street at a cost of \$35,000. During his early labors with the church old debts and improvements amounting to \$14,000 was liquidated by him.

Later a frame Sisters Home was built just athwart the school building, which in 1919-20 was sold as a residence and moved to Fourth Street when an adjoining two-story brick house was purchased and remodeled in Spanish design for a Sisters' Home and Convent at a cost of \$20,000. This departure was accomplished during the pastorate of Rev. T. Austin

Dunne, who also before his passing on Feb. 6, 1925 started the work of enlargening and overhauling the pastoral residence next to the church, which was completed in the fall of that year at a cost of several thousand dollars. The building now presents a stone appearance and the grading and horticultural work on the lots in and about it and in the rear of the church, school and convent lots has made of the entire property owned by the church on Fifth Street of greatly increased value and enhanced appearance.

Throughout the years the church's growth has been continuous and steady. In 1918 a second church building in the city became necessary when a frame structure with a large basement was erected in the East End on Pennsylvania Avenue by Rev. T. A. Dunne at a cost of \$10,000. Its first pastor was the Rev. Jerome Reidy, of Cleveland, who formerly had been an assistant to Father Smyth at St. Aloysius. Later when Father Reidy was transferred to Youngstown the church became a mission with Father Dunne in charge of both churches. Since 1921 the church has been presided over by the Rev. Stanislan Cappe.

An East Liverpool girl, Miss Mary Imogene Blakely, selected the name "St. Aloysius" for the church. She was the daughter of John S. Blakely, who with Ferdinand Keffer, George Buch Leet, Patrick and John McNicol, Martin Hilbert, Mrs. Henrietta Kellar, Thomas Plunkett, G. Margraff, M. Holtzman, George Darrah, George Diedrick and other zealous Catholics of that early date made possible the erection of the frame structure which preceded the present stone-brick edifice. Mrs. Henrietta C. Keffer was then the organist and vocalist and Miss Blakely had charge of the altar and general ornamentation of the church. Her brother, Walter J. Blakely, was the first boy to serve mass in East Liverpool. Mr. Blakely declared in a letter sent from St. Louis on March 11, 1904 that "several liberal and kindly disposed Protestants contributed to the expense of building the church. Our beloved 'Old Doctor Ogden' frequently attended the services. Rt. Rev. M. G. Boff, later vicar general of the Cleveland diocese, was one of our earliest 'occasional pastors.'"

The Rev. Patrick J. McGuire, a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1841, was the first active pastor at St. Aloysius. He was appointed to the church at Summitsville and Columbiana County missions in September of 1864, which he served for ten years, when he was called to the pastorate of St. Bridget's Church in Cleveland, which he held until Feb-

ruary, 1876, when he was returned to St. Aloysius in East Liverpool with Wellsville as a mission. He remained in East Liverpool until sent to St. John's Church in Canton. Father McGuire was possessed of brilliant talents, fine literary tastes and a fortunate physical organization which gave him a mental balance and a happy temperament that stood him well for the pastoral duties. He was succeeded by Father Denes Tighe, who twice for brief periods, held the pastorate at the church.

In November, 1879 the Rev. John P. Carroll, a native of New York City, became pastor and continued as such until March of 1893, when failing health compelled him to resign. For nearly a year he was a patient in Charity Hospital, Cleveland, where he succumbed on Feb. 6, 1894. His remains were brought to East Liverpool and interred in St. Aloysius Cemetery.

From March to Dec. 5, 1893 the Rev. John C. Desmond, a native of Cork, Ireland, assumed the church's leadership only to be taken ill and removed to Mercy Hospital in Pittsburg where he passed away.

Fathers James Cullen, J. T. Cahill and E. J. Murphy filled in for brief periods during these early pastorates. The Rev. Thomas M. Smyth, who was born in Morristown, N. J., May 27, 1847, succeeded to the pastorate in December of 1893, he coming to East Liverpool from Ashtabula, Ohio. He served until 1915 when he died in the pastorate residence. His remains were interred in the Catholic Cemetery on Pleasant Heights, East Liverpool, following a funeral that was attended by numerous dignitaries of the church. That year he was succeeded by Rev. T. Austin Dunne, a native of Canton, Ohio, who served until his passing in 1925. His remains were taken to Canton for interment. In the summer of 1925 Rev. T. E. Walsh, of Cleveland, was transferred from Youngstown to East Liverpool and is now in charge of St. Aloysius.

Since its organization St. Aloysius has had several assistant pastors. The first of these was the Rev. Thomas J. Mahon, of Youngstown. He came to St. Aloysius in June of 1901 and remained over three years. Those who have followed him for varied periods have been Revs. James Cummings, Jerome Reidy, Michael J. Flannagan, Thomas J. Gaffney and the present incumbent, Walter Fowler, all of Cleveland. The latter has served since 1923.

The church throughout the years of its activity has turned out from its membership some notable members of the priesthood. These include

the Rev. Patrick Farrell, D. D., who was born in East Liverpool Oct. 28, 1862. He graduated in one of East Liverpool's first High School classes, it having but three members: himself, John J. Purinton, later state senator and leader in the Pottery City financial world and Rev. A. H. Lucas, later a prominent Methodist minister in the East. Rev. Mr. Farrell took post graduate work in Rome, Italy. He became pastor of St. John's Cathedral in Cleveland and Chancellor of the Diocese and also taught in the Diocesan Seminary. He died in 1910 and was buried in East Liverpool.

Another is the Rev. William A. Scullen, nephew of Rev. Farrell, who also became Chancellor of the Diocese under Bishop Farely, of Cleveland. Other pastors developed from the church are Revs. John McKeever, of St. Martha's, Akron; Cornelius Mahoney, of Alliance and Daniel O'Shea, of Gerard, Ohio.

The church now has a membership of about 3,000, of whom about 800 are affiliated with St. Anne's in the East End of the city.

Catholicism in the Ohio Valley was the result of the Jesuits, whose emissaries included Fathers Peter Pateir, Joseph B. De Bonnecamp and Joseph de la Richardie. Columbiana County soon became a center of the Church in Northeastern Ohio with Summitsville, Dungannon and Steubenville having chuches from which missions in East Liverpool and Wells-ville were formed. From 1840 to 1864 the following priests held services in The Pottery City: Rev. James Monahan, 1849-52; Rev. Michael Kennedy, July to Dec. 1852; William O'Connor and Frances Strokes, Dec. 1852 to June 1855; Michael Prendegast, 1856-1858; Thomas J. Walsh 1858-59; Denes Tigue 1859-64 and P. J. McGuire 1864-74.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was the outgrowth of this denomination and the Reformed Protestant Church whose members enjoyed occasional worship in East Liverpool as early as 1854. They employed ministers in common and held services in dwellings and school houses. The Rev. Mr. Lenakemper served them until 1858. For several years thereafter no meetings were held. In 1864 Rev. Henry Reit revived interest in the adherents of the denomination. He served them until 1868 and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Geiser.

During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Geiser the two organizations joined in the erection of a brick edifice on Third Street. It became known as The German Lutheran Church. This was replaced in 1896 by a brick

and stone structure costing \$25,000. Dr. J. G. Reinartz was then the pastor. It was dedicated on Nov. 29, 1896.

Succeeding Rev. M. Geiser were the following pastors: Revs. Mr. Steinbach, John Fritsch, George Becker, Mr. Born, M. Kreugler and John Fritsch for the second time. Rev. Mr. Fritsch also served at the same time a church at New Castle, Pa. The membership of the church was then but 15.

With a membership of 24 Dr. J. G. Reinartz, the present pastor, began his long pastorate on June 6, 1886. The church began and has continued to grow under his supervision. There were 500 enrolled members in 1905. The church celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Reinartz's ministry on Dec. 3, 1911, with sermons by Rev. C. Theophilus Bentz, president Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., who spoke in German and Rev. J. L. Smith, D. D., Pittsburg, Pa. In 1923 the church was overhauled and repaired. The brick walls were coated with cement, giving the whole the appearance of a stone edifice. A commodious Sunday School room has been arranged on the basement floor with a Jackson Street entrance. The cost of the improvements was \$10,000. The present membership is 600 baptized persons. During his pastorate Dr. Reinhartz has buried 475 members of his church.

In the rear of the church on Jackson Street a commodious parsonage has been built. With an additional lot next to the church on Third Street the property owned by the congregation is valued at about \$100,000.

The First United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1851-52. It was initially under the direction of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Presbytery of Steubenville. It became a United Presbyterian congregation with the Union of the Churches in 1858. There were 18 original members: Alexander Young, George Anderson, Mrs. Isabel Anderson, Mrs. Mary Anderson, Nancy J. Anderson, William Blythe, Mrs. Harriet Blythe, William Dever, Mrs. Nancy Dever, Mrs. Mary Marks, Alfred B. Marks, Miss Ellivia Marks, Mrs. Finley, Miss Rebecca Finley, James McCormick, Mrs. Ellen McCormick and Mr. and Mrs. James Gibson.

Rev. S. W. Clark, who had charge of a St. Clair Township church, was the first pastor. Rev. Thomas Andrews followed him, serving the Calcutta Church also. After him was Rev. J. W. Martin. In May, 1869 the Rev. J. C. Taggart assumed charge and for four decades directed the des-

tinies of the constantly growing congregation. He began with supervision of but 95 members and was ordained in June of 1869.

For a time the original members worshipped in the town's school house and other churches. In 1854 a frame church building was erected at Fifth and Market streets on the present site of the Brookes Building. In 1876 across the street on the opposite corner a two-story brick edifice was erected which cost \$16,000. It was dedicated in 1878. It was sold to the Citizens National Bank, and a more modern building of Vermont sandstone was built at Sixth and Jefferson streets at a cost of \$95,000. With large auditorium, Sunday School and class rooms, pastors study, gallery and choir loft, a basement with kitchen, it has all the appointments that the times demand. It was dedicated on Jan. 5, 1907, the Rev. John Knox McClurkin of Pittsburg making the dedicatory address.

When Dr. Taggart passed away he was succeeded by Rev. H. A. Kelsey, of Altoona, Pa., in 1910. He remained until 1916 and was followed by Rev. J. A. Speer, of Steubenville. The latter was succeeded in 1919 by the Rev. L. A. Davison, of Pittsburg, the present pastor.

The church has a present membership of about 600 members. The Jefferson Street window of the new structure depicts "Christ in Gethsemane" and that on Sixth Street "The Good Shepherd."

The first church formed in the East End of the city was the Second United Presbyterian Church. Organization was effected on March 15, 1887 with 47 members. Previously since 1881 under the direction of the members of the First United Presbyterian Congregation and its pastor, Dr. J. C. Taggart, a Sunday School had been maintained in the suburb. Preaching at monthly intervals was had for an interval by stated supplies. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. A. K. Knox.

At the start The Neville Institute School was used as a meeting place and also the Walters Cooper Shop. A chapel costing \$1,100 was built and opened for use on Oct. 31, 1881. In this early Sunday School John J. Quay was the first superintendent. He was followed by J. C. McClain.

On Sept. 9, 1898 the corner stone of the present brick edifice at Mulberry and St. George streets was laid with an elaborate program which included parts by Revs. Dr. J. C. Taggart of the First U. P. Church, Rev. Dr. John R. Lee, of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Cooper, of the Second Presbyterian Church and Rev. W. J. Wishart, of Allegheny,

Pa., who made the chief address of the occasion. Special music was rendered by the choir under the then direction of Frank White. Among the members were Alex McGraw, D. A. Mackintosh, W. H. Gaston, J. A., and Alex Quay and William Glenn. The structure consisting of auditorium, Sunday School, class rooms and basement cost \$8,000.

Succeeding pastors of the church have been Revs. J. Ross Green, D. W. McQuiston, M. A. Eakin, John Watson, J. H. Rainey, Charles E. Nash, Mr. Buchanan and the present incumbent, Dr. J. O. Campbell

The First Methodist Protestant Church was organized in May of 1855 with eleven members. For two years they worshipped in Bradshaw's Hall on Broadway. In that year the Sons of Temperance Hall on Fifth Street was purchased and in it the so-called "White Church" services were held for twenty years.

In 1878 this building was torn down and a two-story brick edifice erected during the pastorate of Rev. J. B. Lucas at a cost of \$10,000. This served the congregation until 1921 when a night fire made such damages to it that the members sold the property and built a modern church of imposing appearance with attractive equipment on Jackson Street. It has a large auditorium, Sunday School room, gallery, numerous class rooms, a basement with athletic arrangements, pastor's study and choir room. The new structure was erected with Rev. John Dimit as pastor. The building committee consisted of F. A. Smith, chairman, John Brookes, W. C. Todd, F. F. De Bolt, Joel B. Taylor, S. P. Ankrim, and Fred Kent.

The dedication occurred on May 13, 1923, the dedicatory address being by Rev. Thomas H. Lewis, D. D., L. L. D., president of the General Conference of Washington, D. C., and was preceded by a week of special services. The cost of the structure and lot was \$125,000.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. E. A. Brindley. He was followed by Revs. William Hastings, George Burns, William Case, John Hodgkinson, J. H. Hall, Henry Palmer, J. B. Lucas, W. H. Gladden, R. B. Whitehead, C. F. Swift, Dr. David Jones, Dr. George Sissen and John F. Dimit.

Rev. Mr. Dimit came to the church from a pastorate in Waynesburg, Pa., in 1909 and is now serving his seventeenth continuous year as pastor. In this interim he has himself conducted some outstanding revivals. The church has a membership of about 500 persons.

The Salvation Army, for 40 years, has been a distinctive religious

force in the religious life of East Liverpool. In the fall of 1883 a potter of the Pottery City went to Wellsburg, W. Va., to sober from his besetting sin. He fell in with the then Wellsburg Corps, accepted Christianity and lost his evil habits. Returning to East Liverpool he rented the Old Diedrick Opera House which seated about 400 people and set about to establish a local corps of the army. The Divisional Officer arrived and the establishment was made. At once it became known as "the Corps of the Gallant 600" because that number became converts during that time.

The East Liverpool Corps, the fifth in Ohio, had the distinction of having the first brass band in the American Salvation Army. It was initially and for years directed by Thomas Manton, an early convert and long one of the city's most earnest Christian leaders. This band attained a national reputation and accompanied General William Booth, the organization's founder on some of his trips throughout the Ohio Valley during his initial visit to America from England. For over three decades served the Army in other official capacities before he retired and transferred his Christian activities to the First M. E. Church of the city. Many officers now prominent in the Army work in this country have been stationed with the Pottery City Corps.

Capt. Samuel Emmil was the original commander. He was followed by Capt. Florence Graves and she by Captain James Britten during whose tenure the Army met with serious opposition, it being charged that the street services constituted a breaking of the peace of the community. Many of the older members were thrown in jail before it was decreed that it could hold its meetings in its own way. After Capt. Emmil Ensign and Mrs. Young Ensign and Mrs. Job and Captain Mataxes, a Greek, followed as corps commanders. Adjutant A. E. Snider had charge of the work in the city for eight years up to about 1912. He was followed by Adjutants William A. Brindley, William Hyde, J. H. Abrams, John Dean and the present commander, Major Hughes.

In 1888 an auditorium of large dimensions was erected on Fourth at a cost of \$3,000. The lot was leased from Henry Brunt, in 1908 a brick structure, seating 600, with a home for the commandant adjoining was built on Third Street at a cost of \$28,000. The structure has a commodious basement which is jointly used as a junior room and stock apartment containing emergency supplies for the needy. This departure was consummated during the tenure of Adjutant A. E. Snider.

With Rev. J. A. Brenenstuhl, of Steubenville, as the moving spirit the First Church of Christ was organized in 1888. It was incorporated the following year by Stockdale Jackman, H. H. Dixen, J. S. Scott, Thomas Lloyd and Col. William H. Vodrey. The same year a building was erected at East Fourth and Elm streets on a lot donated by the Hon. Josiah Thompson. The first pastor was Rev. B. C. Black. He served until October of 1891.

On Jan. 26, 1897 the church was destroyed by fire. The members at once purchased Bradshaw's Hall on Broadway which, in 1898, was remodeled as a place of worship. All, including building, ground and improvements, cost \$12,000. In 1905 the membership had reached 500, with Rev. J. W. Gorrell as pastor. Those serving between him and Rev. Black were Revs. Walter Mansel, C. W. Huffer and O. F. Reed.

In 1912 a modern appointed church edifice was erected on the site of Col William H. Vodrey's home at College and Fourth streets. The structure includes a large auditorium which can be added to by a gallery and encircling class rooms plus the commodious Sunday School assembly room. A large basement with kitchen equipment and choir and office space add to its interior features, while the exterior, enhanced by large entrance columns, a long, wide expanse of steps leading thereto and capped by a huge dome gives the structure a compelling and imposing appearance.

The new building was built during the pastorate of Dr. E. P. Wise of Akron, which began in 1904 and continued until 1914 during which the membership was greatly added to and the congregation assumed a leading status among the others of the city. Dr. Wise was greatly aided in his labors by his wife, Mrs. Wise, who, possessed of pertinent talents as a musician and organizer, directed the choir which did significant adjunct work to the pastor's efforts. Possessed also of a strong personality Mrs. Wise was during her husband's entire stay in East Liverpool a leading figure in its literary and social life which had its effect in adding to the growth of the church over which Mr. Wise presided. The new structure cost \$75,000 and was dedicated on May 19, 1912 by Rev. George Enicly, of St. Louis, Mo. In 1903 a parsonage was built on the plot occupied by the first church at a cost of \$4,500.

Dr. Wise resigned to accept the pastorate of the Denomination's Church in its college town of Bethany, W. Va. He was succeeded by Rev. John Mullen. He remained until 1919 during which period he con-

ducted in the church several notable revivals. He accepted a call in Texas from whence he came, where, a few years later, he passed away.

Rev. B. R. Johnson, a young man who had some time previously, presided over the Wellsville Christian Church was called to the pastorate from Akron in 1919. Under his leadership the debt remaining on the newly built structure was liquidated and the mortgage on it burnt. At a special service for this event in 1922 Dr. E. P. Wise, by then of Akron again, was present to see his initial work consummated. Rev. Johnson, himself strongly evangelistic, has held several successful revivals in the church and aided in others in which outside ministers were brought in. As a result the church has had marked results in numerical additions. The church now has a membership of 1,500 while the Sunday School enrollment is 600.

From it have been formed the Second Church of Christ in the East End of the city and those of the denomination in Newell and Chester, W. Va.

The Second Christian Church, located on Pennsylvania Avenue in the East End of the City, was organized in 1903. In two years it had a membership of 200. The pastor then was Rev. F. N. Pittman.

The new religious unit had its beginning in a Sunday School which was formed and carried on for a long period by Rev. J. W. Gorrell of the First Christian and Rev. J. H. Weaver, a retired minister who was directing the Ohio Valley Business College.

The present pastor is Rev. A. J. Travis. He was preceded by Revs. E. D. Munson, Dennison Myers, Mr. Beatty and Percy Britton. The present membership is 220 with a Sunday School attendance of about 100.

So far as known no attempt was made to form a Baptist Church in East Liverpool until a century after its settlement. Until 1899 members of that denomination in the city worshipped with other denominations. On June 11 of that year a coterie consisting of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Neal, lately arrived from Rudville, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. David Wells, just removed from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, C. C. Leiter, Mrs. Rebecca J. Robinson, Miss Georgia Robinson and other members of their families agreed to hold cottage services at their various homes.

Meetings were held at the home of Mrs. Robinson on Market Street, the American Cash Grocery Store on Sixth Street and the Fowler Building in the Diamond until the church was organized at a meeting at the

First U. P. Church, Fifth and Market streets on July 11, 1901. The New Hampshire Covenant and articles of faith had been previously adopted on July 7, 1911. At this session Rev. E. Chestney of Wooster was the moderator and Rev. E. A. Read, of Martins Ferry, the clerk. The sermon was preached by Rev. C. B. Allen, of Canton. It thus became known as The First Baptist Church.

On Oct. 1, 1901 Oscar Lee Owens, a student of Rochester, N. Y., became the church's first pastor. He was ordained in December of 1901 with Rev. C. J. Baldwin, D. D., of Granville, Ohio, preaching the sermon.

The Sunday School was organized on Aug. 13, 1899. Shortly thereafter at a meeting in the home of Mrs. Rebecca Robinson an agreement was reached to proceed with the formation of a church. Those signing this initial action as members were Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Neal, Mr. and Mrs. David Wells, Mrs. Rebecca J. Robinson and Miss Georgia Robinson, C. A. Leiter and family having removed to Hamilton, Ohio.

In January of 1900 Rev. H. H. Bawder was sent to East Liverpool by the Ohio Baptist Convention to further the organization in the city. He augmented it by about 85 persons from the immediate community, Wells-ville and Chester, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown of Akron joined the little band in 1900 and he became the church's clerk. Those from Wellsville allying themselves with the new denomination were Mrs. R. F. Southworth, Miss Carrie Southworth, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Glass and Mrs. W. F. Lones.

In 1901 W. H. Begnon, a student from Dennison University, became the student pastor until September of that year.

A substantial brick edifice with commodious auditorium, basement and Sunday School was erected in 1910 on Fifth Street at a cost of \$10,-800. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. George Leonard.

In March of 1920 this structure was all but entirely destroyed by fire. It was immediately rebuilt at a cost of \$22,000.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: 1901-02, Rev. Oscar Lee Owens; 1902 to 1906, Rev. H. H. Bawder; 1906-11, Rev. Leo Brown; 1911-16, Rev. W. J. Thompson; 1919-22, Rev. J. Miller; 1919-22, Rev. W. J. James.

In the late summer of 1923 Rev. A. H. O'Brien, of Tiffin, Ohio, who, as a young man, had been a missionary to China, became the pastor which position he has since filled.

Ever evangelistic the church, aided by several successful revivals, has constantly grown. Its present membership is 439 with a Sunday School having an enrollment of 400. The church also maintains a mission that is constantly increasing, on Pleasant Heights.

The First Church of the Nazarene was organized on Oct. 24, 1910 by Rev. C. A. Imhoff, district superintendent of the Pittsburg district with the following members: Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bixley, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. John McVay, Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Mosser, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Seevers, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wood, Mrs. Estella Norris, H. D. Rutledge and Edwin Reddick.

The first pastor was the Rev. F. W. Armstrong. He was followed by Revs. T. J. Adams, E. G. Martin, H. G. Trumbauer, R. P. Fitch and O. L. Benedum, the present incumbent. From the start the church has had a steady growth.

After worshipping in various places the congregation in 1918 rented the former First Christian Church on Broadway, which was utilized until 1920 when a brick edifice that seated 260 was erected and dedicated in April of that year.

Following a continuation of numerous evangelistic services the new structure soon became too small for the growing congregation and added hearers. Additional land was accordingly procured and the old building was partially torn down and a new edifice thereon built in 1924 at a cost of \$45,000, which will seat 800 persons. This was dedicated on Oct. 9, 1924 by Dr. J. W. Godwin, of Pasadena, Cal., the church's general superintendent. He was assisted by the pastor, Rev. O. L. Benedum. The basement has numerous class rooms for the Sunday School which has an enrollment of 450. The present membership of the church is 310.

The trustees of the church in 1925 were: F. W. Polen, Thomas Durbin, Homer Rutledge, C. F. Brindley, William Foden, Edward Davis, Charles Davis, Clare Hulse and S. S. Bennett.

The Free Methodist Church began holding meetings in Bradshaw Hall on Broadway in 1893. A second organization of the same denomination was organized on Oakland Avenue, East End, in 1899.

The former organization was performed by Rev. M. L. Schooley, who at the instigation of the Rochester Conference that was held in New

Brighton, Pa., was sent to East Liverpool for this purpose by Presiding Elder, Rev. D. B. Toby.

Starting out with 35 members meetings were held for a brief period in a store room on Sixth Street. In 1894 Miss Mary J. Elliot who later became Mrs. J. Leonard, of Mulberry Street, had charge of the Young Congregation. The following year Rev. J. S. Dempster assumed the work, but did not remain long and Miss Elliot divided her time between it and the church in Ohioville. The two following years Revs. F. W. Murray and S. O. Soyvelington were the pastors.

In 1898-99 Miss Ceilia Crill was in charge and was followed by Revs. A. C. Andrew, 1900, and J. W. Howard for the next two years. Rev. R. A. Foust functioned for 1903-04 and Rev. W. G. Long in 1905-06-07. Then followed Revs. T. R. Wayne, J. M. McKum, Milton Parker, J. C. Rose, W. G. Long again and H. W. Armstrong.

The present pastor, Rev. R. N. Large, succeeded Rev. A. L. Duncan in 1925 after the latters regime of three years.

A frame edifice was erected on Avondale Street in 1900 at a cost of \$2,500, which has given the congregation the name of The Avondale Free Methodist Church. A parsonage alongside of it was built in 1914 at a cost of \$3,200. The present membership is about 50 with a Sunday School attendance of 100 persons.

The Oakland Free Methodist Church on Holiday Street was formed from the activities of the Avondale Street Church. During the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Howard in 1903 the present East End Church, a frame structure, of the denomination was constructed at a cost of \$3,000. In 1910-11 the parsonage near it was built at a cost of \$2,200, Rev. Milton A. Parker being then the pastor.

The congregation was for a time under the care of the Avondale Church when its pastors, Revs. J. W. Howard, A. F. Foust, William Long, Oliver Atkinson, ministered to its wants. Then followed as regular pastors, Revs. J. McCleary, Homer Bibble, R. N. Large, H. L. Speer, A. C. Pamer, J. O. Archer and John C. Douglas. The present membership is 70 with a Sunday School enrollment of about 200.

The Free Methodists of the Rochester district, Pittsburg Conference, of which the two East Liverpool churches are members, purchased a twelve-acre tract of land on the Anderson Boulevard between Beechwood and Dixonville as a permanent summer camp ground site. With a never-

failing spring, well laid grounds under giant oak trees and on a well paved roadway the spot is ideal for the purpose. The initial gathering thereon was in 1922. The annual affairs continue for ten days during which the members of the allied churches live in tents which are stored in a newly built warehouse on the property during the winter. Several cottages have also ben built on the plot, which with a dormitory and dining hall, constitute the present permanently constructed buildings.

The Church of Christ was formed in Dry Run, near the Pennsylvania state line in 1905 when services were held at the various homes of the eight or ten members who composed it. Finally meetings were held above the old post office building at Washington and Third streets, which is now the Moose Home. After a three years' tenure the meetings were transferred to the rooms occupied by Frank Aley on Avondale Street. About five years later another removal was made to Pleasant Heights where the Mission Chapel there was utilized for two years. Then a return was made to the former quarters above the old post office from where eleven years ago a final move was made to the building now occupied at the top of the Sixth Street hill.

The present structure has been remodeled from a two-story frame residence at a total cost of about \$8,000. The church operates as a whole, there being no organizations of any sort within it and no musical instruments are used in the services. The church likewise has no pastors but functions through its individual members. Evangelists from time to time are procured to aid in the regular work of the church. The present elders are: Dr. Charles E. Plum, Frank Ward and William Gibbs. The deacons are: Henry Hopple, Mark McCullough and Joseph Barnhouse.

The Church of God has a membership of about 30. The present occupied frame building was built in 1914 and dedicated on Easter Sunday of that year by the then pastor, Rev. Harry Rodgers. Following him was the Rev. J. W. Strotman and Mrs. Frankhouse. The present pastor is the Rev. William Stottor. In addition to the preaching services a Sunday School is held every Sunday.

The Congregation Bnei Jacob following an interim of meetings in The Maccabees Hall on Washington Street erected a brick edifice in Third Street at a cost of \$12,000 in 1915. It was dedicated in September of that year, Rabbi Abraham Simon being in charge of the services. But eight

persons were members at the outset of the denomination's activities. The congregation now numbers fifty.

The structure has a good-sized auditorium and a substantial basement in which the Hebrew School is held. The first rabbi of the congregation was Nachman Jablonskey. He was followed by Abraham Simon. The congregation has since been presided over by Rabbi M. Fine, J. Horowitz and Jacob Kohen, who is now in charge of it.

The Reformed B'Nai Israel Temple at West Fifth and Monroe streets was erected in 1921-22 at a cost of \$55,000. The structure was dedicated on Sunday, May 14, of the latter year, when the dedicatory address was made by Rabbi I. E. Philo of Youngstown, Ohio.

Other addresses were made by Rabbi David Alexander, of Akron, Ohio, and Attorney Peter Glick, of Pittsburg, Pa. The formal presentation of the temple key was made by Jacob Janowitz and a response was made by Gus Bendheim, president of the congregation.

Special musical numbers were given by Misses Zella Moyer, Eva Wasbutsky, Mrs. F. H. Zepermen and Mrs. Julius Goetz. Following the dedicatory exercises a congregational dinner at which 150 sat down, was enjoyed in the basement of the church at which President Gus Bendheim presided.

The church corner stone was laid on Tuesday, June 28, 1921, when Rabbis Philo and Alexander and Rev. Thomas J. Gaffney of St. Aloysius Church took part.

The International Bible Students Society of East Liverpool was organized in 1897. Its initial active proponents were William Beardmore, A. J. Moon and C. Roberts. Meetings at the outset and for more than a decade were held in The Trades and Labor Council rooms at Washington and Fifth streets. For three years past services have been held in the former M. P. Church auditorium, which is now a part of The Ceramic Cafeteria Building on Fifth Street. There are at present about 43 members who each Sunday are addressed by outside ministers. The affairs of the Society are in the hands of the following Board of Elders: W. H. Moon, chairman; Alex Lowe, Charles R. Staats and William Capp.

The Society of Christian Scientists affected an organization in East Liverpool in 1921. Meetings are held on Sunday at the G. A. R. Hall, Fourth and Washington streets. There are about 18 members at the

present time. The readers are: Miss Anna Schultz, of Wellsville and Mrs. Treston, of East Liverpool.

For several years up to 1878 the Mormon Church existed in East Liverpool. Meetings were held for this period in a room erected as a stable in the rear of a lot on Seventh Street. When the services were discontinued the elder maintained his residence in the city as he went about preaching in other places the doctrines of his denomination.

Under the direction of the Rev. J. H. Mason the African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1887. Meetings for about two years were held in the City Hall. Then a church, seating about 200 persons was built on Grant Street at a cost of about \$1,500. About 1912-13 the present frame edifice on West Ninth Street was erected at a cost of between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Of the initial trustees only W. H. Prier is now living.

The pastors of the church have been Revs. J. H. Mason, J. H. Mara, W. D. Mitchell, J. Lewis, W. T. Artsit, J. H. Mason, the second time, J. W. Wilkes, B. F. Carson, J. H. Mason, the third time, John Collins, D. W. Butler, H. H. Upthegrove, J. M. Tate, H. H. Farrell, M. Hogan, E. I. Forte, G. H. Cotton and H. E. Lewis, the present incumbent. The membership is now about 100 and the Sunday School attendance 150.

For more than one year in the late seventies the Zion Methodist Colored Church with Rev. John Little in charge flourished in a church on West Sixth Street. It had a membership of about 25 persons. The membership finally merged with other congregations and the church building was removed to West Seventh Street and utilized as a residence.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Baptist Church (colored) was organized by the Rev. Mr. Nelson about a quarter of a century ago with forty members. In 1906-07 the initial part of the present three-story edifice was built at a cost of \$1,300. From time to time additions and repairs to it have made of it a building now valued at \$10,000. The present membership is about 150 with a Sunday School enrollment of 100.

A pipe organ, costing \$3,000, was installed in 1923. The church was constructed under the pastorate of the Rev. John Jackson, who succeeded Rev. Mr. Nelson. Then followed as pastors, Rev. Mr. Garfield, Dr. I. R. Hall, who served for twelve years from 1909 to 1921; Rev. J. Dantley, Rev. George Christian and Rev. Francis M. Story, who retired in September of 1925. The church recently extended a call to Rev. Mr. Harrison of Virginia.

The present deacons are Jean Law, E. J. Adams, Samuel Van Meter, Charles Campbell, John Early and J. Johnson. The trustees are Ira Brown, George Jackson; church treasurer, James Pratt, Edward Banks.

The Triumph Church and Kingdom of God in Christ (colored) was formed in 1907 by Rev. J. Corsey and has about twenty members. Meetings are held in a hall on Erie Street. Revs. George and John Williams had in turn charge of the denomination which is at present looked after by a young man, Rev. Alvis Mays.

The First Spiritualistic Church of East Liverpool, an auxilliary of the Ohio State Spiritual Association was organized on February 2, 1924. Meetings are held every Sunday evening in the Sixth Street Opera House Auditorium. The officers of the body are as follows: President, H. H. Barker; secretary, Mrs. William Liske; treasurer, Mrs. Harold Barker; trustees, David Wucherer, Mrs. E. L. Rankins, Mrs. Mary Bergner, Mr. and Mrs. Garland Abshire, and Mr. and Mrs. William Liske.

The Trentvale, now the M. P., Mission on Dresden Avenue in what is known as California Hollow, a frame structure that will seat about 150 persons, was built in 1909 at a cost of about \$2,500. The foundation, costing \$350, was donated by Mr. and Mrs. William Dean. It was maintained for years as a Union Sunday School by residents in close proximity to it. In 1920 it became the property of the First M. P. Church, which assumed its then indebtedness. Since it has been maintained as an adjunct of this church with Rev. John Dimit, the pastor, acting as the Sunday School Superintendent at each Sunday afternoon session. The attendance averages about 60 persons.

The Gardendale Mission, beyond the Northside of the city, was formed by Rev. W. A. Armstrong, pastor of the Nazarene Church. It has since become inter-denominational and is supplied from time to time by the different ministers of the city. At the present time Rev. C. C. Bloor, of Newell, W. Va., is in charge of it. The membership is about 25 with a Sunday School of more than 50.

At the outset the room used was a tool house for Liverpool Township contractors. It was purchased and remodeled by the congregation about ten years ago at a cost of \$600. The president of the congregation is John McVay, the vice president, John Matton and the secretary and treasurer, George S. Reed. The trustees are: Mrs. Angie Ricard, Mrs. Upton Davis and Mrs. Morris.

The Ross Meadows Mission was organized as an inter-denominational body in 1914. However, in 1921 it was taken over by the United Presbyterian Church. Ever since it has been allied with the Calcutta United Presbyterian Congregation. Rev. P. A. Brown, the pastor of the latter congregation, became the first pastor. He was succeeded in 1921 by Rev. G. R. Cheeks, who is now in charge of both churches.

The present building of frame was originally constructed at a cost of \$1,200. It has seating capacity for 100, which is its present membership, with 90 allied with the Sunday School.

The church membership, however, have begun the erection of a new brick edifice a short distance from the present church, which, it is planned, will be completed by the fall of 1926. It will have a seating capacity of 250 and will be composed of a basement, balcony and four class rooms, one of the latter to be utilized as the minister's study. The entire cost of the new structure will be \$18,000.

The La Croft Union Mission, a brick structure with a seating capacity of 200, was erected in 1914 at a then cost of \$1,400. It is inter-denominational. It is at present in charge of Rev. Floyd S. Cooley. Ministers from the different city churches have from time to time supplied it. It has a membership of 110 and a Sunday School of about 85.

The Pleasant Heights Mission is now owned and operated by members of the First Baptist Church. The structure in which the meetings are held was built in 1904. Then it was planned to make of it an inter-denominational body. As a result the residents of the hilltop aided very materially in the construction of the edifice on Northside Avenue. Charles Menough, John Butler, W. VanFossan and others hauled the brick and stones to the site where the Rev. Crawford and others laid them in the walls.

At the outset the initial services which prompted the erection of the edifice were held in a hall on Baxter Street. The Christian Union Band and other denominations held services in the new structure before the Baptists obtained possession in 1913. The purchase price was \$2,400. The present membership at the afternoon services is about 143.

For a brief time in 1924 a mission was held in the home of Robert Lewis on Pleasant Heights, under the auspices of the First Church of Christ. It was later discontinued, however.

CHAPTER XIX.

NOTABLE REVIVALS.

BILLY SUNDAY'S GREAT REVIVAL OF 1812—PREPARATION ON COOPERATION—
BOB JONES' REVIVAL EIGHT YEARS LATER— DR. W. E. BIEDERWOLF RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN IN 1924—UNION REVIVAL IN 1907—EVANGELIST SMILEY HOLDS REVIVAL IN 1893—FRANCES MURPHY IN 1877—WOMEN'S CRUSADE IN 1878—MAJOR COLE IN 1891.

East Liverpool Church history has been embellished by numerous outstanding revivals in addition to those held by its different congregations. As a result notable additions to the memberships have been marked.

Transcending all of these was the six-weeks series of meetings from Sept. 15 to Nov., 1912 by the Rev. W. A. (Billy) Sunday, the former professional base ball player, then in the hey-day of his unprecedented evangelistic career. To accommodate the huge tabernacle erected for the revival the old Croxall Pottery at Second and Washington streets was torn down. It seated and held between 9,000 and 10,000 persons. Thousands attended the services. Particularly on Sundays were people turned away.

Preceding the revival 133 prayer services in homes in East Liverpool, Wellsville, Newell and Chester, W. Va., were held and attended by 10,000 of the men and women in which fully 7,000 supplications were made. The smallest of these had but two persons in attendance but these carried on as did those that were largely attended.

Assisting Mr. Sunday was his famed wife, "Ma" Sunday; Rev. L. K. Peacock, his assistant, manager and shop worker; Homer Rodeheaver, choral director and trombone soloist; Miss Grace Saxe, notable bible teacher; Miss Francis Miller, who directed women's activities; Miss Anna

Maclaran, soloist; B. D. Ackley, pianist, secretary and hymn writer, and the aged Major James H. Cole, who previously himself had held an outstanding series of evangelistic meetings in East Liverpool.

The choir, composed of more than 500 voices, was a signal contribution to the religious awakening of the community that followed. Business was all but suspended. No services in the co-operating churches of the four towns were held during the progress of the revival. Two services, except on Monday, were held daily and three in the tabernacle on Sundays. These were supplemented by others of a preliminary nature elsewhere and in the various potteries and factories of the four towns. Parades, headed by bands, were nightly features. The city was traversed by a huge Sunday School demonstration on one of the participating days.

To enable the adults to attend the tabernacle services in peace all babies and children were kept in a nursery maintained at the First Presbyterian Church, which was in charge of a committee headed by Mrs. William G. Miller, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. In all 2,955 babies were thus cared for during the revival, 384 of these being registered on the final Sunday of the campaign.

The revival resulted in a total of 6,334 conversions. Of these 1,134 "hit the trail" on the last Sunday of the meeting as follows: morning, 118; afternoon, men 118, women 31; evening 671. On that day also the entire contribution totaled \$12,654.84, all of which was given Mr. Sunday. Of this sum \$6,432.73 was collected at the morning service, \$2,262.32 at the men's meeting in the afternoon, \$246.54 at the women's service at the same time and \$1,780.78 at night. To this was added a special sum of \$60.97 given First M. E. Church of Chester, W. Va., and the M. P. Church. Before his departure the following morning additional amounts from private sources were mailed the evangelist. He spent the following week touring West Virginia in the interest of the dry campaign in it then pending. His work practically cinched the defeat of the wets and paved the way for similar action later by other northern states.

So tremendous was the interest and effect of the campaign that the then Morning Tribune of East Liverpool printed 750 extra papers of its already greatly extended and increased circulation which proved too small for the demand that 1,000 more copies were struck off. As a result of the reading of the campaign accounts conversions were reported in places elsewhere in adjoining states. On Monday following the close of the

campaign Rev. L. K. Peacock, speaking at the Homer Laughlin Pottery in Newell, W. Va., registered 53 more conversions. On Saturday preceding the revival's close, police officers on orders from Mayor R. J. Marshall, rounded in fifteen men for a meeting at city hall and eight of these started changed lives.

Eight years later East Liverpool churches, the majority of them, again combined and held a five-weeks' meeting on the city lot on Sixth Street, which was formerly the site of the home of Col. John N. Taylor. On it a tabernacle was built which accommodated between 5,000 and 6,000 persons. The evangelist on this occasion was Bob Jones, of Montgomery, Ala. He was virtually a young man in his late thirties who had been preaching since he was a boy and who had done notable work in the south. His party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Loren Jones, the former directing the choir of several hundred voices and acting as soloist and the latter being the pianist and director of the work among the women; Don Hindeman, shop worker; Don Cochran, builder of the tabernacle, soloist and manager of the campaign; Mrs. Don Cochran, soloist and aid to Mrs. Jones.

The revival began on Sunday, September 7, and continued to Sunday, October 10. Contrary to the Billy Sunday meeting no record was made of the number of converts who, during it, made a move to accept the tenets of Christianity. The committee in charge of the campaign was headed by Dr. Donald W. McLeod, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The contributions of the final day of the series of meetings were given to Mr. Jones for his services.

Until the expenses of the movement, including the cost of the tabernacle, were procured daily collections were taken.

Four years after the Bob Jones meeting Dr. W. E. Biederwolf, of Monticello, Ind., was procured by East Liverpool churchmen for a six weeks' religious campaign. A tabernacle of almost the same size was erected on the same lot on which the Billy Sunday meeting had been held in 1912 at Second and Washington streets. The meetings were begun on Oct. 16 and continued until Dec. 1.

The tabernacle was erected by James Heaton, program director of the Winona Lake Assembly, Winona Lake, Ind. He remained during the campaign as party manager and soloist. The director of music as dispensed by the 500-voice choir was William McEwan, who had for sev-

eral years previously been the singing leader for the famed Gipsy Smith. Mr. McEwan abbreviated a stay in Scotland to come to the East Liverpool Revival. The women's work was in charge of Miss Wilma Davis, of St. Augustine, Fla., while the shop activities were directed by Rev. Fred E. Bennett, of Chicago and editor of *The Home*, a magazine published in the interest of The Family Altar League of America. Miss Edwina Wilson, a young East Liverpool High School girl, was the chief pianist during the entire campaign with Miss Davis presiding at the second piano during the evening services. The choir was further augmented by a several piece orchestra.

On the final Sunday of the revival a contribution of \$5,035.77 was raised at the three services and given to Dr. Biederwolf. The total expense of the campaign had been raised during the earlier collections. These included generous donations to the City Hospital and the Salvation Army. In addition the sum of \$1,200 was given Dr. Biederwolf for the relief of lepers in Korea.

In all there were 1,378 conversions during the meeting. Of these 868 were noted as reconsecrants, 77 as church members who decided to transfer their allegiances to East Liverpool churches, and 433 new converts. A feature of this revival was the presence on the final Saturday night of the campaign of hundreds of members of the Knights of The Ku Klux Klan, robed and hooded in the manner of their open air assemblages. Many of them, their identity unknown, trod the sawdust aisles in token of their purpose to rededicate their lives. The revival was held under the auspices of the East Liverpool Evangelistic Association, of which Dr. F. A. Dean, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, was president; Daniel Ogilvie, vice president; T. T. Jones, secretary and Robert Bruce Curby, treasurer.

For six weeks in the fall of 1923 John Sproul, a veteran of the World War, who recovered from a physical condition brought on by wounds and gas when his life had been despaired of, following a visit to a healing evangelist in the Smoky City through whom he embraced Christianity, held a series of meetings in and about East Liverpool, during which several hundred persons professed aid and cures from their afflictions.

From Oct. 1 to 21 he with Rev. J. Lysle Shaw of Toronto, Ohio, and C. C. Rumberger, a singer of Georgetown, Ill., attracted throngs to a tent which was pitched at Glenmoor on the Lincoln Highway three miles

north of town. On Saturday, Oct. 27 he began a similar meeting in the East Liverpool High School Auditorium with C. C. Conley, of Akron, succeeding Mr. Rumberger as director of music. More than 100 persons, many from other points, declared physical and spiritual benefits. Crowds nightly attended these services.

During January, February and March of 1925 George M. Formsby, of Grand Crossing, Fla., held intermittent meetings which were begun in the Ceramic Cafeteria rooms and transferred in turn for periods to the First Presbyterian Church, the still standing W. E. Biederwolf Tabernacle and the then First Nazarene quarters in a store room on Fifth Street. Many outstanding cures were noted with numerous minor benefits.

For five weeks beginning on April 1, 1907 and ending on May 6, 1907 was held the first union revival in an erected tabernacle in East Liverpool. The site chosen was City Park, formerly a section of an old cemetery at the foot of Fifth and Sixth streets and overlooking the Ohio River. It was built in 20 working hours by a force of churchmen for the most part directed by George W. Lewis, of Lodi, Ohio, who remained during the campaign to assist the evangelists who conducted it: Dr. M. B. Williams and his son-in-law, Rev. French E. Oliver, a physical giant, six feet and four inches in height, both of Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Williams had been a Y. M. C. A. secretary before entering the ministry and later had traveled extensively about the world. He was unable to attend the opening meeting and for several thereafter due to the fact that he had been injured considerably when thrown from a riding horse just on the eve of his East Liverpool engagement.

The singing was in charge of Prof. Loya Sutherland, who pleased greatly with his direction of the 250-voice choir and his numerous solo contributions.

The tabernacle seated 4,000 persons and was during the greater part of the meetings taxed to capacity.

In all there were 844 conversions which included 173 men, 277 women, 120 boys and 274 girls.

At the close of the series of services Dr. Williams returned to Chicago and Rev. Mr. Oliver and Prof. Sutherland continued for a time their work in Chester, W. Va.

For fifteen days from Jan. 11 to Jan. 26, 1893 a notable revival was held in the Fifth Street Rinks in which the majority of East Liverpool churches participated. The evangelist was F. E. Smiley and the musical director, Charles Alexander, who directed the choir in The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. This engagement was Mr. Alexander's first apart from his school work at which he later made an international reputation. As a result over 300 persons signed cards indicating their purpose to ally themselves with a church. More than 2,500 attended the final meeting. It was necessary to continue the services another week under the directions of local ministers after Messrs. Smiley and Alexander had gone to their next engagement at Milbrook, N. Y.

At the Fifth Street Rink in 1896 the evangelist, Rev. Ferdinand Schwera held a revival that had outstanding effects.

For three months in the fall and winter of 1877 Frances Murphy, the famed reformed saloon keeper, held services in the First M. E. Church in East Liverpool which created and developed a marked temperance atmosphere in and about its immediate vicinity. More than 2,000 persons signed the pledge. Many of his hearers took to the platform themselves in spreading to other nearby communities the virtues of the departure as indicated by this New England reformer.

In 1878 The Women's Crusade created even greater interest in the city and was featured by bodies of women following the precedent of the organization in other Ohio cities, praying on the streets before saloons for their closing. In few instances this effect was obtained, but the intermittent activities in this direction during a portion of that year went far in bulwarking that created previously by Mr. Murphy.

An outstanding union revival in East Liverpool was that conducted by Major James H. Cole of Adrian, Mich., in the Fifth Street Rink from Jan. 11, to Feb. 8, 1891. Added seats placed in the auditorium admitted of the seating of 1,500 persons in it. It was crowded nightly and the entire community felt the impress of the developed moral tone that resulted. A. W. Scott was the secretary of the campaign committee and Robert Burford the treasurer.

The conversions of the meeting totaled 1,000. Of these 600 joined local churches at once. The receipts of the campaign in the collections taken were \$1,104.56. Of this amount \$340 was paid for the rental of

the building and there were other expenses of heat and light. What was remaining was given to the evangelist.

As a result of these meetings bands of women as they had done during the Murphy meetings of a few previous years took to praying on the streets in front of saloons and occasionally inside of them. Some devotees of them were thus moved to abandon their habits. For a great while after this revival the spiritual standards of the local churches were greatly raised. Among the converts of this revival were men who during succeeding decades were among the leading members of East Liverpool churches. The musical director of the revival and Major Cole's assistant was the Rev. Frank Jewell.

CHAPTER XX.

SPORTS AND RECREATIONS.

A SPORT LOVING PEOPLE—FISHING, GIGGING AND HUNTING—EARLY AMATEUR BASEBALL—PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL—THE INDUSTRIAL LEAGUES—IN THE MAJOR LEAGUES—WEST END PARK, PATTERSON FIELD—ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL—WORLD'S GREATEST BASKETBALL TEAM—POTTERS POLO CLUB—CRICKET—IN SQUARE ARENA AND ON MAT—BALL AND Mallet—TURNERS—POTTERS' SPORT OF KINGS—M'KINLEY AT RACE—TENNIS—HIGH SCHOOL MEETS—ROLLER SKATING—PRINCESS JUDGES DOGS—BOWLING—CHICKEN FIGHTING—GOLF CHAMPION—MARATHON—COUNTRY CLUB—POULTRY SHOW.

Outstanding as a chief characteristic of East Liverpool from its origin as a community and its evolution to town and city has been and is the tendency of its inhabitants to all activities in the known sport world. With every line of physical endeavor in which art, dexterity, speed, slight, endurance, development and capability commingle there has been ever a quick and sustained appeal which, reacting on the mental processes of its from time-to-time residents, has deepened generally their intellectual and spiritual acquirements making of them as a result a people given more than ordinarily to the recognized forces of law and order—the basic and fundamental desideratum towards the super-civilization in the offing of the future.

That “all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy” has accordingly been a seemingly intuitive principal in the native and added members of the city's population. In easy fashion therefore has the great national game of baseball been assimilated; the sport of kings on local turfs acclaimed; the marathons of ancient Greece enjoyed; the fistic encounters of British pugdom emulated; the “pantheonic” wrestling matches of centuries back copied; the entrancing “surfing” of Australian and Hawaiian

waters attempted and the "Nimrodian" tendencies of antiquity followed. In a word what the human unit elsewhere, seeking relaxation, has done East Liverpool folk to a more or less extent have duplicated and frequently exceeded.

Bare knuckle fighting was perhaps the first order of sport in the hamlet of Fawcettstown. On occasions residents were edified or repelled by physical combats that maimed and disfigured the principals. It was the method of settlement when differences arose. Then followed contests in this manner. Until a comparative recent day the London prize rules obtained in boxing and prize fighting.

Wrestling, swimming, foot races, hunting, fishing, horseshoes, cricket and the preliminary form of base ball filled the gala days and non-working recreation hours. Thus the sporting instinct grew. Its tendencies took form so that East Liverpool, once a city, vied with metropolitan centers in the breadth and scope of its amateur and professional departures in the world of sport.

No better instance of its dimensions along these lines can be indicated than the situation which obtained in 1906 when the municipality in the fall of that year boasted membership in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland baseball league, the Central basket ball league, the Inter-State Polo league and the Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio Association football league. At that time Pittsburg had a place in but two professional organizations—a baseball club in the National league and a floor team in the Central Basket ball league and Cleveland an equal showing with an American league baseball team and a place in the Inter-State Polo league. The progress of sport in East Liverpool has thus been hand in hand with its industrial and civic development.

Swimming has always been a consistent pastime of old and young East Liverpool residents. With the Ohio river winding itself about the city surcease from summer heat and lassitude has ever been found in bodily dippings beneath its placid, though sometimes, muddy water. Every rock athwart an inviting pool is and has been known to a majority of its inhabitants throughout the more than century of its existence. To augment bathing facilities in later years beaches for this purpose have been arranged at intervals from the east to the west end of the city.

Perhaps the largest area devoted to this departure was what was known as the Jefferson Street Beach which was actively maintained for

several years during and preceding the early years of the World War. A large platform was erected a few feet from the shore which had also a high diving board erected upon it. A miniature board walk fronted the water along the shore line which connected a men's and women's dressing room at either end to which from the roadway along the Pennsylvania railway tracks a winding stone steps led. Roped in also was a wading space for women and children and always in easy reach were several row boats and perhaps a launch that could instantly be used in case of need by a struggling diver.

Another outstanding beach was that made under the tall trees along the Jethro shore which contributed shade on the warmest days and an inviting quiet at all times in keeping with the necessities of the moment. Both were largely patronized as has always been the cemented pool at Rock Springs Park, Chester, W. Va., ever in demand during the warm months.

Fishing, Gigging and Hunting.—Fishing likewise has always been a river diversion in and about the city. In earlier years fine fish was procured from it for food purposes. For several decades now acid from Pennsylvania manufacturers has destroyed the best species within it. However, each spring, catfish and carp abound and the sunny days of this period finds scores of local Isaac Waltons along its banks making catches that smack of lake and bay trips elsewhere.

An equally arresting pastime by many has been the "gigging" done when Beaver Creek at the Pennsylvania line has frozen over with certain sections along the shore of the river. With holes chopped in the ice the dextrous fishermen frequently spear many floaters of the finny tribe as they rise for air.

Hunting likewise has its East Liverpool devotees. Each season sees many driving to country sections for rabbit, squirrel, quail and pheasant as the law permits. In earlier days the gun went far in contributing provender at times to the pioneers in and about its confines. Deer and bear then abounded while defence occasionally had to be made from the wild cat.

A hunting feature too has always been the nocturnal chase of foxes and treeing of opossum and coon. Even in 1925 persons addicted to this latter pastime drove in motors to sparsely settled sections in distance

and indulged themselves in the delights of baying hounds and the weird shadows and noises of the night.

Early Amateur Baseball.—Baseball was probably introduced into East Liverpool by soldiers who had returned from their various commands in the Civil war in 1865. Previously and subsequently the old game of town ball or "one, two cornered cat," which really was but a modified type of cricket was indulged in by those who hesitated to take to the new arrangement of play.

Perhaps the first team ever organized in the city was that known as "The Bon Tons." It was an aggregation of clerks from the various stores and business houses in the community. This club drew the resentment of the working men who formed many other teams. One known as "The Saggermakers" stood out in those days. Then there were the "Common Heights," "The Haymakers," "The Resolutes" and "The Little Champions." This latter was the first team formed by W. A. Calhoun and played first in 1873. Almost every vacant lot in the city was then utilized for the new game and many fine players were soon developed.

The first great team of the city was The Crockery City Club which was organized in 1876 by Eugene Bradshaw, who selected the stars of all of the other clubs in the city. It was the first team to really play at the West End park. W. A. Calhoun was the scorer for the club. To combat this team in 1878 the "White Granites" were formed by John Harvey and I. N. Crable, but was signally defeated by the older organization which remained dominant for fourteen years until 1890 when the Eclipse team which was formed from a nucleus of players known as "The Redstockings" were taken over by G. Y. Travis. This aggregation was merged with the Crockery City outfit with Mr. Travis as manager and Mr. Calhoun as president and scorer. For four years thereafter it became the first East Liverpool team and as such played the best independent and professional clubs in the country and always to the financial good of the visitors, so well were the contests patronized.

In 1890 the team became a member of the Ohio Valley league which comprised Steubenville, Wellsburg and two teams in Wheeling, W. Va., and the Beaver Grays of Beaver, Pa.

Before the season closed the East Liverpool and Wellsburg contingents withdrew to play independent ball because the other clubs were not good drawing cards. W. A. Calhoun was the president of the league.

The Crockery City Club included the following players: Curtis, James and Willis Welch, Thomas and William Pickall, H. and R. Ashbaugh, Edward and William Smith, John, George and Basil Rowe, John and George Tomlinson, Jerry and John Derrah, John and Charles Reark, Chal. Stewart, Frank Knowles, William Osteman, Thomas Wildblood, Charles Morrison, Owen Haley, William Russell, J. T. Howarth, Frank Allison, James Logan, William Moore, Richard Deekin, Frank Aul, William Baker, James Johnson, Phillip Hahn, Joseph Hagan, Charles Bean, Abner Lisby, William Bohn, John George, William Pfiel, Edward Sullivan, Daniel Miller, John Orr, Harry Carey, F. VanFossan.

The presidents of the club included Thomas Haden, William Manley and W. L. Smith, Sr.

James A. Calhoun managed the club in 1879 and 1880 during the absence of W. A. Calhoun in Indiana. Ed Geon, treasurer of the club for a long period, had charge of the team in 1885 when Mr. Calhoun was in Illinois. In 1887 Mr. Calhoun managed for a time the Columbus Association team, but returned in time to put the local club in action at West End park.

The Eclipse team had among its leading players: John Daniels, Joseph and George Carey, Robert Cargo, Robert Westlake, C. and J. McShane, William Young, "Monty" Neeves, Charles and John Reark, William Carey, Alfred Shaw, Win Mercer, Charles Albright, William McNutt, John O'Brien and Robert Dunn. The two clubs were merged on Jan. 20, 1891. Thereafter G. Y. Travis was the manager and W. A. Calhoun scorer and publicity aid.

Following the activity of the Eclipse team and until the advent of the P. O. M. league much of the city's prestige on the diamond was looked after by a club that was foundationed by such capable performers as John Godwin, Thomas Cartwright, George McNicol, Harry Barker, Will Powell and others who had been veterans of the previous years of play.

Professional Baseball.—East Liverpool had seven years of experience in professional baseball, two of which, 1906 and 1907 in the "class D" Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland league and four, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911 in the "class C" Ohio and Pennsylvania league. Twice, in 1908 and 1909 the Potter outfit representing the city finished in second place. In all other seasons the club concluded in fourth place. Except perhaps in

1911-12 the team was always a pennant contender until the final contests were played.

In 1906 the East Liverpool Exhibition Company of which G. Y. Travis was the president procured a franchise with Uniontown, Washington, Braddock, Pa., Cumberland, Md., Steubenville, O., and Charleroi, Pa., in the just organized P. O. M. league which was presided over by Richard Guy, a sporting writer of the Pittsburg Gazzette Times. Joseph Wall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a famed minor league player of the day was signed as the East Liverpool manager after Harry Tate, of Cumberland, Md., had refused it. The season began on May 15 and ended Sept. 15 of that year. More than fifty players were utilized during the season in an effort to land a winning combination.

Wall was supplanted as manager soon after the playing began by Perry Verga. In mid-summer a deal was made with the New Castle O. & P. league club by which its manager, Percy Steller and the team's captain, Alex. Sweeney, came to East Liverpool along with Kohle Miller, E. Crane and other men. Pat Eastley, a fast pitcher, was procured from Steubenville. Eddie Pleiss, a finished gardener, was also landed. With a pitching staff of Crane, Eastley, "Lefty" Boyle and J. Hilbert the team was among the strongest in the circuit at the finish.

Other players utilized during the season were shortstop Zoellers, Verga, Allen, Kilheffer, Burke, Watson, James and Ross.

"Dutch" Myers, a local lad, was given an early tryout, but failed. He later played for years with the Brooklyn, St. Louis and Cincinnati National league teams and is now a minor league manager. Will Powell, another local player, who became a member of the Pittsburg World Champions in 1909 and later played with Chicago, Cincinnati and numerous minor league clubs, finished the 1906 season as the first baseman of the East Liverpool team. In mid-year also Thomas H. Stephans succeeded Mr. Travis as president of the clubs. All the games that year were played at West End park.

The race in 1906 was decided on the final day of the season, when Washington, playing three games with Charleroi, won all of them and Washington and East Liverpool divided a double header. The results, due to certain protested contests, made a tie at first place for Uniontown and Braddock which President Guy ordered to be decided by a playoff. Uniontown refused to play a post-series and the National Board being

appealed to decided against the claims of Braddock. Of the 1906 East Liverpool players Otho Kruger was drafted by Kansas City, Eddie Pleiss by Pittsburg and Pat Eastley by Wheeling, W. Va., at the close of the season.

The following year the P. O. M. franchise was procured by C. A. Smith, of Chester, W. Va. Accordingly a fine ball park, modern two-story grandstand with bleacher seats along the first base line and back of left field were placed in the northeast section of Rock Springs park then the mecca for thousands of tourists during the summer months.

Tom Fleming, a heady minor league outfielder who had a brief service in the majors, was signed as manager. Zanesville was given the Cumberland, Md., franchise in 1907. Charles J. Bippus, a local theatrical man became the club's president and business manager. He had served in the latter capacity at the close of the 1906 season.

The club was strong all year. It finally had such pitchers as "Jack" Frill, a southpaw, later long with the New York Americans; "Sunny" Price, the old college star at short; Farabaugh, a nephew of Charles Schwab in left field, then a law student and later an Indiana judge; Lord, brother of the Philadelphia American Lord, himself a minor league star second sacker; Ball, perhaps the speediest man in the league on the bases, who hailed from New England as did Conroy, the slow-moving, but accurate and heavy-hitting stevedore from Maine on first base. The other players on the club included Pitcher Kenworthy, a later Pacific Coast league manager, pitchers Wilhelm, Groomes, Boyle, Rarey; catcher. Alex Sweeney; third baseman, "Buzz" Netzell, later with Pittsburg and long a Michigan league manager; McMahon, Bero, Peartree, L. Willig and outfielder Blake of the 1906 team.

Because former Manager Percy Stetter had taken over the direction of the Steubenville club and finally had with him Eddie Pleiss, "Lefty" Boyle and John Godwin, East Liverpool infielder, who had just concluded an engagement on the Boston American league club, the rivalry between the two Ohio river towns was intense. This was accentuated by the signing by Steubenville of "Stony" McGlynn, a pitcher so capable as to serve for a long period thereafter with the St. Louis Nationals.

East Liverpool became a member of the O. & P. league in 1908. In the preliminary work thereto Manager Tom Fleming was given the city's P. O. M. franchise by President Richard Guy and by an individual coup

he was thus given the club rights in the older organization. Later, after a period of negotiations, he transferred his holdings to C. A. Smith, of Chester, W. Va. Mr. Bippus continued for a time in his old role as business manager. Finally Bill Phillips, of Charleroi, Pa., long a pitcher with the Cincinnati Reds and later twirler and assistant director of the New Orleans club of the Southern league, was procured as manager.

Manager Phillips finished second, next to Akron, in the race of that year. He had an outstanding aggregation of ball players. His pitchers were himself, his half-brother, Barney Wolfe, formerly of the New York Americans; Johnny Fisher, of Noblesville, Ind.; John Nolly, of Alabama; Catcher Rapp, of Washington, D. C. worked behind the bat with Bob Tarleton, of New Orleans on first, "Scrapiron" Beecher on second, Forbes Alcock at short, Venable at second after Beecher sustained a fractured leg while sliding into second base with Woodruff, Gaston and Manning in the outfield. Kunkle, Mackey, McNeil and Cooper were other men that filled in during a part of the season.

Phillips led the league in pitching that year with 22 games won and but four lost. One of the outstanding performances of the season was a 16-inning battle which he won from Pitcher Clyde of the Sharon team on the Rock Springs field. Charles Morton, of Akron, was the president of the league in 1908.

Arch Osborne, of Charleroi, Pa., a pitcher, was the team's manager in 1909, Bill Phillips having taken over the direction of the Wheeling, W. Va., club of the Central league. Again East Liverpool finished in second place with Akron under Lee Fohl, winning the honors. The league president was Sam Wright, a newspaper man of Youngstown.

Besides himself Osborne had Jerger, Cefalu and McBride as pitchers with Hinton and McGinley doing the catching. John Raley was on first, Lattimore at second, Strood at third and Reagon, a southerner, at short. In the outfield were the hard hitting Curtis, of Wellsburg, W. Va., the youthful Shanks, of Monaca, Pa., who later spent nearly a decade with the Washington Americans and then went to Boston and New York and Hinton and Osborne himself alternating in the right field. Win Kinkaide was the club's business manager. The batting leader of that year was Shotten, of Steubenville, who afterwards went to the St. Louis Americans. Manager Osborne was called to Wheeling to aid that team near the close of the season and John Raley led the Potters in the finish.

The season of 1910 began on May 5 and ended Sept. 5. The Potters were directed by Guy Sample, of Jackson, Miss. Early in the season President Sam Wright passed away. J. H. Maxwell, vice president, headed the league the remainder of the season.

On the final day of the season Akron and Canton had two games to play with each a possible winner. The latter won the morning contest giving both a tie standing with each having won 72 and lost 53 contests. Pitcher "Red" Nelson won the second contest for Akron by knocking a home run in the second inning after first baseman Tate had done the same for Canton in the first. The final score was 4 to 1. So closely contested was the race of that year that Erie, finishing in last place, had led the league for two months of the season.

East Liverpool won 63 and lost 61 contests that year and made a tie with McKeesport for third place.

Manager Sample, John Hinton and Connell were the 1910 catchers with Warrender, who led the league in hitting that year, Ralton and Shanks in the garden positions, John Roley on first, Ralph Lattimore on second, Wright at short and Doran at third. Curt Bales, Byers, Monahan, pitchers. Others were added during the season. Sample was finally supplanted by Ralph Lattimore, who finished the year as the club's pilot.

In 1911 the O. & P. league was presided over by George L. Moreland, baseball statistician, of Pittsburg. C. A. Smith gave up the franchise which he held in the organization and a local company, headed by J. C. Sims, newspaper publisher, sponsored the East Liverpool Club which was managed by the veteran catcher, Alex. Sweeney and the games, as in 1906, played in West End park. The players of that year included: John A. Aiken, Jesse F. Page, William Taylor, Howard Lewis, George Burns, Prescott C. Negly, Oliver A. Miller, Thomas Silcox, Dan McAleese, Scott Peckwell, Robert Covart, Frank Doyle, W. A. Hooper, Joseph Terson, Max Schubert, John J. Cutter, Abe Kruger, Gray, Wilson, Lentz, Cavanaugh, Thompson, McAvoy and L. Richey, the latter two being East Liverpool natives.

Towards the end of the season the club was strong and playing fine ball.

East Liverpool had its final professional baseball team in 1912 when the city was a part of the O. & P. league of that year which failed by a few days to finish the season following the loss of club after club on it.

The league began with McKeesport, Sharon, New Castle and Connellsville, Pa., and East Liverpool, Salem, Alliance and Steubenville, O., as members. G. Y. Travis, of East Liverpool was president of the organization. An attempt was made to function with a salary limit of \$1,200 and the presence of but 12 men on each team.

Most of the teams had outside promoters who failed to attract local patronage and eventually they gave up their franchises. East Liverpool formed a local company with Lyman Rinehart as president and John Williams as secretary. Tony Crane, of Scranton, Pa., who had played first base with great ability for the Erie O. & P. team in former years was procured as manager. Before the season was very old he gave way to Outfielder Donnelly who directed the club until it ended its activities. More than 50 players of all degrees of ability were tried out at the start of the season. These included George Porter, a Lisbon High School lad who played second base for some time for the club; Pitcher Northup, who later made a great record in the American Association; Pitcher Leisure, T. Taylor, A. L. Behhyelm, H. L. Pittinger, F. G. Stage, Catcher William Byland, a local lad, Catcher McWilliams and many others. Towards the end of the season the veteran, Percy Rising, Fisher Dedon, Mackert, Goff, Cardinal and others were secured.

The season was divided into two halves the first of which Salem won handily. On June 19 New Castle and Connellsville were dropped from the league. In the losses and addition of clubs made of it a four-club circuit with East Liverpool, Sharon, Steubenville and Fairmount, W. Va., as members finished.

In the final days of August an attempt was made to transfer the East Liverpool club to Pittsburg, but after playing one game there the players returned to the Pottery City and disbanded. Several of them finally finished the season with other league teams elsewhere.

A significant feature of the league activities in East Liverpool was that Mal Myers, of Jethro, joined the final professional club that the city had in its closing days while his brother Harry "Dutch" Myers had been a members of the first professional team that represented the city in 1906 during the early part of that season.

During 1909-10 the Tri-State Trolley league composed of teams from Klondyke, Pleasant Heights, Dixonville, Northside, East End of East

Liverpool and Chester, W. Va., functioned. It was made up entirely of amateur players.

Industrial League Contests.—Following the close of professional ball in the city was the formation of numerous pottery baseball clubs in and about East Liverpool. An outstanding contest of such clubs was the famous clash of the Knowles, Taylor and Knowles and Homer Laughlin teams in 1915.

The series of three games arranged was for a \$500 purse and the entire gate receipts. Two were played at Rock Springs park, the first on Wednesday after Labor Day of that year and the second the following Saturday, both being won by the K. T. K. club by the same score, 4 to 2. The first of these stood 1 to 0 in favor of Laughlin until the eighth inning when the score was tied and the contest prolonged to the thirteenth inning. Then Laughlin made three runs in their half and K. T. K. one in their final batting period. Earl Saulsberry and Harry Vincent formed the Laughlin battery while Charles Rigby and John Panavan were at the points for K. T. K. More than 3,000 persons witnessed the final contest.

During the same period following the close of league baseball in East Liverpool a club was maintained at West End park to play independent ball for two or three seasons by Rex McConnell. It gave way to the Man-Of-War Club, managed by Edward Mullin which in turn gave way to the Eagles' nine which was directed by J. W. Fowler.

In 1921 an industrial department was formed by the Y. M. C. A. of East Liverpool which directed an eight-club circuit of teams made up of players representing various potteries and industrial plants in the city. What approximated a "baby world series" followed the close of all but the first of these seasons which was divided in two halves, the first closing on July 1 approximately and the second on or about Labor Day of each year. The standard of playing increased annually with the development of younger players and the addition of those who had had experience with other clubs.

In 1925 the Y. M. C. A. eliminated the industrial arm of its activities and the ball players, thrown on their own resources, formed an organization known as the City Industrial league of which C. C. Cline, a clothing merchant and former player in his Maryland home became president, T. T. Jones, secretary-treasurer and Lee C. Cooper a member of the so-

called "Board of Strategy" which from time to time aided in the league's doings. Despite a bad start the teams composing it, Homer Laughlin, Chester, W. Va., Wellsville, Knowles, Taylor and Knowles, Babcock and Wilcox and Trotter's Chrevolet, played such a high grade of ball, due to the fact that each aggregation signed its own players from among the best talent available, that what approximated a renaissance in the diamond game in and about East Liverpool occurred. Attendance was marked at practically all of the contests and on crucial occasions reached figures of more than 5,000 persons. The first half championship was won by the Chester team directed by the mayor of that city, Frank Riley, and the second by the Homer Laughlin Club of Newell, W. Va., managed by Saul McCoy. In the "baby world series" that followed, Chester won four of the five games played with Homer Laughlin, which attracted people for miles around the city. More than 1,000 automobiles surrounded the playing field in some of these last contests—an unprecedented feature of games previously played in the Pottery City locality.

During the Y. M. C. A. period of activity with the Industrial baseball league, W. T. McNutt was the organization's president in 1922-23 and Don Trotter succeeded him in 1924. William Ashbaugh during all these years was the league's secretary and W. J. Scott was th Y. M. C. A. industrial secretary.

East Liverpool in Major Leagues.—Curtis Welsh played with the Crockery City team in 1877, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82. Then he was sent by Manager W. J. Calhoun to Toledo where he played two years. He went to St. Louis in 1885 and remained there for three consecutive years as a member of the great St. Louis Browns, owned by the famed Cris Von Der Ahe and managed by Charles Comiskey. Welch became the "World's Champion Fielder." He was finally sold to the Philadelphia Americans and finished his career with the Cincinnati Nationals. He passed away in East Liverpool in 1896.

Of these players George Carey and Alfred Shaw subsequently made the Baltimore teams of the National league and the Boston Red Sox of the American league. Carey was for a year with the Baltimore Orioles managed by Ned Hanlon and on which were Manager Muggsy McGraw of New York, Wilbert Robinson of the Brooklyn club and Hugh Jennings of the Detroit and New York teams. Carey started out with the Altoona,

Pa., and Shaw with the Wilkesburg, Pa., club. Carey became known as perhaps the best fielding first baseman of his day in the major leagues.

Win Mercer, after a start with the Fall River, Mass., team, landed with the Washington Americans where he was a pitcher for many years before going to Detroit which club he had signed to manage in 1904, but he passed away in California the fall previous while directing an All-Star, major league club in a series of barn storming contests at the close of the 1903 season.

John "Jack" Darrah had a brief trial with the St. Louis Browns following a previous and subsequent period of outstanding success as player and manager in the minor leagues. He directed teams in Wheeling, W. Va., Springfield, Steubenville, Uhrichsville and Canton, O., and Portland, Ore., in all of which places he sustained a reputation for aggressiveness that has had few equals in the history of the game.

John Goodwin, starting out at Bloomington, Ill., made the Boston Red Sox for a couple of seasons in 1905-06 as third baseman. He later played in several minor league clubs. Harry Barker played for six years as a pitcher on the Bloomington Club.

Will Powell, basketball star, also got his baseball start as a pitcher on the Bloomington, Ill., team. He later became a pitcher with the Springfield team of the New England league and was in 1909 a member of the Pittsburg Pirates which season the club won the world's championship from the Detroit Americans. Powell was later with the Chicago and Cincinnati National league clubs and with the Kansas City and Milwaukee teams of the American Association. He also played in the Southern Association. Powell and Welch were the only East Liverpool players to become members of World Champion clubs.

Harry "Dutch" Myers became a member of the Brooklyn Nationals for several years and in 1922 the club won the championship but lost the world series honors to the Cleveland Americans. He started out with the East Liverpool P. O. M. team and later went to the Scottdale team of the P. and W. Va., league from where he went to Sioux City, Iowa. From Brooklyn he was sent to St. Louis in 1924 and then for a period to Cincinnati. He finished the 1925 season as the manager of the Syracuse club of the New York state league.

William Mundy, after a period in the Virginia and other minor leagues, became a member of the Boston Red Sox of the American league

in 1911. He later played with various minor league clubs. Returning to East Liverpool he played much independent ball and managed clubs in the Y. M. C. A. Industrial league and played on the City Industrial league clubs.

In 1925 following his constantly increasing form as an outfielder in the Y. M. C. A. City Industrial league, Raymond Buzzard, an East Liverpool law student at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, was signed by the Cleveland American league club for a 1926 trial at the conclusion of his school year.

West End Park—Patterson Field.—West End Park was first laid out as a ball ground in May of 1876. The Crockery City crack players, managed by Eugene Bradshaw, used it. William Calhoun was the official scorer that year. The next year permission was granted by the owners, Messers Hill, Brunt and Bloor to build a grandstand on the plot. Mr. Calhoun assisted in this undertaking also. In 1882 this was torn down and a large ediface of the same kind placed in its place but this structure was destroyed in the great flood of 1884. In 1887 Mr. Calhoun having returned from managing the Columbus team of the American Association assisted in the building of still another new stand which stood until about 1904 when the one used at the beginning of the P. O. M. league in 1906 was erected. This one finally went into decay and was torn down and the present one placed in circular position in 1922.

In the fall of 1923 Monroe Patterson purchased West End park and presented it to the East Liverpool High School for undergraduate athletic activities which included baseball, football and track events. Permission was also granted other East Liverpool aggregations needing it when not in use by the members of the high school with the single stipulation that no admission prices could in any manner be charged on Sunday which requirement has eliminated the playing of Sunday baseball and football within the city limits.

For the benefit of football players a dressing room was erected at the East End of the grandstand at Patterson Field in 1924. Immediately after his purchase of and presentation to the high school of the old West End Park Mr. Patterson and the Board of Education began filling the plot so as to place it above a flood stage. In 1925 this work was being continued with much new ground made on the north section of it.

Association Football.—In the Fall of 1906 East Liverpool was a member of the Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio Association Football league. The club president was George Hancock; vice president, George Townley; secretary, Edward Parr; treasurer and trainer, Lafe Harris; captain, Will Harris. The members of the team included: Samuel Mountford, Percy Barker, John Dimmick, A. Townley, John Clark, Fred Smith, William Starkey, George Hall, John Bower, Arthur Williams, A. Carter, Charles Beech, James Wooliscraft, Richard Broomes, James Wines, William Chalmers, Matthew Barlow, Lemuel Turner, Herbert O'Hara and John Ralturn, of Wellsville. Joseph Bourne was the official East Liverpool referee. The league functioned also the following year, the game being played decidedly along English lines. The Pottery contingent made a good showing during its entire time in the organization.

The World's Greatest Basketball Team.—In the 1906-'07-'08 Central basketball league East Liverpool had the best floor club in all of the world. For two whole seasons the club as arranged was practically unbeatable and had to be disbanded in order to make the contests interesting among the other members of the organization. All of the games were played in the Rock Springs park theatre building at Chester, W. Va., which during the winters was revamped so as to put the cage on the main floor just off the stage while seats were built over the latter. The usual seats in the auditorium were utilized from the entrance to the playing arena. A broad aisle on the west section enabled players to enter their rooms under the stage and the newspaper scribes to reach their box just over the western basket and another on the eastern side permitted a way to the private box of the owner, C. A. Smith, just over the eastern basket.

So keen was the interest that this large building was ever crowded and when the local club's hardest adversaries were scheduled to play, Southside of Pittsburg, Greensburg and McKeesport, Pa., the place was jammed to such an extent that the rafters were frequently lined with spectators. Armed with cow bells, whistles and clanging pieces of iron the din during these contests made for an unprecedented bedlam. Perhaps the roughest game ever noted in this pastime was that one on one occasion between the East Liverpool and Southside clubs in which several of the latter's members were badly jostled by the heavier Ohio team's athletes. This game arrested the attention of even Eastern critics.

This outstanding club was brought together by Will Powell, a star amateur basketball player of the city who later became himself the best center in the game. He signed Joe Fogarty, who later became the basketball coach of Yale University, and Eddie Ferat as forwards, took the center position himself and procured Win Kinkaide and Tom Cartwright, of this city as guards. His brother, Earl Powell was utility forward. Soon after the start of the season the two Powells were transferred to Greensburg and Bill Keenan and John Deal obtained for center and forward respectively. John Pennino, an Italian, was procured to assist Cartwright and Kinkaide as guards. Deal could play forward or center with equal facility.

All these players save Cartwright, a local boy and Deal of Williamsport, Pa., emanated from Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J., where previously they had made reputations in the Eastern Basketball League. They combined weight, skill and proficiency in shooting that won handily the first half of the season which called for each club playing 30 games. Of this number they lost but eight to all of the opposing clubs. Because of the demand for them an added schedule of 20 contests was arranged which Southside, greatly strengthened by new players managed to win, the team winning 16 of 19 and East Liverpool 12 of the same number. It was proposed to play a post season series for the championship of that year for \$1,000 a side, but a controversy arose as to the referee, Pittsburg demanding Mr. Rutschman of the Philadelphia league and East Liverpool holding out for local officials. As a result the East Liverpool club made a long barnstorming trip in eastern and New England cities.

In the season of the following year East Liverpool won the championship handily. The winners were presented with a silver cup on this occasion, the presentation being made to Captain Kinkaide on March 20, 1908. just before the game with the Southside club by T. T. Jones, sporting editor of the Evening Review in the absence of C. J. Power, president of the league and the sporting editor of the Pittsburg Dispatch. The response was made by Mayor Samuel Crawford of East Liverpool.

A feature of this club's playing was the marvelous ease with which it defeated the Buffalo Germans, one of the crack Eastern basketball teams and that representing New York City which was headed by the one time greatest basketball player of the world, "Sandy" Shields. The

contest so as not to interrupt the regular schedule of the league was played at Rock Springs Park on New Year's morning of 1909.

The East Liverpool team had in William Hudson and John Tarr, two most capable trainers. At all contests Will Hardy was the official time keeper and Howard Maxwell, on an upraised dias, kept the score visible to the shouting fans.

Mr. Smith gave up his franchise in the league in the fall of 1908 and permitted his star players to go to other teams. Fogarty, Deal and Keenan went to the Johnstown and Kinkaide, Ferat and Pennino to the Uniontown, Pa., clubs.

East Liverpool, however, remained in the league, a company being formed with Otto Powell as president and Lyman Rinehart as principal owner and the business manager. "Sandy" Shield, of New York City, was procured as the initial playing manager of the club, but he failed to resume the form that had once been his and quit to become a league referee. The players that year included Thompson, who became the club captain, Liebau, Hahn, Walker, Johnson, Otkens and Mackey. The playing was in direct contrast to that which the fans had been accustomed to in previous seasons and the attendance suffered. Finally several local players were procured to finish the season. These included Arthur Mensforth, Tom Cartwright, Evans and Bourquin. The team accordingly finished in last place. All the games of that year were played in the Sixth Street rink in East Liverpool.

An outstanding feature of the Central league activities was the development of Charles "Dim" Zang, of East Liverpool, into the best referee of the entire organization. He had previously made a reputation in gymnasium work as a club swinger.

The Potters' Polo Club.—Cotemporaneous with the Central Basketball League activities was the placing in the city of a polo club in the fall of 1906, which was a member of the Interstate League along with Youngstown, Akron, Sharon, Niles, Beaver Falls, Canton and New Castle. The local contingent was made up of Jimmy Canavan, former second baseman of the Cincinnati Reds as center and captain; Hickey, first rush; Taylor, second rush; McGrath, half back and Hahn as goal. Another member of the team was Berry. The game being of New England origin the majority of the players came from that locality. The East Liverpool

franchise was owned by William B. Jones of Youngstown. The games were played in the Sixth Street rink. On Jan. 4, 1907 the club was transferred to the Casino rink in Erie, Pa., where the final games of the season, some 25 in number, were played.

The secretary of the league was Ed Bang, sporting editor of the Cleveland News, then of Youngstown. Two of the referees of the organization were Arlie Latham, the famed National league comedian and member of the St. Louis Nationals and Billy Evans, then and later one of the umpires of the American league.

Preceding the professional basketball period in East Liverpool the city had an outstanding amateur club which played in the old Y. M. C. A. Building on West Fifth Street. Its strength was such as to defeat the then great Tamaqua, Pa., five and the pick of teams from nearby localities and the east. The team was made up of Will Powell, Frank Allison, William Bloor, William Walkins, Fletcher Chadwick and Richard Rigby.

Just 25 years after they began playing together this sextette of the floor game reassembled in East Liverpool in the Spring of 1925 and had their pictures taken together with a ball that they had used a quarter of a century before and which Mr. Allison had during this interim preserved through a relative.

When Cricket Flourished.—Back in the early nineties Cricket, the great English pastime, was a game that interested many in East Liverpool. For a time in that period the city was a member of the Cricket league of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio in which were clubs from Homewood, Wilkinsburg, Glenshaw, New Castle and other towns. Among the Pottery City players who were members of teams representing it were Rev. H. Morse, W. Beardmore, Criss Horton, J. Bostock, E. Owen, W. Wase, H. Lewis, H. Bloor, J. Gallimore, T. Robinson, F. Gallimore, Mark Brownlow, Thomas Hancock, Thomas Snape, Frank Knowles, H. Chapman, J. Garner and R. Webb.

The Cricket contests made for a strong reminder of early days in England on the part of many players and spectators. A favorite playing spot was just off Thompson Avenue on the hilltop thought most of the matches were played at West End Park.

In Squared Arena and on Mat.—For a number of years in the eighties and the nineties prize fighting was an outstanding sport in and about East

Liverpool. Some of the leading devotees of the fistic art visited and trained within the limits of the city. Among these were Australian Billy Murphy, a light weight of that day, "Denver" Ed Smith, Ed Gorman, a light heavyweight; "Black Frank" and "Klondyke Bill" two heavyweight negroes who tipped the beam at about 190 pounds each; Ed Welch, another heavyweight; John Lee, Dominick McCaffery and others of kindred well known calibre and ability.

The then road which is now Pennsylvania Avenue along the hills to the state line was utilized for the necessary open air training. Much of the indoor work was done in the old East Liverpool Athletic club on Broadway on the site of the present Harrison Color rooms and offices. Every desired equipment was therein to be had. Because of its hills East Liverpool made an ideal place for physical development and the needed development of wind power. In addition the converging of three state lines made the dodging of the law a matter of considerable ease when officials occasionally elected to stop a reported ring bout. With celerity the principals and spectators, recognizing the residence of the oncoming officers, would step hastily a few rods away into West Virginia, Pennsylvania or Ohio as the case might be and thus be without the jurisdiction of those planning arrests. For this reason a flat spot at the mouth of Mill Creek across the Ohio River, just above Chester, W. Va., was usually chosen for this purpose. With high hills behind them and the river in front of them descent could be made on but two sides which were ever patrolled so as to give advance warning of the approach of the servants of the law.

In addition the place was strategically situated for the landing of spectators from boats that often brought crowds from Pittsburg and intervening points for these sometimes early morning affairs when a decision was reached and a hurried get-away made for the return trip.

A signal battle in which local participant was a factor was that of Elmer Grant, of East Liverpool and Jack Mountford of Louisville, Ky. It was staged in the old Brunt Opera house on the site of the present Betz building. Grant knock his opponent out in the third round. It was the first fight in the city in which gloves were used and many sportsmen were of the opinion that a knockout could not be made under such conditions, they being ever inclined to the retention of bare knuckle fighting.

Headquarters of the fighters in those days were usually the old Lakel House on Second and the Robinson House at Second and Washington streets.

In later years the champions of fistinia such as John L. Sullivan, James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons were given great receptions on their visits to East Liverpool. Mr. Corbett came frequently to fill theatrical engagements as did "Ruby Bob." The latter usually prefaced his night appearance by going to blacksmith shops and pounding out a few horseshoes as he did in his Cornish days and then presenting them to his admirers. He was given to relating his ring experiences after the stage work was done to those who would follow him to the hotel. So far as known the champions that came after them, with the exception of Jess Willard who appeared in a circus at West End Park never came to East Liverpool at any time.

As a result of the prizefighting and training that went on in the city many of the younger men of that period became adepts at boxing which was indulged in at the East Liverpool Athletic Club. Perhaps the greatest development in this line was made by Will J. George who became a noted American lightweight boxer and fought all over the country as "Billy King." He finally quit this pastime and entered seriously into the manufacture of pottery ware so that before his passing in 1924 he was the owner of a total of 54 kilns in the plants that he had come to own in East Palestine, Ohio, Cannonsburg and Derry, Pa. He enjoyed the reputation of being perhaps the first American who without aid from any other business made a million dollars from the making of ware.

William O'Connell was another boxer of note who had the further reputation of being a champion shot putter.

Chief of Police Hugh McDermott also became a noted boxer of these days and as such developed thirty-two different moves in bag punching while blindfolded. For a time he went on exhibition in Pennsylvania and Ohio towns with Duncan C. Ross, champion long swordsman of the world and David Muldoon, a wrestler and brother of William Muldoon, famed wrestler and trainer. Other boxers of the city in and about that time were David Reed, a man dubbed "The Famous Pole," Frank Saulsberry, Hugh O'Donnell, Harry Williams and "Jack" Lee.

Wrestling also had its lovers which from time to time attracted many of the exponents of the mat to the city. Charles Reineke, of Pittsburg,

came to East Liverpool frequently to meet those matched against him. The bouts were held at the Sixth Street rink, the old "Mozart" and Turner halls for the most part. Charles Bouldin, the so-called "Cuban Wonder," of Cleveland, was another who had matches in the city as was J. Santelle and "Jim" Parr, the old English wrestler. An outstanding bout was that at this period of "The Cuban Wonder" and one of the several "Terrible Turks" that at intervals came to this country to contest with American wrestlers which was held on the old theatre stage in Rock Spring Park, Chester, W. Va., which the former won. This contest was held following the close of the regular theatrical performance and was witnessed by a good sized crowd.

With Ball and Mallet.—Back in the early seventies croquet became popular in East Liverpool. Its interest was so acute for a period as to make almost impossible the supplying of paraphernalia for its playing. Every available spot was utilized for the new departure which appealed to both men and women. Gradually with the introduction of other games the sport gradually waned until by 1925 its utilization is a novelty.

Turners Gymnasium.—Between 1890 and 1905 the East Liverpool Turners' Society flourished in its hall on Walnut Street. Gymnasium work was featured by the members to such an extent that many of them were enabled to make visits to other cities as competitors and exhibitors of their prowesses. Among those who were active in this organization were Grant Mylar, William Kaufman, Hertel and others.

Football clubs other than the high school eleven have for years been in vogue, games being played at West End and Columbian Park. The East End Marines was a leading club and, made up of husky men, it defeated many contenders. The Phoenix and Belmont Clubs, composed of former college and high school stars, also had some terrific clashes during the days when these two organizations were among the leading social arms of the city.

Potters' Sport of Kings.—Horse racing on East Liverpool streets was a feature of the early sporting life of the city. Second Street was thus utilized for many years, the course usually being from the Pennsylvania railway tracks at the foot of Jefferson Street to those at the lower end of Broadway. Spectators would line along the curbstones as the driven or ridden animals trotted, paced or galloped the distance arranged for.

So constant became this practice that the city council had to vote against such use of the streets which led to emphatic protests by a number of the citizens who, to show their contempt for the action taken, paraded the principal streets in a "funeral" procession. However, the law-making body of the town refused to reconsider the action taken.

In later years, 1905-'06 and '10 Fifth Street was frequently the mecca of sleigh riders who worked out racing horses, attached to their vehicles, by doing some keen racing from the City Hospital on the west to the Market Street crossing.

Racing of horses began at Columbian Park soon after the East End plot was laid out as a half-mile track in the late nineties at a cost of about \$15,000, which initially was raised by various lovers of horse flesh contributing \$100 each to the fund needed. The moving spirit in the departure was Dr. Fred McFarland, a veterinary surgeon, who had located in East Liverpool. For several years he served as president of the East Liverpool Driving Association of which Blaine Cochran, for a period, was secretary.

At the outset the racing done was as a part of the Lake Erie Circuit. Later the local body was a member of the Tri-State Racing Association. In the July meeting of 1906, 121 horses were quartered in the stables built at the west section of the track, just athwart the various entrances into it. For years the veteran driver, Samuel Groves, was in charge of the race track. He arranged for the keeping of the 175 entries on this occasion which was pronounced the best held that year in the Ohio Valley. Bad weather, however, marred the October races of that year for which 117 horses were stabled at the park.

Many East Liverpool residents owned and raced their own horses during the early Columbian Park days. Among these were: C. A. Smith and his gray pacer, "Tewksbury," 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$, Damon and others; William Rowe, "Wire Nail," 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$; William Larkins, "Robert L.," 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$; George Brunt, "Success," "Redcliffe," "Battle" and many others; William Davidson, "Maud S.," Edwin Davidson, "Pauline," Henry Deidrick, "Ikey Boy," R. C. Edmundson, "Harry," Patrick McNicol, "Moon-Ox" and others; Harrison Rinehart, "Redman," "Lady Vesla," "La France" and others; Dr. Fred McFarland, "Balgerine," Joseph Cartwright, "Regie," D. E. McNicol had several horses during this interim but in 1920 with "Juno" and "J. W. S.," both 2:02 $\frac{1}{4}$, he won many races on

the grand circuit and later sold them to European parties; Jesse Fisher, "Baker Boy," "Walter Sterling," "War Bride," "Brother Direct," "Stonewood," "Pearl M.," "Peter Mount," "Axie," "Peter Marr," "Kentuck Doun" and many others.

Robert Harker also had several good racing horses and shared the ownership of "Walter Sterling" with Jesse Fisher with which they won the Gov. Davis Cup in the Ohio State Fair in 1920 and the Indiana State Fair honors in 1922 and '23.

Interest finally began to decline in the sport and the track disintegrated. The plot has recently been sold and eventually will be devoted to the building of homes, though a section of it is still utilized as a baseball diamond and football gridiron.

Columbian Park was purchased in April, 1898, by John L. Tayler, Joseph Lee and George L. Smith from George and William C. Thompson, it being forty acres of their father, William Thompson's farm.

Gov. and Mrs. McKinley at Cycle Race.—The Ceramic City Cycle Club of which William Taylor was president, held numerous races from Steubenville to this city. The first of these was on Saturday afternoon, June 29, 1895. The starter was W. M. Hill, the referee, W. O. Hamilton and the timers, W. V. Blake, Edward Wells and F. E. Grosshans. "Tommy" York won over "Billy" Bott by five seconds, the time being one hour, 31 minutes and five seconds. "Ted" McMillian and others were in the race.

At the second race on Aug. 10, 1895 the contestants were York, Jewell, Betts, Haltzman, Rex and Laughlin with several others. The spectators at this affair when Fifth Street to Market was lined with people included Gov. and Mrs. William McKinley, who witnessed the great finish from the windows of the home of Dr. and Mrs. William Hobbs.

Tennis, Ice Skating and Quoits.—For several seasons after 1906 the Ohio Valley Tennis League was a prominently listed sport with a certain coterie of East Liverpool, Newell and Chester, W. Va., residents. With clubs also in the East and West End of the city and Steubenville, O., games were played the greater portion of each summer. Among those who were adepts at this game were: R. Hall, Sam J. Firth, Lee Owens, A. L. White, Earl and Roy Mayers, Ralph Chambers, Rev. Albert Good, J.

Donald and Malcolm Thompson and Oscar Allison of Chester, W. Va.; Frank Lockett and Everett Hall.

During this intrim J. Donald Thompson won the singles and with his brother, Malcolm Thompson, the doubles for the Columbiana County championship honors.

Ice skating at frequent intervals was a winter diversion of young folk in 1900. Eugene Bradshaw flooded a space at the old West End Park for this purpose and hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity of thus enjoying themselves. Previous to that he had a similar place in Columbian Park in the East End of the city. In earlier years the river, when it froze sufficiently as it often did was utilized for skating. On occasions also in these earlier period the ice covered river was used for sleighing when coated with a sheet of snow. In 1875 the ice on the Ohio River at East Liverpool was frozen to a thickness of 23 inches.

Horseshoes and quoits have ever and anon been among the sports strongly engaged in by the East Liverpool game lovers. Several leagues have through the years been operated by those engaged in this pastime. This sporting activity was particularly active in 1909-'10 and '11. It later was revived when several leagues functioned under the industrial department of the Y. M. C. A. from 1921 to 1925. In 1925 Robert Raffles, Dale Bolton and John Canne made notable horseshoe records.

Chess also has had its devotees and several tourneys have been held by those given to the pastime. One held on Feb. 21, 1908, stood out. Among those taking part were H. G. Sanders and M. J. McCullough.

High School Meets.—The East Liverpool High School for nearly two decades have annually participated in field meets in which schools throughout the county have been principals. Though the local school has not finished at the top on all occasions it has made signal contributions to the combined results. In recent years due to renewed activity and interest on the part of the school its athletes have shown increased capabilities. With the placing of Boone as physical director and football coach in 1924 and the procuring by the school of West End Park as the result of the gift of Monroe Patterson in 1923, all work has been done on what is now known as Patterson Field in the West End of the city. Previously much of the training for the field meets was performed at

Columbian Park in the East End of the city, more than a mile away from the high school building which handicapped the work considerably.

Sculling was indulged in during the eighties and nineties at intervals on the Ohio River when one-man long boats or canoes were utilized in races that interested many particularly when street fairs were held in the city. J. Hanlon, Ten Eyk and a Mr. Teemer, the latter of McKeesport, Pa., were the leading "scullers" of that period.

In 1886-'87 and '88 pedestrianism was indulged in to a considerable

Walking and Running.—In 1886-'87 and '88 pedestrianism was indulged in to a considerable extent. The indoor walking was done in the Fifth Street rink. A feature of this departure was the fact that one of the participants, a Mrs. Zach Robinson, of Pittsburg, was followed here by her husband and on a Saturday night, following her appearance the previous evening and before her final engagement that night, was murdered by him while in her room at the old Grand Hotel at Sixth and Washington streets. Daniel Schwartz and Abraham Burlingame were among those active in distance walking.

Running races, particularly for 100 yards, was also a feature of the early athletic activities of the city. Among those who excelled at this departure were: Joseph Gibbons, Robert Maxwell, John Hilbert, Charles Walsh, Richard Deacon, John Earley and George Scott.

Long Roller Skating Craze.—Roller skating became a craze in 1883 and continued with undiminished interest until 1890. The Fifth Street and the Jumbo rink on Fourth Street were the scenes of this activity which thousands, old and young, enjoyed during this interim. Races were frequent and several outside skaters were brought into the city to contest with local participants or show their own skill. These included John J. Bell, of Cleveland, William Borst, of New York City, Jesse Birkett, of Bellaire, who later became a famed American league baseball player and John Hankey, of Canton. The East Liverpool star skaters included John Reark, "Billy" Bott, Samuel Wallace, Owen Cannon, Thomas Croxall, William Delaney, Lyman Rinehart, "Fred" Anderson, Horace Woolmaker, Charles Reak and W. A. Calhoun. A feature of these days was the remarkable development as a skater of the then Miss Sadie Worcester, a daughter of Thomas Worcester, a pioneer potter. She showed such adeptness in her work that she was given the same training as that ascribed to the male skaters. Thus it came about that she was never defeated.

The sport was somewhat revived a quarter of a century later when roller skating was indulged in for a period on the Sixth Street Rink and at Rock Springs Park, Chester, W. Va.

With the ending of interest in roller skating began that in the use of bicycles. As a result there were indoor races from 1886 to 1900 in which marked speed was shown. Then long runs were indulged in by others. Barney Oldfield, who later became a great automobile racer, was a frequent participant in the bicycle races that were held in Columbian Park in that period. Others who indulged in this pastime were Edward Ball, J. Starbuck, Lester Wilson, Edward Dean, Will Barth. Arthur Bowdler and "Billy" Bott were leading long distance riders.

Shooting.—The East Liverpool Gun Club flourished in the early nineties. Much of the shooting was done on the Gardner estate just across the river in Chester, W. Va. Two days were often utilized for shooting when clay birds would be fired upon in the mornings and live ones in the afternoon. On some occasions as many as 800 live birds were procured for this purpose. Another shooting place was the site of the present water works near the state line. Among the leading members of this organization were I. N. Crable, Tony Bartelle, John Rayle, Richard Edmundson, Richard Woodward, George Brunt, Willis Davison and others.

In 1926 the East Liverpool Club of the National Rifle Association held regular sessions at the old power house on the Ohio River. Its officers were: president, E. Culter; vice president, T. A. Snowden; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Rymer; range finder, Harry Stewart.

Checkers, Pool and Billiards.—Throughout the years checkers has been a leading diversion of East Liverpool folk. Finally it became necessary to organize leagues in order to register the ability of the several players that stood out in the pastime. The West End Checker Club flourished in 1908. Others equally capable have been formed at intervals. Among those who have made records with the red and black disks have been Sherman Herbert, P. L. Troisieme, Charles Price, O. D. Nice, Al. Obney, Frank Hewitt and Messrs. Baum, Schmelzenbach Amos, Polen Robinson, Sanders, G. Bailey, J. Webb, H. Troisieme and J. McGill. Before them James Johnson and Frederick A. Perry had defeated state checker champions.

Along with bowling, pool and billiards have ever been attractions

for numerous sport-inclined persons in the city. Club rooms and lodge apartments in addition to the public places set out for these games have been patronized greatly by those having a liking in this direction. Christy Stewart, Otto Powell, John Sellers, George Rowe, Bert Ryan, Earl Waggle and B. Crawford and others have made records with the cue in the city.

Two State Bowling Champions.—Bowling has been an outstanding sport for many years in East Liverpool. As a result the city has had from six to seven different alleys at times within its limits. All have been liberally patronized during the evening and late afternoon hours. In order to develop the capabilities of many of the players leagues have been formed each season. Out of these some exceptionally capable players have sprung. Representatives of local clubs have from time to time attended the sessions of the America Bowling Congress and twice two of them, George Rumberger and Russell Crable, won the Ohio state championship at two of these annual meetings between 1908 and 1911.

In addition to Rumberger and Crable such names as "Jack" Williams, Otto Powell, H. D. Clark, Ira Reible, R. C. Barr, William Kearns, T. Nagle, Paul Geer, Albert Schmidt, "Dutch" Cullison, and Charles Buck excelled at ten pins. The outstanding duck pin players included: J. M. Wells, W. S. Chambers, C. G. Patterson, Albert McMillan, Frank Aley, Alfred Wedgewood, E. Wilkinson, Dr. T. J. T. Jackson, James Gollgallon, C. W. Davis and Harry Fleming.

The teams that stood out in the playing of both ten and duck pins were called at various intervals: The Outcasts, Brunswicks, Grands, Sleepless, Elites, Ceramics, Nationals, Eclipse, Crable's Tigers, Geon's Mules, Zook's Colts, and other kindred appellations.

French Princess Judges Dogs.—East Liverpool residents have ever been lovers of good dogs throughout the years of the city's existence. From time to time exhibitions have been held under auspices of the then existing organization. Perhaps the strongest of these was The East Liverpool Kennel Club, which held its first annual summer show on the week beginning Sept. 25, 1896. During it 251 canines of various grades were entered. They represented owners in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, Pa., Indianapolis, Ind., Cincinnati, Ohio, Buffalo, N. Y., Memphis, Tenn., and other metropolitan centers.

Ralph Scraggs was president of the club and H. Homer Knowles,

secretary. E. J. State, W. T. Tebbutts and others were interested in the exhibitions given which were held in turn at Turner's Hall and the Sixth Street Rink.

At the club's third annual show on Sept. 16-19, 1908 the affair was graced by the presence of a French princess as one of the judges. She, Madame la Princess de Montglyon, a cousin of Count Boni de Castellane and Prince Helle de Sagan, who married Anna Gould, daughter of Jay Gould, being an authority on Collie, Chow Chow and Russian Wolf Hounds, came to East Liverpool from Tappan, N. Y., where each year she visited a kennel she maintained there.

Chicken Fighting; Pigeon Racing.—Chicken fighting was still another form of diversion that had its East Liverpool devotees. Contests were frequently held on Line Island and on other spots outside of the vision of the law. On several occasions raids were made on these departures, but for the most part a quick escape was made by those indulging themselves in this kind of sport. In the end, however, it waned and gave way to others in which not so much stealth was necessary to continue them.

Pigeon racing of long distance was indulged in for number of years by many East Liverpool residents. Keen interest was maintained in the development of these birds which were taught to carry attached messages and always return to their starting base. Some cross-country runs from Newark and Marysville, Ohio, and Denver, Colo., were made by the members of the East Liverpool Homing Club, which flourished in the years from 1907 to 1911. Perhaps one of the outstanding birds of this kind was "Silver Bill" which was owned by the late William McGonnigal. Other devotees were: J. Riddle, G. Cornell, F. Rowe and T. Shaw.

The Yellow Creek Marathon.—Marathon running became a favorite pastime as it did all over the country in the years from 1907 to 1910. Several indoor long distance runs were held in the Sixth Street Rink. These attracted some of the best professionals of the day.

Under the auspices of The Evening Review an abbreviated Marathon for amateurs in which boys between 12 and 18 years of age were eligible was run on March 6, 1909 and attracted great attention in East Liverpool, Wellsville, Newell and Chester, W. Va., from where and immediately contingent territory the contestants were entered. The distance

of the race was eight miles. The starting point was the turn in the roadway just beyond the Children's Home in Jefferson County just beyond Yellow Creek, and the course a direct one along the paved roadways directly through Wellsville and East Liverpool to the then business office of The Review on the first floor in its building on Washington Street.

In all there were 125 contestants. Of these 56 finished within the required time of two hours and drew prizes which had been donated by the various business men of the city. The winner of the event was Robert M. Thompson, aged 18, who weighed 123 pounds and was a batter-out at the Smith and Phillips Pottery just west of his home in Smith's Ferry, Pa. Walter Wollam, a 16-year-old Sophomore of the East Liverpool High School, who resided in the Northside of the city. The third man was Allen Culnon, 18, of Wellsville. He was a senior in the High School and had made a record on its track team. The fourth to conclude the run was Clifford McMurray, a Wellsville eleventh grade pupil, and the fifth, Glenn Smith, an East Liverpool Northside lad. All reached their objective within an hour. Thompson overhauled Culnon, who had led from the start all the runners, at the foot of the Jefferson Street Hill. When Fifth Street was turned the two, passing Wollam, ran neck and neck between the curbs that were lined with spectators along its thoroughfare until the Market Street crossing was reached. Then Thompson forged slightly ahead and maintained his place until he won out just 26 seconds ahead of him. Culnon was but 40 seconds behind Wollam, McMurray 15 seconds behind Culnon and Smith 20 seconds in the rear of McMurray. The official time of the men was: Thompson, 53 minutes and 49 seconds; Wollam, 54 minutes and 15 seconds; Culnon, 54 minutes and 55 seconds; McMurray, 55 minutes and 10 seconds, and Smith, 55 minutes and 30 seconds. Two lads, Frank and Lyman Graham, scarcely within the age limit doggedly stayed in the long contest despite the fact that they were last all of the way. Though they came in outside of the time limit they were given special prizes for their gameness.

The judges of the race were: Joseph Herbert, S. M. Ferguson, G. B. Stephenson, J. Howard Maxwell and Lyman Rinehart; the starters were: Mayor Samuel Crawford, of East Liverpool; Mayor Frank G. Chapman, of Chester, W. Va.; Mayor Edward McKenzie, of Wellsville; Justice Fred E. Owens, of Newell, W. Va., and Justice Walter C. Supplee, of the East End of East Liverpool; the timers were: William Hocking, of Chester,

W. Va.; William Hardie and Dr. Fred M. McFarland, of East Liverpool. The medical staff in attendance consisted of Drs. W. R. Clark, F. M. Laughlin, J. Howard Davis, Frank Ikirt, and W. J. Taylor.

Thomas O'Brien, another of the contestants who took part in a 26-mile marathon from Rochester to Pittsburg, Pa., on January 30 previously, lost his chance of winning when he stopped to aid a fellow racer who momentarily needed assistance along the way. In the same Pittsburg contest Frank "Stump" Allen, of Newell, W. Va., running second all of the way and seemingly a sure winner, had to quit on the verge of victory when a shoe became torn and lacerated his foot to such an extent that he was made to quit.

Joseph Wells, State Golf Champion.—Activities in golf in and about East Liverpool were begun in 1905 when The Kennilworth Country Club was formed and between 40 and 50 acres of ground, belonging to the North American Manufacturing Company in Newell, W. Va., were utilized as a six-hole course by the members.

The leading promoters of the departure were W. E. Wells, Edwin M. Knowles and E. J. State, the two former of Newell, W. Va., and the latter from East Liverpool. The original directors included Mr. Wells, R. T. Hall and Joseph Betz. Edwin M. Knowles, of Newell, W. Va., was president and F. B. Lawrence, of Newell, W. Va., the secretary. This organization continued for seven or eight years when Joseph Betz became president and Walter Durkee, both of East Liverpool, secretary.

In the beginning the club used an old wash house that had been a part of the outbuildings on the farm of William McDonald as headquarters. In 1910 a two-story frame structure was built on the same site and until 1917 was used as a club house by the members. The club until its cessation of activities due to the World War had a membership of about 100 persons.

The outstanding players of this early golf period were W. E. Wells, E. J. State, Edwin M. Knowles and W. F. Lewis.

Country Club.—Preliminary action towards the organization of the East Liverpool Country Club was taken on Dec. 12, 1919 when the St. Clair Land Company was formed and which a short time afterwards purchased the Fulkman farm of 50 acres just north of the Boulevard and Thompson Park. At this session W. H. Vodrey presided and James Hilbert acted as secretary.

Early in 1920 work was begun in laying out a nine-hole golf course on the farm plot and the homestead on it was remodeled and added to with a two-story and basement club house with all necessary appointments.

The course was opened for play on June 30, 1921. Quick and sustained interest has been manifested in the sport. The club by 1925 has 250 members. So far the organization has had two presidents, C. C. Ashbaugh and G. R. Thomas and three secretaries, George H. Faulk, R. L. E. Chambers and S. S. Groglode.

The club has the prestige of having one of its members, Joseph Wells, thrice a winner of the Ohio Amateur Golf Championship, which he accomplished in 1922 and '23 and again in '25.

Four of the club members enjoy the distinction of having made four holes in one stroke: Frank Gardner, Robert Harker, Arthur Wells and R. L. E. Chambers.

In its membership there are about thirty players who have a mark under 90 while at least five: Joseph, Edwin and Arthur Wells, Robert T. Hall, Jr., and W. A. Betz, who can qualify under 80. Joseph Wells has the course record at 68.

Annually a women's tournament is held with the prize a silver trophy contributed by Mrs. Edwin M. Knowles, of Newell, W. Va., which has been permanently won by Mrs. C. G. Metsch for finishing first three consecutive times in 1923-24 and 25. The initial winner of the cup in 1922 was Miss Eleanor Hill.

Three professional players have so far played on the course: Robert McAvoy, of New York City; Thomas Manley, of Beaver, Pa., and Alex. Miller, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Annual Poultry Exhibits.—The Tri-State Poultry Association held its third annual exhibit at the Traction Terminal Building, Broadway and Washington streets on Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1925 and Jan. 1 and 2, 1926. There were forty-one members in the organization whose officers were: president, J. A. McIntosh; vice president, E. N. Jones; secretary-treasurer, R. T. McNicol; superintendent, Samuel Jones. F. H. Ricketts, of Coshocton, Ohio, was the judge and Prof. E. C. Foreman, of Zeeland, Mich., the production class judge. With the president and secretary the Executive Committee consisted of James DeBee, A. G. Kraft, J. Victor Mar-

tin, George Mautz, Thomas Blackmore, Wayne Kinsey, William I. Hall and William Landfried.

Previously similar exhibits have been given under the names of the Tri-State Fanciers' Association and others. For years marked interest has been maintained by citizens in and about East Liverpool in the raising of a superior grade of poultry along the latest and most scientific lines.

CHAPTER XXI.

NOTABLE MEN

WILLIAM M'KINLEY—MARK HANNA—JOHN H. CLARK—THE FIGHTING M'COOKS—
CLEMENT L. VALLANDINGHAM—GEN. JAMES W. REILLY—JOHN J. MORGAN—
ANDREW CARNEGIE—WILLIAM D. HINKLE—PROF J. M. M'GUFFEY—OTHERS.

Columbiana County is rich in the sons it has produced who have become nationally and even internationally famous. Few similar stretches of territory can compare with its galaxy of great men. President William McKinley's parents lived in and about New Lisbon, his mother, Nancy Allison, being for years a resident of the town and her old home there is still in evidence though the logs have been covered with weatherboarding. Their illustrious son was born just without the county lines in Niles, but he ever returned to the scenes of his immediate forbears' early life as congressman of the district, governor of the state and president of the nation.

Mark Hanna was born in New Lisbon and lived there until he removed when a young man to Cleveland with his parents. Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, John H. Clarke, was also born in New Lisbon though he later removed to Youngstown and Cleveland. He succeeded Charles Evans Hughes on the bench in 1916 when the latter resigned to oppose Woodrow Wilson for the presidency. The famous Fighting McCooks for the most part were born in and around New Lisbon. Clement Laird Vallandigham, the stormy petrel of the North during the Civil War, whose antagonism of the government led to his being sent over the lines into the South from where he went to Canada and from there ran for the governorship of Ohio only to be defeated by

John Brough, was the son of the eminent and early Presbyterian minister, Rev. Clement Vallandigham, of New Lisbon, where he was born.

Gen. James W. Reilly, of Wellsville, lived for years in Wellsville. Contemporaneous with him in the law which caused him to be promoted to the bench and to Congress and subsequently a place on the United States Tariff Commission was the Hon. Jacob A. Ambler, of Salem; the Hon. Jonathan H. Wallace, of Lisbon became a judge and in 1880 defeated William McKinley for Congress. Fisher A. Blocksom, of New Lisbon, served in public life longer than any other person in the county, his record in various civil and military offices stretching out from 1806 to 1843. He lacked but five years of reaching the age of 100 years.

John J. Morgan, of Lisbon, represented the United States in Brazil. Andrew W. Loomis, also of the county seat, became a renowned member of the bar of Western Pennsylvania. E. T. Merrick, of Lisbon, reached the supreme court bench of Louisiana and Gen. Anson G. McCook, with his other honors, served as secretary of the United States Senate.

Andrew Carnegie, in his youth, spent considerable time visiting his relatives in East Liverpool, and may have in that interim by seeing some of the iron furnaces then in operation in the locality caught the idea of becoming the great ironmaker of his day later. William M. Thompson, of East Liverpool, became a national figure in the world of music with his composition, numerous songs and of some of the outstanding hymns utilized in the religious world. Columbiana turned out Harvey Firestone and the other members of this family that have made of Akron and the rubber industry almost household words.

William D. Henkle of Salem, became secretary of the National Educational Association and author of a number of text books for schools. Dr. Alexander Clark, of Yellow Creek, was the author of "The Old Log School House" as was Rev. Henry C. McCook, of "The Latimers." Thomas C. Mendenhall, a principal of the Salem schools, became professor of physics in the University of Tokio, Japan. Prof. J. M. McGuffey, later president of the University of Virginia, began his career in teaching in a log school house at Calcutta. Sanford C. Hill, of East Liverpool, was for years an international authority on things mathematical and astronomical and his almanac departures are still being imitated to this day. Prof. George J. Luckey, twenty-five years head of the Pittsburg schools, taught in East Liverpool and published a paper there before going to

the Smoky City. Burr McIntosh, well known actor-author-journalist, came from the Scotch Settlement, and Frank T. Arter, wealthy philanthropist of Cleveland, was a member of the family of that name that long lived in Hanoverton.

Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's war secretary during the most of the Civil War, though he never resided in the county, maintained a law office in New Lisbon. He was for a time associated in partnership with Judge Jonathan H. Wallace, a courtly gentleman, who was elected to Congress in 1882.

Harvey and John Morrison, brothers, were notable lawyers with offices in New Lisbon for more than two decades in the eighties and nineties.

In later years W. W. Hale, of Salem, served for a number of years as Common Pleas Judge of the county. He was followed by Judge James Moore, a native of Delaware, who was reared in Salineville before removing to Lisbon to practice his profession.

Aside from the various members of the McCook family the county had a number that reached high military rank. Of these Ephraim H. Holloway, of Columbiana, became brevet brigadier general in the Civil War; Judge Peter A. Laubie, of Salem, was a major in that conflict; S. J. Firestone and W. J. Jordan, of New Lisbon; Thomas C. Boone, of Salem, W. H. Vodrey of East Liverpool, colonels, and H. R. Hill, of East Liverpool, a lieutenant colonel. From major down there were many officers who did meretorious service in the war of the states.

During the World War Major Frederick C. Mountford, of East Liverpool, a graduate of West Point, reached the rank of lieutenant colonel and did effective work as staff officer in Washington for the coast defenses. Malcolm Thompson, a Yale graduate, who had performed military duty before the war declaration, became a major of artillery during the World War and as such was one of the youngest officers in the American Army to reach that position.

No less successful have been the accomplishments of Clark B. Firestone, of the well known family of that name who, born in Lisbon and after completing his education, became attached to the New York Mail and New York World as editorial writer. He returned to the county seat for an interval before and during the World War when he rendered great work in the home activities of the struggle; in this interim he several times was a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination. Re-

turning to his newspaper activities in New York he finally resigned to become the managing editor of Charles P. Taft's paper, The Cincinnati Times-Star.

Many of the "Fighting McCooks" as well as others of that famous family were born or lived in sections of the county. Hon. Robert W. Taylor, though born in Youngstown, Ohio, taught school and practised law in New Lisbon. He was for a time also located in East Liverpool before he went to Congress and to the Federal bench in Cleveland; P. C. Young was an outstanding orator, lawyer and newspaper man following his residence at the county seat after having been born in Middleton Township; Hon. John P. Elkin, of Pennsylvania, passed his boyhood in Wellsville where the Hon. William P. Hepburn, who represented an Iowa district in Congress for two decades and became one of its leading members, was born.

Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, whose joint resolution with that of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations finally brought about in 1921 a formal peace with Germany and Austria-Hungary, was born in Salem.

Charles S. Speaker was long one of the county's leading lawyers and as such was known all over Eastern Ohio. It is significant that both he and Ex-Justice Clark, life-long friends and natives of Lisbon, were bachelors.

CHAPTER XXII.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—FIRST ELECTION—PRESIDENT JUDGES—ASSOCIATE JUDGES—COMMON PLEAS JUDGES—JUDGES OF PROBATE COURT—CLERKS OF COURT—SHERIFFS—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—TREASURERS—AUDITORS—RECORDERS—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is a list of the principal offices of Columbiana County for the first century of its existence.

The first county commissioners, appointed by the Common Pleas Court, were George Atterholt, Daniel Harbaugh and Joseph Richardson.

The first county election was held in the spring of 1806, George Duck was elected sheriff. The following Justices of the Peace received certificates of election at the polls of 1808:

		Commissioned
Knox Township	Moses Gilson	April 21, 1808
Knox Township	John Roof	April 21, 1808
Fairfield Township	John Dixon	April 21, 1808
Fairfield Township	John Crozer	April 21, 1808
Elkrun Township	Joseph Richardson	July 8, 1808
Elkrun Township	John Cannon	July 8, 1808
Yellow Creek Township	Samuel Smith	July 19, 1808
Yellow Creek Township	George Clark	July 19, 1808
Centre Township	William Harbaugh	July 19, 1808
Centre Township	Lewis Kinney	Nov. 13, 1808
Middleton Township	Samuel Richardson	Aug. 13, 1808
Middleton Township	James McLaughlin	Aug. 13, 1808
Hanover Township	Thomas Whitacre	July 8, 1808

Hanover Township	James Myers	July 8, 1808
Greene Township	Peter Eip	Feb. 13, 1809
Greene Township	Jacob Cook	Feb. 13, 1809
Salem Township	Thomas Keatch	April 21, 1808
Salem Township	John Hoover	April 21, 1808
St. Clair Township	Michael Shirts	April 21, 1808
St. Clair Township	Enos Thomas	April 21, 1808
Madison Township	Thomas Armstrong	July 13, 1809
Madison Township	Henry Bough	June 15, 1809
Unity Township	Peter Eyster	April 21, 1808
Unity Township	John Hind	April 21, 1808
Wayne Township	P. McKaig	April 21, 1808
Wayne Township		April 21, 1808
Butler Township	H. Winrode	April 21, 1808
Springfield Township	James Taylor	July 19, 1808

The fall of 1809 witnessed the first general state election in which the following vote was cast for the successful county candidates:

Representatives (three to elect):

John Crumbacker	958	} Includes Stark County Vote
William Harbaugh	951	
George Clark	530	

Sheriff:

David Scott	415
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Coroner:

David Hostetter	579
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Commissioners:

Jno. Hindman	251
Jno. Crozer	127
Jos. Richardson	408

Jeremiah Morrow was the first representative in Congress from this district. David Scott was the first Auditor elected by popular vote. In 1821 he received 959 votes, a plurality of 344. Joseph Gillingham was the first elected treasurer. With no opposition he received a total of 3,025 votes in the election of October 9, 1827, and George Duck received a majority for the office of Assessor, an office created that year.

PRESIDENT JUDGES

1808-10	Calvin Pease.	1823-37	Jere H. Hallock.
1810-15	Benjamin Ruggles.	1837-44	Geo. W. Belden.
1815-16	George Tod.	1844-51	John Pearce.
1816-23	Benj. Tappan.		

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

1803-8	Robt. Simison,	Henry Bachman,	William Smith.
1810-17	George Atterholt,	Henry Bachman,	William Smith.
1808-10	George Atterholt,	Geo. Brown,	William Smith.
1817-25	Jno. J. Bowman,	Geo. Brown,	William Smith.
1825-32	Jno. J. Bowman,	Thos. Creighton,	Geo. Endly.
1832-37	Jno. J. Bowman,	Geo. McCook,	Geo. Endly.
1837-38	Jno. J. Bowman,	Wm. Armstrong,	Geo. Endly.
1838-42	Daniel Harbaugh,	Wm. Armstrong,	Geo. Endly.
1842-45	Daniel Harbaugh,	Jacob Roller,	Geo. Endly.
1845-47	Joshua Riddle,	Jacob Roller,	Sam'l Clarke.
1847-51	Joshua Riddle,	Jno. Dellenbaugh,	Sam'l Clarke.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES

1852-5	George W. Belden.	1875	Peter A. Laubie.
1856	John W. Clarke.	1885	Wm. A. Nichols.
1857-9	Lyman W. Potter.	1893	N. B. Billingsley.
1860-61	John W. Church.	1895	P. M. Smith.
1861-6	J. A. Ambler.	1900	W. W. Hole.
1866-75	J. A. Ambler.		

JUDGES OF PROBATE COURT

1852-3	John Reid.	1878-85	William G. Wells.
1854-59	James Martin.	1886-89	Jas. G. Moore.
1860-65	Cornelius Curry.	1890-95	P. C. Young.
1866-71	S. J. Firestone.	1896-01	J. C. Boone.
1872-77	Simon Wisden.		

CLERKS OF COURT

1803-10	Reasin Beall.	1861-67	Wm. J. Jordan.
1811-31	Horace Potter.	1868-74	J. A. Myers.

1832-37	Chas. D. Coffin.	1875-84	Wm. Monaghan.
1838-45	Wm. E. Russell.	1885-91	Richardson Arter.
1846-52	S. B. MacKenzie.	1891-97	Ed. A. King.
1853-60	Jos. R. Arter.	1897-03	Jno. S. McNutt.

SHERIFFS

1803	John Crozer.	1854-55	Jas. Martin.
1804	Geo. Atterholt.	1856-59	Wm. M. Hostetter.
1805-6	Isaac Pearce.	1860-63	Jesse Duck.
1807	David Scott.	1864-67	Ammon Ashford.
1808	Geo. Duck.	1868	Jno. McCleran.
1809-13	David Scott.	1868-70	Jno. P. Morgan.
1814-17	Thos. Watts.	1870-74	T. C. Morris.
1818-29	Jonathan Whitacre.	1874-78	J. D. Fountain.
1830-31	Jacob Watson.	1878-82	Wm. M. Hostetter.
1832-33	I. Maus.	1882-84	Fred Gailey.
1834-35	Joseph Thompson.	1884-88	Jno. Harbaugh.
1836-39	Jas. McElroy.	1888-92	Jno. Wyman.
1840-41	Andrew Roach.	1892-96	M. O. Lodge.
1842-45	Peter Cornwell.	1896-00	Chas. Gill.
1846-49	Wm. Jellison.	1900-02	Sam D. Noragon.
1850-53	John Morrison.	1902-03	Chas. P. Leonard.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

1803-37	Obadiah Jennings.	1869-72	W. A. Nichols.
	Fisher A. Blocksom.	1873-4	M. E. Taggart.
	Elderkin Potter.	1875-6	W. S. Fotts.
	Andrew W. Loomis.	1877-8	Jno. McVicker.
1838-43	Fisher A. Blocksom.	1878-9	Jno. McVicker.
1850-53	John Clark.	1880-5	R. W. Tayler.
1854-5	——— Wallace.	1885-91	P. M. Smith.
1856-9	S. L. Wadsworth.	1892-7	C. S. Speaker.
1860-63	Simon Wisden.	1898-01	J. H. Brookes.
1864	S. L. Wadsworth.	1901-04	J. H. Brookes.
1865-8	James L. Smith.		

TREASURERS

1803-6	Reasin Beall.	1860-61	Eli Sturgeon.
1807-10	Thos. Rowland.	1861-63	Eli Sturgeon.
1811-26	John Small.	1864-65	Dan'l Deemer.
1827-34	Jos. Gillingham.	1866-69	Edwin Dutton.
1835-38	John Armstrong.	1870-73	R. C. Taggart.
1839-43	John McCook.	1874-77	D. W. Firestone.
1843-45	J. G. Willard.	1878-80	W. G. Bentley.
1846-49	Thos. Caldwell.	1881-83	Jesse Kepner.
1850-51	W. D. Morgan.	1884-89	Jno. R. Martin.
1852-53	J. H. Quinn.	1890-95	I. B. Cameron.
1854-57	B. F. Thompson.	1896-01	Chas. E. Smith.
1858-59	Erastus Eells.	1902	Wm. A. Thompson.

AUDITORS

1803-19	{ Enos Thomas.	1854-59	Ephraim Colestock.
	{ Adam Painter.	1860-61	O. L. Lodge.
	{ Lewis Kinney.	1862-65	K. F. Randolph.
1820-21	David Scott.	1866-71	A. McLean.
1822-28	Edward Carroll.	1872-73	J. J. Scroggs.
1829-32	D. L. Brooks.	1873-79	Stacy Pettit.
1833-37	W. D. Lepper.	1879-87	C. C. Baker.
1838-43	Robt. Whitacre.	1887-93	N. B. Garrigues.
1844-48	A. McLean.	1893-99	Geo. B. Harvey.
1849-51	John Watt.	1899-02	J. F. Adams.
1852-53	G. S. Vallandigham.		

RECORDERS

1803-13	Reasin Beall.	1866-71	C. B. Dickey.
1814-41	W. D. Lepper.	1871-77	Geo. F. Ball.
1842-47	H. H. Gregg.	1878-83	Jas. Atchison.
1848-53	Thos. Huston.	1884-89	Abram Moore.
1854-59	Robt. McCaskey.	1890-96	C. F. Lease.
1860-65	J. B. Morgan.	1897-03	Ed. M. Crosser.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

1805	John Crumbacker.	George Atterholt.	Enos Thomas.
1806	John Crumbacker.	George Atterholt.	David Harbaugh.
1807	Joseph Richardson.	George Atterholt.	David Harbaugh.
1809	Joseph Richardson.	Jno. J. Bowman.	David Harbaugh.
1813	Joseph Springer.	Jno. J. Bowman.	David Harbaugh.
1815	Joseph Springer.	Jno. J. Bowman.	Jacob Roller.
1817	Joseph Springer.	George Atterholt.	Daniel Harbaugh.
1818	Joseph Springer.	Jno. Crumbacker.	Reuben MacNamee.
1821	Joseph Springer.	Jno. Crumbacker.	Thos. Creighton.
1822	George Atterholt.	Jno. Crumbacker.	Thos. Creighton.
1823	George Atterholt.	Reuben Taylor.	Thos. Creighton.
1824	George Atterholt.	Reuben Taylor.	Jas. Marshall.
1827	George Atterholt.	Reuben Taylor.	Jas. Marshall.
1829	George Atterholt.	Robt. Ramsey.	Michael Arter.
1831	Isaac Wilson.	Robt. Ramsey.	Michael Arter.
1833	Isaac Wilson.	John Smith.	Michael Arter.
1834	Michael Arter.	John Smith.	Thos. Cannon.
1835	George Burns.	John Smith.	Thos. Cannon.
1837	George Burns.	John Smith.	James Justice.
1839	George Burns.	R. L. Fleming.	James Justice.
1840	George Burns.	R. L. Fleming.	Peter Bushong.
1841	Jas. McCaskey.	R. L. Fleming.	Peter Bushong.
1842	Jas. McCaskey.	Josiah Bowman.	Peter Bushong.
1843	Jas. McCaskey.	Josiah Bowman.	Sam'l Adams.
1845	Jas. McCaskey.	Jas. Justice.	Sam'l Adams.
1846	Jas. McCaskey.	Sam'l Crook.	Jacob Endley.
1847	Hiram Gaver.	Sam'l Crook.	Jacob Endley.
1859	Peter Young.	C. M. Foulks.	R. M. Haines.
1860	Peter Young.	C. M. Foulks.	H. McCann.
1861	Ed. Pettit.	C. M. Foulks.	H. McCann.
1862	Ed. Pettit.	D. Boyce.	H. McCann.
1865	Sam Burger.	Ed. Pettit.	H. McCann.
1866	Sam Burger.	Ed. Pettit.	Wm. Ramsey.
1867	Sam Burger.	A. Armstrong.	Wm. Ramsey.
1868	Uriah Thomas.	A. Armstrong.	Wm. Ramsey.

1869	Uriah Thomas.	A. Armstrong.	Sam'l Burger.
1871	Joshua Lee.	A. Armstrong.	Sam'l Burger.
1872	Joshua Lee.	A. Armstrong.	Jacob Roller.
1873	Joshua Lee.	Wm. McCracken.	Jacob Roller.
1874	Hiram Gaver.	Wm. McCracken.	Jacob Roller.
1877	Joshua Lee.	Wm. McCracken.	Jacob Roller.
1878	Joshua Lee.	Wm. McCracken.	Hiram Bell.
1879	Joshua Lee.	Jacob Vanfossan.	Hiram Bell.
1883-5	Hugh McFall.	George Flugan.	Elwood Miller.
1889-91	A. H. Phillips.	Jas. McIntosh.	Sam'l Bye.
1895-97	J. H. French.	Chris. Bowman.	W. K. George.
1900-01	J. H. French.	Chris. Bowman.	W. K. George.
1902	Edw. Reeder.		

STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Year.	State Senate.	Representatives.
1803-4	John Milligan.	Richard Beeson.
1803-4	John Milligan.	Sam'l Dunlop.
1803-4	John Milligan.	John Sloan.
1803-4	John Milligan.	Rudolph Bair.
1805-6	Benj. Hough.	John McConnell.
1806-7	Jas. Pritchard.	Solomon Line.
1807	John Taggart.	John Sloan.
1808	John McConnell.	Wm. Harbaugh.
1808	John McLaughlin.	
1809	John McLaughlin.	Jno. Crumbacker.
1810	Lewis Kinney.	Geo. Clark.
1810	Lewis Kinney.	Wm. Foulks.
1811	Lewis Kinney.	George Frederick.
	Lewis Kinney.	Jacob Brown.
1812-13	Joseph Richardson.	Jacob Bushong.
1813-14	Joseph Richardson.	Thos. Rigdon.
	Lewis Kinney.	Thos. Rigdon.
1814-15	John Thompson.	David Hanna.
1815-16	J. G. Young.	Robt. Stevenson.
1816-17	J. G. Young.	Jacob Roller.
1817-18	J. G. Young.	Joseph Richardson.

1819	J. G. Young.	Wm. Blackburn.
1819	J. G. Young.	Wm. Foulks.
1820	Gideon Hughes.	Jacob Brown.
	Gideon Hughes.	Daniel Harbaugh.
1821	Gideon Hughes.	Peter Musser.
1822	Gideon Hughes.	Peter Musser.
1823-4	John Laird.	Peter Musser.
1825	David Harbaugh.	George Brown.
1825	Wm. Blackburn.	Wm. E. Russell.
1825-6	Wm. Blackburn.	Joab Gaskell.
1825-6	Wm. Blackburn.	Fisher A. Blocksom.
1826-7	Wm. Blackburn.	John Hessin.
1826-7	Wm. Blackburn.	Robert Forbes.
1828	Wm. Blackburn.	Elderkin Potter.
1828-9	Wm. Blackburn.	Jas. Early.
1829	Wm. Blackburn.	Nath'l Meyers.
1829-30	Wm. Blackburn.	Jas. Marshall.
1831	Wm. Blackburn.	Fisher A. Blocksom.
1832-3	Wm. Blackburn.	Robert Forbes.
1832-3	Wm. Blackburn.	Jno. Quinn.
1832-3	Wm. Blackburn.	Fisher A. Blocksom.
1833-4	Wm. Blackburn.	Robt. Forbes.
1833-4	Wm. Blackburn.	Jno. Quinn.
1833-4	Wm. Blackburn.	Jacob Roller.
1834-5	Wm. Blackburn.	Jacob Roller.
1834-5	Wm. Blackburn.	Jno. Quinn.
1834-5	Wm. Blackburn.	Jacob Roller.
1835-6	Jos. Thompson, Jr.	Sam'l Cresswell.
1835-6		Wm. Armstrong.
1835-6		Benj. Blackburn.
1836-7	Jos. Thompson, Jr.	Chas. M. Aten.
1836-7		Sam'l Cresswell.
1836-7		Wm. Armstrong.
1837-8	Jos. Thompson, Jr.	Thos. Cannon.
1837-8		Jacob Roller.
1837-8		George Smith.
1838-9	James Thompson.	George Smith.

1838-9		Jacob Roller.
1838-9		Jno. M. Jenkins.
1839-40	Jos. Thompson, Jr.	Jno. M. Jenkins.
1839-40		W. D. Lepper.
1839-40		Robert Filson.
1840-41	Jos. Thompson, Jr.	Chas. M. Aten.
1840-41		Jno. M. Jenkins.
1841-2	Chas. M. Aten.	Jno. M. Jenkins.
1842-3	Chas. M. Aten.	Jno. Martin.
1842-3		John Reed.
1843-4	Chas. M. Aten.	Jno. Martin.
1843-4		Robt. Filson.
1844-5	Chas. M. Aten.	Robt. Filson.
1845-6	John Martin.	Jos. F. Wilson.
1845-6		Jos. F. Vallandigham.
1846-7	John Martin.	Clement L. Vallandigham.
1847-8	Fisher A. Blocksom.	Jas. Patton.
1847-8		Jos. L. Williams.
1848-9	Fisher A. Blocksom.	David King.
1849-50	Fisher A. Blocksom.	Jno. M. Gilman.
1850-51	Fisher A. Blocksom.	Philip March.
1852-4	Jas. McKinney.	Philip March.
1852-4		Abram Croxton.
1854-6	Jos. F. Williams.	Henry Hessin.
		W. P. Morns.
1856-8	J. D. Cattell.	Jno. Hunter.
		Moses Mendenhall.
1858-60	Thos. W. Chapman.	Jacob A. Ambler.
1860-2	A. L. Brewer.	J. K. Rukenbrod.
1862-4	A. L. Brewer.	Jas. Boone.
1862-4	Norman McKenzie.	J. W. Reilly.
1864-6	Robt. Sherrard, Jr.	Sam'l Clark.
1864-6	Robt. Sherrard, Jr.	Samuel Fox.
1866-8	J. Twing Brooks.	Jas. Martin.
1868-70	J. Twing Brooks.	J. K. Rukenbrod.
1868-70	J. Twing Brooks.	Josiah Thompson.
1868-70	Jared Dunbar.	G. I. Young.

1870-2	L. D. Woodworth.	Josiah Thompson.
1872-4	J. T. Updegraff.	Josiah Thompson.
1874-6		E. S. Holloway.
	J. K. Rukenbrod.	E. S. Holloway.
1876-8	J. K. Rukenbrod.	David Boyce.
1876-8	J. K. Rukenbrod.	E. S. Holloway.
1878-80	R. G. Richards.	S. C. Kerr.
1880-2	R. G. Richards.	Geo. W. Love.
1884-6	Jno. M. Dickinson.	S. C. Kerr.
1886-8	T. B. Coulter.	W. T. Cope.
		J. Y. Williams.
1888-90	T. B. Coulter.	J. Y. Williams.
		W. T. Cope.
1890-2	Thos. H. Miller.	A. H. McCoy.
1892-4	J. W. Nichols.	J. I. Brittain.
1892-4	C. N. Snyder.	W. C. Hutcheson.
1894-6	C. M. Hogg.	W. C. Hutcheson.
1894-6	J. A. Wood.	J. I. Brittain.
1896-8	D. M. Welday.	P. M. Ashford.
1898-9	M. V. Blake.	P. M. Ashford.
1900-01	Frank Archer.	Sam'l Buell.
1902-3	Frank Archer.	Sam'l Buell.
	C. C. Connell.	D. W. Crist.

CHAPTER XXIII.

TRANSPORTATION.

EARLY DAY MAIL SERVICE—NEW LISBON—THE FIRST POSTOFFICE—EARLY HIGHWAYS—STAGE COACH—RIVER TRANSPORTATION—FIRST STEAMBOAT—BOAT BUILDING—SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL—THE COMING OF THE RAILROADS—PIONEER STREET RAILWAY—ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—TELEGRAPH—TELEPHONE.

Transportation facilities in Columbiana County has run the gamut from stage coach, flatboat and horse packet to automobiles, railroads, trolley cars and huge motor trucks. Ever has the evolution in traveling and freighting necessities kept pace with modern developments in all other lines within its confines.

Until 1809 following a decade of settlement, mails reached its residents at irregular intervals. Then was installed a weekly horseback service to New Lisbon, the county seat, from Pittsburg, Pa., John Depue, at the outset and afterwards Horace Daniels were the pioneer carriers. They utilized two horses, riding the one and driving the other in advance with the mail bags strapped upon it. Entrance into the town was spectacular as, nearing it, he would sound his horn which was a signal for right of way from all vehicles and travelers for the government business which thus was represented.

In New Lisbon the first postoffice was established in 1809, that at Salem in 1807, East Liverpool in 1810, but only to temporarily discontinued two years later and at Wellsville in 1816. For a long period Pottery City residents had to go to Wellsville, Little Beaver Bridge and Calcutta for their mails.

Through Georgetown and Smith's Ferry, Pa., the great throughfare from Western Pennsylvania passed in those early days. In 1821 it was

proposed to build a free pike highway from Cleveland to the Ohio River. This was completed two years later and Wellsville won the Columbiana County objective over East Liverpool. On it thereafter was operated the initial stage coach line. Some startling equipages were noted on occasions in these new lines, four and even six horses being utilized. By 1829 regular lines passing through New Lisbon from Pittsburg to Wooster, Ohio, were being operated, the start being made at the Smoky City at 3 o'clock A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and reaching the county seat four hours later from where on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock the journey was resumed for the Wayne County hamlet which was reached at 7 o'clock on the same evenings.

Then followed carriage use from New Lisbon to Wellsville with hacks for Wheeling, W. Va., and Steubenville, O., for those who did not want to go by steamboat which soon came into much favor. The early great stage lines, touching points in or near Columbiana County were those from Ashtabula to Wheeling, W. Va.; Beaver, Pa., to Lower Sandusky, O., and Beaver, Pa., to Cleveland.

In 1830 another great highway was partially projected. The road was built from New Lisbon to the river and by Samuel E. Marks, a Virginia citizen, from the Ohio to the Pennsylvania state line. But the remaining distance through Washington, Pa., to Pittsburg was never completed.

In 1830 mail was carried from Wellsville to East Liverpool at the expense of certain citizens in the latter place where John Collins became postmaster. He was followed by William G. Smith who had "East" prefixed to the city's name.

Barges, propelled by poles, were first used as freight carriers on the Ohio River. They were 75 to 100 feet in length usually and with a sail attached had a 60 to 100 tons capacity.

The Orleans, 400 tons, built by Robert Fulton, was the first steamboat to ply the upper Ohio in 1811. Its cost exceeded \$50,000. However, it did not have sufficient power to return up-stream from New Orleans and was destroyed in 1814 at Baton Rouge when it struck a snag.

The "Enterprise" in 1814, reached New Orleans in time to engage in the famous battle of Jan. 8, 1815, which Gen. Andrew Jackson won and returned the same year to Pittsburg. Its arrival in Wellsville caused

a great demonstration since it was not believed the feat could be accomplished.

Then followed a period in which nearly every town on the river had boats built by some of its residents. By 1832 a total of 198 steamers were in operation, 348 having been constructed. Much trading with great resultant hardship during cold weather then followed. Despite all this prosperity came to the river towns in these halcyon days. Wellsville became the chief port between Pittsburg, Pa., and Steubenville. As many as 150 teams frequently arrived daily in it to discharge freight for water points.

The Sandy and Beaver Canal was the next ambitious project of Columbiana transportation history. The company of that name was incorporated on March 9, 1830, but work on it was not begun until Nov. 24, 1834. The canal extended from the mouth of Little Beaver Creek, on the Ohio River, to Bolivar on the Ohio Canal. Thus connections with Portsmouth, O., on the south and Cleveland on the north were to be obtained. It was 60 miles long. It was not completed until 1846, the panic of 1837 delaying the project.

The first boat under Captain Dunn reached New Lisbon on October 26 of that year. The east end of the canal, from New Lisbon to the Ohio River, was used until 1852; that, the middle division, from New Lisbon to Minerva, was utilized but a brief period. Work on its construction furnished much labor, enhanced connecting property and was a marked factor in the county development but the installation of railroads proved its final undoing and it finally went into disuse and decay.

The Erie and Ohio with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to connect "a point on the west side of Geagua County through Trumbell County to a place on the Ohio River in Columbiana County" was given a charter by the state legislature on Jan. 26, 1832. Two surveys were made, from Fairport, Lake County, through Painsville and Salem to Wellsville, which followed the then stage line in use between the points and from Ashtabula, Ashtabula County through Warren to East Liverpool. Both routes were approved by the legislature and charters given. New Lisbon, canal mad, favored the latter though touched by the former. The controversy was warm. Finally from all sources about \$700,000 was raised and grading began at Ashtabula and East Liverpool, the terminal points, the latter including the grading of a roadbed a mile through a part of California

Hallow. The panic of 1837 stopped the project and East Liverpool and Warren were years in recovering from the blow.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg, one of the earliest railways built west of the Alleghenies, was completed to Wellsville in 1852. The first train reached the Columbiana County town on March 4 of that year though trains over it had been operated as far as Alliance for two years previously. The engines on this new road were among the first in the country to use coal instead of wood for fuel, the supply being procured from the mines in Salineville. In 1854 the river division was completed south along the river to Steubenville and Bellaire. The Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company which later became the "Panhandle" route of the Pennsylvania had been incorporated in 1848 and the sale of its bonds negotiated in Europe by Col. George W. Cook, a former Columbiana County resident. Its first train reached Steubenville on Oct. 8, 1853.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad was incorporated in 1836. But the panic of the following year intervened and it was almost a decade before it or the Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, incorporated on February 3, 1832 to extend from Pittsburg to Massillon, Ohio by way of Little Beaver Creek, New Lisbon and Canton with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, showed signs of life. After a long period of planning and agitation the preliminary work was completed and Wellsville citizens, having vision of a city on the Ohio that would rival Cleveland, contributed \$50,000 for the project. Accordingly the initial charter granted was revived on March 11, 1845 by the state legislature. The initial directors selected were: John M. Wolsey, Reuben Sheldon, Henry Cope, James Steward, A. G. Catlett, Zadock Street, Thomas Bolton, Daniel T. Lawson, John S. McIntosh, Alexander Wells, James Aten and Cyrus Prentiss. The first president was James Stewart of Wellsville; A. G. Catlett was selected as secretary and Cyrus Prentiss, treasurer. The election of officials occurred on Oct. 20, 1845. On March 10, 1847, James Farmer succeeded to the presidency.

The building of the road from Wellsville to Rochester, Pa., was completed in 1856. On September 16, of that year the first train over the extension from Pittsburg, Pa., to a barbecue in Fremont, Ohio. There being no depot in East Liverpool tickets were procured at the doorstep of Andrew Blythe's home on Broadway, he being the company's agent. At Rochester, Pa., connection was made with the Pittsburg and Ohio

railway which later became the "Ft. Wayne." The charter for this project was revived in 1847. The first train was run on the newly built roadway in May, 1851. The division from Pittsburg to Enon, Pa., was completed Nov. 24, 1851. Then freight was hauled across the river from Allegheny to Pittsburg.

On Nov. 27, 1851 the road was opened between Salem and Alliance. By Jan. 3, 1852 the initial passenger train from Columbiana to Pittsburg, Pa., was in operation.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania rapidly pushed the new road westward from Alliance to Crestline and in a few years consolidated with the Ohio & Indiana, which had been built from Crestline to Fort Wayne, Ind. Here the Fort Wayne and Chicago was added, the three roads making the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago. Thus the initial departure for the later great Fort Wayne system was made by Columbiana County people. The initial idea of all early railway promotion was for a connection with the various canals in the state. Not until 1899 was a regular Sunday train operated over the C. & B. railway. For the long tenure of Supt. John Thomas no Sunday trains were permitted to run. Those in opposition to them averred the lack of fatalities on the road was due to this habit of Sunday observance.

In 1866 the Niles and Lisbon railroad was opened to the county seat. It was first leased to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway and as such was leased to the Erie and became a part of the Erie system.

In 1886-'87 a second road entered Columbiana County it connecting New Galilee, Pa., on the Fort Wayne road. It was originally introduced by New York capitalists as the New York, Pittsburg and Chicago, it being intended to connect the Eastern states with the Chicago & Atlantic railroad at Marion, Ohio. The surveys were extended west of New Lisbon but the road was not built farther than the county seat. Under the name of the Pittsburg, Marion & Chicago it did much to develop the coal trade of that county. It was reorganized in 1896 as the Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western, and shortly afterwards passed under the control of the Wabash system.

Connecting Salem with the Erie system at Washingtonville the Salem railroad, seven miles long, was completed in September, 1892. The city, receiving permission from the legislature, bonded itself in the sum of \$125,000 for the project. Following a legal controversy with the Penn-

sylvania railway the act of the legislature was declared unconstitutional and the road went into the hands of a receiver and after being purchased by the bondholders it was sold in November, 1902, by the Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western railroad and thus became a part of the Wabash system.

In 1903 the Youngstown & Southern Railroad surveyed a line from Youngstown via. Columbiana to Lisbon and East Liverpool. It was opened to Columbiana from Youngstown in 1904. Steam trains were first operated over it. Later trolleys were utilized with electric power.

A narrow-gauge railway to be known as the Ohio & Toledo was projected in 1872 but though grading was begun following its incorporation it failed and was never completed. It was planned to connect Leetonia via Hanoverton and Bolivar to Toledo.

In 1878 the Baltimore & Ohio surveyed a route along the old Sandy and Beaver Canal, entering the county at Kensington on the west and continuing along the canal route to a point near Smith's Ferry, Pa., on the Ohio River. Grading even was begun at this latter point but was discontinued by the absorption of the Baltimore & Ohio system by the Pennsylvania. These surveys caused extensive negotiations for the Wabash system also.

In 1894 The Canton, East Liverpool and Southern Railroad was planned by residents in the Stark and Columbiana cities and though the rights of way were procured by the early nineties the project was not begun.

In 1886 Dr. George P. Ikert, of East Liverpool projected a route along the one for the proposed Ashtabula, Warren & East Liverpool road in 1836. The proposed road was incorporated as the New Lisbon, East Liverpool and Southern and was revived at intervals during the next decade without success.

Not until the Youngstown and Ohio railroad which connected East Liverpool and Salem and connected with Youngstown over the Youngstown and Southern was built and completed in 1908 was the rich coal fields in and about West Point opened up.

A freight depot was later established beyond West Ninth Street on the outskirts of East Liverpool. The road at times has also been used as a steam one.

The pioneer electric street railway in the county was built in Salem in 1890. It was almost three miles long and was operated by the Salem Electric Company.

The first traction line in the county was built in 1891 which connected the East End of East Liverpool with the West End of Wellsville. The projectors were Albert L. Johnson, of Cleveland, the brother of former Mayor Tom L. Johnson of that city; Sidney H. Short, wealthy inventor and C. E. Grover, both of Cleveland. It was originally seven miles in length and cost \$200,000. In 1900-'03 it was extended two miles east of East Liverpool to the Pennsylvania state line and two branch extensions via East and West Market streets to the northern sections of East Liverpool. Following the erection of the East Liverpool-Chester, W. Va., bridge across the Ohio River in 1897 the Chester & East Liverpool Street Railway promoted by Charles A. Smith, built a line to Chester which greatly stimulated the attendance in Rock Springs Park in the latter place.

In 1905 a second bridge connecting East Liverpool with Newell, W. Va., when another trolley line was built to connect the two places, it being known as The Newell Street Railway Company. It was owned and operated by the North American Manufacturing Company, the holding company of which the Homer Laughlin China Company is the moving concern.

In 1904 the Stark Electric Railway, extending east through Alliance, reached Salem.

On Feb. 11, 1908, the lines had been extended so as to connect Steubenville and Midland, Pa., and intervening points. The railway became known as the Steubenville, East Liverpool and Beaver Valley Traction Company. Van Horn Ely and others of Rochester, N. Y. and other Empire state capitalists were connected with the early activities and developments of the roadway. By March 1 of the same year the extension was continued to Beaver, Pa., where train connection is made for Pittsburg, Pa.

For more than a decade Charles A. Smith, of Chester, W. Va., who was one of the pioneer backers of the traction projects in the Ohio Valley, has been in direct charge of the management of the railways as at present conducted. Power is obtained from the Ohio Power Company and the car barns and offices occupy a large tract of land in the East End of East Liverpool.

Five years after its inventor, Samuel Morse had built the experimental Baltimore-Washington line the telegraph reached Wellsville and East Liverpool from Pittsburg, it following the completion of the railway

lines between these points. It also was extended to the northern end of the county about the same time.

About a quarter of a century later the telephone, "the plaything of the Philadelphia Centennial" was introduced into the county, the first Bell exchange being opened in East Liverpool about 1881. This departure gave the world its first "hello girl" in the person of Miss Ursilla Kinsey, a graduate of the East Liverpool High School, who was the first person in the Pottery City's central office to become a lady operator. She passed away in 1925 at Kittanning, Pa., after she had several years previously become the wife of John Wick, of that city.

In 1883 an exchange was installed in Wellsville. It was at the same time extended to Lisbon. Salem opened its exchange on July 1, 1884; Lisbon, June 1, 1890; Leetonia, Feb. 1, 1890; Columbiana, July 1, 1896 and East Palestine on Nov. 1, 1896.

In 1884 The Buckeye Clay Telephone Company, organized by the Hon. P. M. Smith, I. B. Clark and William Wooster, of Wellsville, opened an exchange in East Liverpool. It was installed in the old Stone residence of Washington Street, the present site of the Review-Tribune Building. Miss Jessie Stone (later Mrs. Williard Morris) became the initial lady operator attached to it. With exchanges in Wellsville and Lisbon the company operated for about a year.

During the famous Van Fossan murder trial in 1885 The Evening Review received its details over the telephone from the Lisbon courthouse by telephone which was then considered a decided contribution to newspaper enterprise. The first regular daily telegraphic news service in the county was received twelve years later in 1897 by the East Liverpool Daily Crisis while James C. Deidrick was its publisher.

East Liverpool was connected with long distance in 1894 two years after New York and Chicago had been similarly connected. The event in the Pottery City was celebrated with a public reception during which those attending were permitted to hear an orchestra playing in New York city. The Daily Crisis established a long distance circuit with Cleveland in 1898 and received a daily news report from the Forest City.

The Columbiana County Telephone Company, built to compete with the Bell interests, was established in 1898-'99. It was rapidly extended throughout the county and continued until activity it was sold in 1922 to the Bell Telephone Company of Ohio.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES VISIT HERE—A PRESIDENTIAL VISIT—INITIAL TRIBUTE TO MARTYRED GARFIELD—HOME COMING WEEK—LINCOLN HIGHWAY DAY—NOBILITY INSPECTS POTTERIES—BURNING OF THE WINCHESTER—SCIOTO DISASTER—FLOODS—FIRES—STORMS.

Presidential Candidates Visit Here.—What approximated East Liverpool's greatest day occurred on Wednesday, May 15, 1912, during the notable and historic preferential primary campaign for Ohio's delegates to the Chicago Republican presidential convention in the following June when the two contestants, President William Howard Taft and the only then living ex-president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, visited the city that morning within two hours of each other, delivered significant and pertinent addresses, were thunderously applauded and generously extolled by the thousands of residents and visitors who, keyed up by two such major attractions, decided to round out the gala and unprecedented 24-hour period by attending en masse the world's greatest show, that of the Ringling Brothers in Wellsville, four miles away, in the afternoon and evening.

Just before nine o'clock ere the murkiness of the Ohio Valley had altogether been dispelled by the slowly rising sun a several-coach special train rolled noiselessly into the Pennsylvania depot just off Second Street and President Taft, escorted by a committee that had met him several stations down the line and which consisted of Col. John N. Taylor, Mayor R. J. Marshall, H. N. Harker, Ben L. Bennett, T. A. McNicol, Jason H. Brookes, W. E. Wells and Walter L. Hill, motored to the rooms of the Buckeye Club in the Diamond, from the porch of which he almost immediately addressed the great throng which from before daylight had



MONUMENT NEAR WEST POINT, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO

This monument marks the spot where the 100th Infantry, 1st Division, U. S. Army, fought the Battle of West Point, Ohio, on September 19, 1891. The monument was erected by the 100th Infantry, 1st Division, U. S. Army, in 1901. The monument is located on the west side of the road leading to the West Point, Ohio, and is a landmark for the 100th Infantry, 1st Division, U. S. Army.

assembled to hear him. He was accompanied by Major Rhoades, his military aid, who had just succeeded the lamented Major Butts, who had but a few weeks previously gone down in the Titanic disaster, and several secret service and news men. He was introduced by Attorney Ben L. Bennett. Following his address he signed a book that the East Liverpool High School might have his signature and was taken back to his train. It, however, had been run to Wellsville and did not return for nearly half an hour during which interim the president sat alone in his automobile at the foot of Union Street while the secret service men prevented all from going near him. His wait, however, enabled many to take a kodak likeness of him as a souvenir of the second visit to the city of a president of the United States while in office.

Hardly had President Taft's party disappeared before another special train, carrying the ubiquitous newspaper correspondents, his immediate entourage of close friends and another East Liverpool reception committee that comprised G. Y. Travis, W. W. Bagley, Josiah T. Herbert, J. T. Smith, Homer J. Taylor and William Nicholson with the redoubtable "Teddy" slid silently to the spot which his successor in the White House had but quitted. The doughty "Colonel" came out of the rear door of the last car. The crowd yelled. Off came the noted campaign hat that was worn and almost torn in its recent excursions into the political ring. The onlookers, recognizing the headgear, released another yell whereupon the hero of El Caney parted his lips in a reciprocal smile and the famous teeth came into close-up view. Bedlam occurred in intermittent fashion as he rode in motor car to the grandstand erected on the lot in front of the attractive home of B. C. Sims on Broadway from where the candidate for a third term declared his reasons for again seeking the place that he had quitted three years before to hunt lions in Africa. He was introduced by Attorney G. Y. Travis. A continuous ovation was given the noted visitor as he returned to the depot, his stay in the city being less than an hour. More than 10,000 persons, it was estimated, heard the two statesmen during their East Liverpool visit.

Presidential Visit.—After an absence from the city of four years, he having visited East Liverpool as Ohio's governor in 1895 and frequently previously as the eighteenth district's congressman, President and Mrs. William McKinley honored the community by spending two nights and a day and a half here on Aug. 28-29, 1899, after passing the preceding

Monday in Pittsburg following a vacation at Lake Champlain in New England.

While here he was the guest of Col. and Mrs. John N. Taylor in their then palatial home on Sixth Street which by now has been razed and transformed into the city lot. Besides numerous secret service men the president was accompanied by his then secretary, George B. Cortelyou, his physician, Dr. P. M. Rixey, and official stenographer, B. F. Barnes, afterwards the president's assistant secretary and under President Roosevelt the postmaster of Washington, D.C. The special train was composed of three Pullmans: "The Cleopatra," which he and Mrs. McKinley occupied and the "Patagonia" and "Atlantic." They were met in Pittsburg where they had been entertained at the home of Robert Pitcairn, of Shady Side by Col. Taylor and W. L. Smith, Sr.

Arriving here at 10:30 o'clock they were met by a huge crowd at the C. & P. station. A carriage drawn by white horses drew them and Col. Taylor west on Second to Washington, to Fifth and under an erected arch on the Diamond from which the words in electric lights, "Our President," dazzled even the visiting executive. They descended on Sixth Street and entered the mansion through a dense throng of people as Hayne's band played "Hail to the Chief" and other martial songs. During the journey from the depot a sons of veterans' contingent at Fourth and Broadway boomed the presidential salute of 21 guns from a cannon.

Despite the lateness of the hour the populace would not be appeased without a word from their former representative in congress whom so many knew personally.

He finally came outside and from the porch off which he had frequently spoken to the same audience he thanked the people for their kind reception, expressed his weariness and declared, "my coming to East Liverpool always awakens the tenderest of heart springs."

The next morning President and Mrs. McKinley were taken riding across the new Chester, W. Va., bridge by Col. and Mrs. Taylor, while Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey and Mrs. Barnes were given a view of the hill tops by Col. Taylor's son, Will Taylor.

A feature of the president's ride was that it was taken in his once own carriage which had carried all the public men of the country to the McKinley home during the famous porch campaign of 1896 which he had presented to Col. Taylor when he assumed the presidency.

Initial Tribute to Martyred Garfield.—East Liverpool residents have the distinction of being the first people of his native state to greet officially as a community the remains of the martyred President James A. Garfield as they, following his succumbing to an assassin's bullet at Elbernon, N. J., passed through the city enroute to Cleveland for subsequent burial on Saturday morning, Sept. 24, 1881.

Arches had been hurriedly constructed over the C. & P. railway tracks at the foot of Broadway, Walnut and Union streets under which the train passed. Ropes were stretched at certain points to keep the crowds back. Country people began to arrive in the city at daylight in order to witness the passing of the cortege. School children, led by Haines' band, marched to the railway. Crowds lined the way from the Flint mill in the East End to Jethro. More than 8,000 persons, it is estimated, were out to view the spectacle. Just as the train left Smith Ferry, Pa., a telegram was sent to the East Liverpool office apprising it of the fact. The people thus caught a view of the engine as it turned the curve near Thompson's pottery. Heads were bared, women wept, the band played a dirge. The engineer, Thomas Carlisle, slowed down so that the people could see through the window the white flowers that had been ordered placed over the catafalque after they had been sent by Queen Victoria of England.

The train had three special cars. One, "The Paris" was occupied by Generals W. T. Sherman, Phillip H. Sheridan and Meigs and Col. Henry Corbin; "The Gallitzin" contained Secretary of State James G. Blaine and the other members of the cabinet with their families and the third, "No. 120," President Roberts', of the Pennsylvania Railway, own car, by Mrs. Garfield and her family.

The martyred president in life had on occasions visited and spoken in East Liverpool.

R. C. Edmundson, proprietor of the Travelers' Hotel in East Liverpool and long one of its leading business men, heard the shot fired by Charles J. Gitteau that fatally wounded the nation's president. He was then a young man living in Georgetown, near Washington and was just outside the depot when the assassin made his attack. He saw the wounded man placed in an ambulance and hurried away for medical attention.

Home-Coming Week.—Home-coming week was celebrated in East Liverpool from July 6-16, 1908. The affair, held under the auspices of the

East Liverpool Business Men's Association, attracted thousands to the city in that interim and brought hundreds of former residents back to visit former scenes. The general committee was composed of more than 100 leading citizens and was headed by Russell C. Heddleston as president; Daniel Ogilvie, vice president; E. J. Finnicum, secretary and N. G. McBane, treasurer.

Lincoln Highway Day.—An outstanding event in the city's life was the celebration of Lincoln Highway Day in East Liverpool on Saturday, June 5, 1915. The celebration marked the official passing through the city on the new coast-to-coast roadway of H. C. Osterman, consul-at-large of the Lincoln Highway Association and a staff of assistants, including R. E. Spencer, of the Pottery City, Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Osterman being the only women in the party.

Thousands from nearby towns visited the city during the day and witnessed the various departures of the occasion which included the breaking of the "Sun," a replica, erected at Fifth and Market streets, presentation of the state flag by Congressman, D. A. Hollingsworth, of Cadiz, O., and of the city flag by Mayor V. A. Schreiber, the demolishing of a pyramid of china at West End Park, the pulling down of the single brick chimney of the destroyed glass works just east of West End Park and a fire drill during which the initial auto equipment procured by the city was used. Motion pictures of every act performed were taken by Leon Loeb, official photographer which were added to the Lincoln Highway film which at the conclusion of the automobile trip begun in the Atlantic Ocean in New York and concluded in the Pacific Ocean in California, was first shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It carried views of receptions throughout the 10,000-mile journey and was exhibited in East Liverpool the following September.

During the day 25,000 snow plaque plates, souvenirs of East Liverpool pottery manufacturers, were presented the school children of the city, Wellsville, Newell and Chester, W. Va. The committee in charge of the day's doings consisted of Homer J. Taylor (chairman), C. A. Goodwin, A. S. Aungst, W. T. Blake, John Manor, Frank Swaney, R. E. Spencer, J. C. Travis, W. H. Phillips and H. B. Barth.

The final part of the day was devoted to the annual school picnic at Roch Springs Park at Chester, W. Va. and was marred by a fire that

evening which destroyed "The Old Mill," one of the amusement features there utilized, at which Albert Rayner, 12, and Glenna Stout, 17, of Chester, W. Va., and Eva Dales, 14 of Newell, W. Va., lost their lives. Miss Hyacinth Mackey, 15, of Newell, W. Va., succumbed on June 20 to the burns she received. Numerous other children were less seriously injured during the excitement attending the blaze.

Nobility Inspects Potteries.—That they might have first hand information in their campaigns for parliament as members of the Labor party, Captain Oswald Moseley, who had previously served six years in the House of Commons and his wife, Lady Cynthia Mosley, of London, England, spent Thursday, March 5, 1926 in East Liverpool, during which interim they were shown through Plant No. 6 of the Homer Laughlin China Company at Newell, W. Va., the imposing sample rooms of the concern and the R. Thomas & Sons' plant in East Liverpool.

The distinguished visitors came to the city from Detroit, Mich., they interrupting for a day their journey to Ottawa, Can., in order to compare pottery conditions in America with those in England, a section of which Lady Mosley hoped to represent in Great Britain's law-making body.

The visit was made under the auspices of the East Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, whose secretary, H. B. Barth, invited Captain and Lady Mosley to East Liverpool upon the appraisal of their wish to note industrial conditions in this country. With T. T. Jones, local writer, and Howard Kaufman, of the Review-Tribune staff he met them early on the morning of their visit at Rochester, Pa., and escorted them to the home of Joseph Betz, president of the Chamber of Commerce, where breakfast was served them under the direction of Mrs. Betz and their daughter, Miss Louise Betz.

At noon luncheon was served the organization's guests at the East Liverpool Country Club at which covers were laid for the following in addition to the honor visitors: Marcus and Charles Aaron and Joseph Wells of the Homer Laughlin China Company; President John T. Wood, of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters; Will T. Blake, general manager and editor of the Potters Herald; Joseph Betz and Harold B. Barth, president and secretary of the East Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, respectively; R. L. E. Chambers, manager of the Rudolph Gaertner Company, Howard Kaufman and T. T. Jones.

Later in the afternoon they were served tea at the Joseph Betz home before being escorted by Marcus and Charles Aaron to Pittsburg, Pa., for an inspection that night of the Edgar Thompson steel plant, following which they entrained for Niagara Falls and a week's stay in the Canadian capital before returning to New York and sailing for England on March 13. They spent two months in America studying social, industrial and political conditions and averred their "East Liverpool visit had been one of the most illuminating and pleasant of any on their American itineraries."

Burning of the Winchester.—Two outstanding steamboat disasters have marked the river traveling since boats as a means of transportations came into general use. The first of these was the burning of the "Winchester" in the spring of 1867. Enroute from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, off Babb's Island after having just passed East Liverpool, the craft was destroyed. It had just been built to succeed an older boat of the same name. It was commanded by Captain Asa Shepherd, of Wellsville, who, with Captains Daniel Moore and A. G. Murdock, also of Wellsville, owned it. It was the boat's first trip. It was filled with passengers and freight.

Just as the boat passed East Liverpool fire was noted in a section of it. The pilot steered directly for the West Virginia shore and shot the prow into the land but the stern swung about in the swollen stream. Passengers were aroused from their berths and became panic-stricken. Many jumped into the water and were washed under the craft or down stream. In all twenty persons perished.

Scioto Disaster.—The most serious of all river calamities, however, was the collision of the Scioto and the John Lomas, two excursion boats just off Mingo Junction on Tuesday, July 4, 1882. It resulted in the loss of 75 persons of whom the majority were from East Liverpool and Wellsville. Generously advertised for an outing to Moundsville, W. Va., where the state penitentiary could be visited the boat was practically filled at the East Liverpool wharf early that morning. Then another stop was made at Wellsville where others were taken on including the members of the Wellsville Cornet Band. Several also left the boat at this point fearing that it was overcrowded, they being cheerfully refunded the price of their tickets by Captain Thomas. Between 400 and 500 persons, it was estimated, were on the ill-fated craft after several more were added in Steubenville.

The boat reached Moundsville at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The return trip was begun a couple of hours later and stops made at Wheeling, W. Va., and Martin's Ferry, Ohio. It was just about dusk, near 8 o'clock, when the fatal spot was reached. There the John Lomas, returning from Brown's Island to Martin's Ferry with excursionists from the latter place was encountered. The river was about 500 yards wide at this point. Despite the sounding of whistles the two pilots headed directly at each other and the boats struck headlong. The Sciota was partially pointed to the Ohio shore at the time. The Lomas immediately backed away and, unmarked itself, left a hole in the prow of the Sciota. Immediately the latter sank in 16 feet of water. Persons on the lower deck were caught, some sleeping, and drowned like rats. The upper cabin was filled to the waist lines of the panic stricken picnickers who were pulled and pushed through window lights and holds cut in the ceiling to the hurricane deck. In desperation many jumped into the water and were washed away. The Lomas was rushed to the Ohio shore where it discharged its passengers and returned to the scene. Its crew rescued about 400. Campers and residents along the shores also aided.

Hearing of the disaster Superintendent Phillip Bruner of the C. & P. railway sent a several coach special train to the scene and brought the survivors without cost to Wellsville and East Liverpool.

East Liverpool council the following night sent a force of fifty men under the leadership of Jason Neville, Phillip Morley, James O'Brien and Len Dobbins to the scene with grappling hooks, a cannon and other necessities to attempt in the raising of the bodies. They worked until the following Sunday night and did valiant service. Captain J. T. Stockdale of the Cincinnati Packet Company with the Katie Stockdale and other of the company's boats aided materially in the work of recovering the bodies of the lost, but refused any pay therefor.

On the boat also was the East Liverpool String Band as well as two organizations: The Arcadians and The Young Married Folks.

Efforts to disclose the cause of the collision resulted in the temporary suspension of the Scioto pilot, David C. Keller, who, it was alleged, had permitted women excursionists to handle the wheel at times during the day's trip. It was pointed out that there had been recently a change in the code of signals. However, several weeks later Inspector Fehrenbatch reinstated Pilot Keller, alleging that there was no evidence to connect him

with the cause of the disaster and intimated it was due to the proved incompetency of the Lomas pilot. This decision caused a protest from East Liverpool residents.

Though there was considerable drinking on the boat during the trip it was declared that no liquor was sold on the craft the entire day and that the quantity consumed had been brought on board by those who procured it elsewhere.

The event cast a gloom over the communities of East Liverpool and Wellsville. In some families several members were among the victims. Every body lost was eventually discovered and brought back for burial.

The Scioto was raised shortly after the accident and given a general overhauling. The port bow was repaired, the John Lomas having penetrated a distance of about nine feet, reaching almost the boilers of the Scioto. Under another name the illfated Scioto was operated on the Ohio for several years thereafter.

Floods.—East Liverpool has suffered at intervals since its settlement by devastating floods which have been particularly damaging to plants and residences fronting the Ohio River. The first of these occurred in 1832 when the city was a struggling village. Much loss then ensued. In 1852 an even greater loss was had. Then the initial pottery of the locality was practically ruined, that of the Bennett Brothers. The Harker plant also was badly damaged as well as others along the stream.

Another freshet of a destructive nature followed in 1865 but it did not reach the dimensions of that of thirteen years previously. The great flood of 1884, however, practically surpassed all others in its extent and destructive qualities. For miles above and below it the land alongside the city was inundated. Houses, rafts, lumber, debris of all kinds were swept down the turbulent stream. Factories had to be shut down. The water pumps would not operate. For the first time since its construction the Cleveland & Pittsburg railway between Pittsburg and Wellsville suspended operations. The high water mark was reached on February 7. The damage ran into thousands of dollars. Food relief was attempted by sending out a little packet steamer from Pittsburg to persons marooned in the upper sections of houses whose lower floors were filled with water but they in many instances fearing the wash of the waves from its wheel would destroy their homes fired at the boat. Its pilot house was accordingly riddled with bullets. Organized relief finally followed. A boat from

Pittsburg under the direction of Rev. E. R. Donahoo, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, was able to lend needed aid to the unfortunates between the Smoky City and Steubenville.

On March 27-30, 1913, a flood almost the extent of that of 1884 caused a suspension of railway activities into East Liverpool. For two days the city was entirely without railway and mail connection from the outside world. The wharfboat floated over the C. & P. tracks at the foot of Broadway. The City of Parkersburg, which barely was able to pass under the Chester, W. Va., bridge at the outset of the rapid rise in the river was alongside and held in place by being tied to telephone poles. The water extended across a portion of Second Street, and reached the tops of the picket fence between the tracks at the C. & P. depot. The loss to river potteries and residents along the stream totaled thousands of dollars.

In the Spring of 1907 a flood of considerable dimensions occurred, the then river line of street cars being unable to function as water covered a portion of the tracks. Trains were also delayed for several hours at that time also.

Twice within a month in 1908 two serious floods occurred in the Ohio River, both holding on for about two days each. The first of these was in the middle of February and the second about the same time in March. The river potteries were then reached. Much inconvenience resulted in the transfer of material to the top floors. The old pumping station near Harker's pottery was kept running on both occasions though water covered its floor to a depth of four feet. Stagings were built above the flood stage, which enabled activity. Two boilers that had been permanently raised for such an eventuality enabled the plant to function though valves had to be operated under water.

An unusual rise in the river in June of 1882 destroyed gardens from which vegetables had about matured. A similar flood in 1924 covered the then West End Park and destroyed almost entirely all crops in the Aten gardens on the north of the C. & P. tracks as well as that on the strip alongside the river on the south of the railroad.

Fires.—Several disastrous fires have visited East Liverpool. Two of these made notable losses in its business district. On Tuesday evening, February 28, 1905, an entire block that circumscribed Market and Fifth streets to Mulberry and Diamond alleys was destroyed, twenty mercantile

establishments, many the largest in the city, being affected at a total loss of \$700,000. The blaze started in the cellar of the W. H. Glass shoe store and despite efforts of the entire fire department and sections of those from Chester, W. Va., Rochester, Pa., and Steubenville, O., threatened the loss of the most of the city. One casualty occurred, Bert Swearengen, 21, being the victim of falling walls. Four days later Louis Moore, 19, a young pottery workman, instantly lost his life when a piece of brick from the Ikirt Building struck him as he stood diagonally across the street on South Market Street in front of the new section of the Brookes' Building watching the dynamite blasting of the tottering walls by firemen.

On Sunday morning, February, 1925, a blaze, starting in the Breakstone millinery establishment of the Milligan Building on Fifth Street destroyed that structure of five stories, the three-story Wasbutsky Building alongside and the Lewis Brothers two-story building just across Mulberry Alley. Adjoining structures were also damaged, the total loss reaching about \$750,000.

Storms.—Two outstanding hail storms have visited East Liverpool in the years of its existence. The first of these was on June 10, 1870 when frozen pellets to the depth of four inches fell within a three-mile space from the old Abner Martin farm on the east and Kuntz's Crossing on the west and extended an immeasurable distance north and south. On that date late in the afternoon, as he and two boy companions were searching for a lost cow between the site of the present George L. McClintock home on the Lincoln Highway and Ross Meadows, W. A. Calhoun, pottery architect, then 14 years old, had to take refuge under a tree, so fiercely continuous was the icy dropping. The later walk homeward through the shifting, melting mass in bare feet was an ordeal yet vividly remembered after more than half a century.

The second occurred on the afternoon of March 19, 1921 and preceded a heavy downpour. So sudden was the frigid visitation that persons were caught in automobiles from which they were with difficulty released to the protection of adjacent buildings. A great deal of damage was done within the city limits when windows of homes, churches and business houses were broken all over the city. The spectacle the following day and for an interim afterwards was such as to suggest an attack by an invading army that generously used the grape and canister of pre-world war days.

CHAPTER XXV.

IN THE WARS OF THE NATION.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY PARTICIPATED IN FIVE WARS—REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS
—EARLY DAY ORGANIZATIONS—MEXICAN WAR—CIVIL WAR— CAPTURE OF
GENERAL MORGAN HERE—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—WORLD WAR—MILI-
TARY ORGANIZATIONS—ENGAGEMENTS—HOME WAR ORGANIZATIONS—
SPEAKERS—VARIOUS LOAN DRIVES—CONSERVATION COMMISSION—RED
CROSS—Y. M. C. A.—KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS—OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Columbiana County, ever loyal to the country of which it is a part, has furnished soldiers for its five major wars, that of 1812 with England; the 1846-'48 engagement with Mexico; the terrific conflict between the States from 1861 to 1865; the 100-day decisive clash with Spain in 1898 and the unprecedented world fight of the nations in 1917-'18. It also had volunteers in practically all the minor scrimmages from Gen.-Maj. Anthony Wayne's campaign against the Indians just after its settlement to the punitive expedition of General Pershing into Mexican territory for the bandit, General Villa.

Many of the early residents had fought under George Washington and his generals in the Revolutionary War that gave the United States its independence. As early as 1806 all males in Columbiana County over 18 years of age were subject to military duty. The "First Regiment, Second Brigade, Fourth Division" of Ohio soldiery comprised the then County Contingent. It was made up of 828 persons. The first battalion was commanded by Major Lewis Kinney and the second by Major Taggart. Brig.-Gen. Beall, of near New Lisbon; had charge of the brigade and Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth of Canfield commanded the division.

Capt. Thomas Rowland raised a company of men as soon as the War of 1812 was declared on June 18 of that year. They marched to the river

Raisin, 30 miles from Detroit, and refused to surrender following the capture of General Hull and his men. They finally returned home. Other companies were assembled. Capts. William Foulkes, John Ramsey, Israel Warner and David Harbaugh commanded them. In charge of drafted contingents were Capts. Jacob Gilbert, Joseph Zimmerman, William Blackburn and Martin Silter, with Col. Hindman in charge of the regiment, assisted by Majors Peter Mussor and Jacob Frederick.

Yellow Creek Township furnished a number of men for these companies as well as for the Mexican War. The "Wellsville Light Artillery," functioned as early as 1844 in Wellsville and was commanded by Capt. Henry Cope. Judge J. A. Reddle commanded a cavalry company from Wellsville. It was attached to the State Militia. In 1858 the "Wellsville Guards" was organized by Capt. Henry Cope. It became a part of Company K, Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861 with A. H. Battin as first, James T. Smith, second and J. H. Hunter, third lieutenants. Many from East Liverpool and Salineville were also in this company which was mustered in for three months in Camp Jackson, April 27, 1861. They later re-enlisted for three years. They began service under Gen. George McClellan at Grafton, W. Va.

Companies during the later part of the war became attached to practically all Union armies and saw service in almost every zone of the conflict.

At least one battle of that great struggle was fought in Columbiana County, that at Salineville on July 26, 1863, one month lacking a day since Gen. John Morgan started on his spectacular and destroying dash from Sparta, Tenn., with 2000 cavalymen and four cannons which he hoped would enable him to reach Southwestern Virginia. At Salineville the remnant of the rebel officer's command was attacked by Major Way of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry who routed him after a severe fight in which the enemy lost 30 men fatally wounded, 50 slightly injured and 200 captured as prisoners.

About six hours later, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day the entire remaining force of General Morgan was captured on the David Crubaugh farm near West Point by Major George W. Rue of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry. He took 336 prisoners, 400 horses and arms. About 300 of the original command that started on the ill-fated expedition crossed the Ohio into Virginia at Buffington Island. General Morgan

and some of his officers were taken to Wellsville that night and later imprisoned in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus. He and six of his men escaped from the institution on the night of Nov. 26, 1863. The following year he was killed in Eastern Tennessee after returning to the Southern Service.

On the spot where General Morgan surrendered was later erected a monument by Will L. Thompson of East Liverpool. It consists of a huge stone that rests on a square marker on which has been attached a brass plate with the following inscription: "This stone marks the spot where the Confederate raider, General John H. Morgan, surrendered his command to Major George W. Rue, July 26, 1863, and is the farthest point north ever reached by any body of Confederate troops during the Civil War." "Erected by Will L. Thompson, East Liverpool, Ohio, 1909."

The granite stone was completed on Thursday, August 11, 1910. There on that day it was duly unveiled by representatives of General Lyon Post, G. A. R., the East Liverpool Historical Society and the press of the county. An acre of ground about the monument was also purchased by Mr. Thompson for the public's use as a park. The formal transfer of the gift was made by Attorney William H. Vodrey for Mr. Thompson's estate and it was accepted in behalf of the war veterans and the state of Ohio by Justice Daniel McLane.

On Sept. 21, 1910 another expedition was made to the spot by many East Liverpool folk who escorted Major and Mrs. George W. Rue, who was found to be residing in Hamilton, Ohio, to the spot on which he played so notable a part nearly half a century before.

In the Mexican War soldiers from East Liverpool and other sections of the county were numbered with the armies of Generals Winfield S. Scott and Zachary Taylor.

Both in the Spanish-American and the World War a company was raised in East Liverpool. On both occasions it was known as "Company E." Both were in charge of Capt. M. W. Hill, he leading both contingents out of the city after an interval of nearly twenty years. The 1898 company became a member of the Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, known as "The President's Own." The first and second lieutenants were George O. Anderson and Robert T. Hall, respectively.

On April 25, 1898 the Company left East Liverpool for the regimental headquarters at Wooster, Ohio and its members were mustered into the

United States service at Columbus on May 13 of that year. The regiment reached Camp Alger, Va., two days later. On July 7 the regiment left New York on the transport, "St. Paul" and landed at Siboney, Cuba, on July 10. General Shafter sent it to the trenches and guard duty. Sickness seized the majority of the Company E men. Those able to do so left on August 18 for Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., where they landed on August 24. They entrained for Wooster on September 24 and were mustered out of service on Nov. 21, 1898.

Two-thirds of the members of the company were physically disabled for a long period and several never entirely recovered from the ravages of disease which the Cuban climate inflicted upon them. The immediate casualties included Francis Smith, who died at Siboney, Cuba, on Aug. 20, 1898; O. J. Eddy, who succumbed at sea two days later; Charles Sweitzer who passed away in East Liverpool from illness contracted on the island; Michael Eck, who passed away at Montauk Point on Sept. 3, 1898 and Edward Holloway, who expired at the same place on Sept. 15, 1898. On Nov. 10, 1900, Arthur Burrows, who had previously re-enlisted was mortally wounded in action in the Phillipines.

It was another "Company E" that was formed in East Liverpool during the weeks immediately following the April declaration of war against Germany in 1917. It became a part of the Tenth Ohio Infantry of the State National Guard which was commanded by Col. W. C. Weybrecht, of Alliance. Recruiting was carried on in the Y. M. C. A. Building on Fourth and Washington streets and in its banquet room the soldiers daily messed after it had been assembled. Headquarters were maintained across the street in the second floor of the Moose Building. Drilling was done in various plots about the city and at Newell, W. Va.

Though in service for months the Company was preceded to camp by twenty-three East Liverpool, Wellsville, Hanoverton and Lisbon young men who as five per cent of the initial draft contingent went to Camp Sherman on Thursday, Sept. 7, 1917 to assist with others throughout the state for the coming of those to follow them. These pioneer soldiers were: Earl M. Clawson, Thomas Brozka, Samuel R. and Robert A. Taylor, William R. Henderson, E. E. Shenkel, Ernest A. Purton, Charles Hart, George Albert Patterson, Allan George, Robert Guyton, William Roush, John T. Burns, Frank M. Hill, John E. Canavan and William V. Duffy of East Liverpool; John H. Grafton and Jacob Bowers of Wellsville; John

C. Tate, F. C. Sinclair and Wilfred A. Ballen of Hanoverton and Earl C. Apple and C. P. Deemer of Lisbon.

The night preceding their departure receptions were tendered the various members of the detachment at the Y. M. C. A., K. of C., and Masonic halls. Crowds thronged in and about the C. & P. depot the following morning as business houses delayed opening for an hour, factory whistles blew and Attorney Jason Brookes made an address while awaiting the west bound 8:10 o'clock train for Steubenville. Many of these young men later became commissioned and non-commissioned officers of what later became Co. L of the 332nd Regiment of the 83rd Division, which the commander, General Glenn, in the summer of 1918 took to France.

Commanded by Col. William Wallace, of Indianapolis, Ind., the 332 regiment was detached and served as a separate and disunit in Italy, where it took part in the Piave River battle against the Austrians. Later the regiment did garrison duty.

It returned to America in the Spring of 1919. Company L arrived on the Steamer Dante Alighieri which reached New York on April 18. The men were taken to Camp Merritt, N. J., and with others of the regiment participated in the great parades in New York City on April 21 and in Cleveland on April 26. From Ohio's metropolis the men were taken to Camp Sherman at Chillicothe, Ohio, from where they were mustered out of service.

On Sunday morning, September 10, with the entire city seemingly present with many from various county points adding to the number, Company E. entrained for Camp Sheridan at Montgomery, Ala. As he had done two decades before, Captain Hill led the detachment down Broadway, following a parade of the main streets of the city, to the C. & P. station. His first lieutenant was Richard Smith and the second, Allan Surles, both local young men, popular and well known. Music was dispensed by the Ceramic City Band. A big reception was tendered the departing men on Saturday night at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium at which Eugene H. Bradshaw, the city's safety director and president of the National Defense Organization was master of ceremonies. A feature of the affair was the appearance in Scotch kilties of Adam MacGregor, a convalescent wounded soldier of the ill-fated Dardanelles campaign, who sang numerous Scottish songs.

At Camp Sheridan "Company E" became "Company D" of the 135th Machine Gun Battalion of the 37th Division. As such it reached France in the summer of 1918. Meanwhile Captain Hill had been invalided home and Lieutenant Smith returned to his home here. Lieuts. Millard Blythe and Lester McNicol, both East Liverpool young men, had been attached to the contingent.

The men fought in the Argonne Forest and were fighting in Belgium when hostilities ceased on Nov. 11, 1918. On September 26, in the Argonne an exploding shell snuffed out the lives of Sergeant Charles C. Cox, veteran of the Spanish-American War, and Privates Cecil A. Eardley, Howard J. Purinton, Sylvester Bierry, Walter Wasson and John Vaughn. On November 4, a week before the armistice, Daniel Duty, of Wellsville and Harry Heckathore were fatally wounded in action on the Escant River in Belgium. Sergeant Herman Tuerck succumbed to illness at Hoboken, N. J., on March 31, 1919, following his arrival after the return trip on the George Washington.

The surviving members of the old Company E, after returning as Company D, were permitted to spend April 3, 1919 in East Liverpool while en route from New York to Camp Sherman at Chillicothe, Ohio, following their return to this country. The event furnished one of the red-letter days in East Liverpool of the entire World War period. Thousands met them at the C. & P. depot at 8:20 o'clock that morning. Officially greeting them were Mayor J. S. Wilson and the day's chairman, Attorney W. H. Vodrey. Frank Robinson, assisted by David McLean and Will T. Blake, was the Marshall of the parade.

Though the men were in direct command of Lieut. William R. Atkinson, of Dayton, Ohio, he gracefully permitted Lieut. Allan Surles, now promoted to battalion adjutant, the third officer in rank when the men went away on the drab September morning of more than a year previously, to lead the men with Lieut. Lester McNicol up Broadway to the Y. M. C. A., where dinner was served them by the East Liverpool Red Cross, under the immediate supervision of Miss Sara Simms.

After the repast the men paraded the main thoroughfares of the city. It was headed by Police Chief Hugh McDermott and a platoon of six of his men. In it were the Ceramic City and High School bands and the East Liverpool Drum Corps, Mayor Wilson and Chairman Vodrey,

the Civil War veterans, those of Foreign Wars and the preceding ones of the World War under Lieuts. Robert Brooks and John T. Burns.

After another meal at the Y. M. C. A. the men were that evening escorted to the C. & P. station where they entrained for the final leg of their journey to Camp Sherman. There they were in a few days mustered out of service.

No less important and making possible the work on sea, in camp and trenches of the enlisted and drafted sailor and soldier were the activities of civilians at home by which money, sustenance and the development of morale were procured and made possible. Bulwarking all done in East Liverpool and the large towns of the county was the nightly dispensation of knowledge of the four-minute men, of that done and planned by the government. In all there were 40,000 of these in the United States during the World War.

Beginning with the Second Liberty Loan every war departure thereafter until the war's close was thoroughly explained by these speakers who by their brief, illuminating speeches "put over" every project attempted in the county and city. The organization was "a nation wide one of voluntary speakers for the purpose of assisting the various departments of the government in the work of national defense during the continuance of the war by presenting messages of vital national importance to motion picture audiences during this interval."

In charge of the four minute men in Columbiana County was Asher A. Galbreath, of Rogers. His assistants included H. B. Barth, East Liverpool, A. D. Horton, Wellsville and Clark Firestone, Lisbon. All functioned as officials of the Division of Public Information which had been arranged for on April 14, 1917 with George Creel, veteran writer, as the head, assisted by war secretary, Newton D. Baker and navy secretary, Josephus Daniels.

East Liverpool as few other cities in the country received the benefits of this organization. Chairman Barth was indefatigable in the direction of the Pottery City Contingent which was the largest in the county. Not a single night was missed by him in having speakers at theatres, churches, the high school or any gathering at which a number of people were together assembled. His reports to Ohio chairman, Harry L. Vail, Cleveland and National director, William Montgomery Blair, of Washing-

ton, D. C., bore evidences of such superiority of work as to cause commendation.

The first of the speakers to function in East Liverpool was Attorney R. G. Thompson, when on Friday, Oct. 12, 1917, at the Strand theatre he spoke on the Second Liberty Loan. Thereafter the following subjects in turn were discussed: Second Food Pledge Week, The National Y. M. C. A. Drive, Maintaining Morals and Morale, Carrying the Message, Red Cross Membership Campaign, War Stamp Campaign, K. of C. and Jewish Camp Fund, The Man of the Hour, Necessity of More Ships, Eyes of the Navy and The Dangers to Democracy, Intensive Cantonment Book Campaign, Farm and Garden Campaign, Junior Four Minute Men War Savings Campaign, The Third Liberty Loan, War Chest Fund, Dangers to Americans, Where Did You Get the Facts? War Savings Campaign, Registering For First Draft, Four Minute Singing, Fire Prevention, Food Program, Fourth Liberty Loan, A Tribute to the Allies, What Have We Won? Red Cross Home Service, Red Cross Christmas Roll, United Work Campaign, The Fifth Liberty Loan, Bastille and Trafalgar Days.

In all there were 55 different subjects discussed and 5000 speeches made in East Liverpool. At the conclusion of the war he was given a Certificate of Honor and a Fac Simile letter of appreciation from President Woodrow Wilson. They had previously been presented with badges consisting of a metallic bar cast from cannon on which were the raised figures and letters: "4-M-M-4."

Those who served as four minute men under the direction of Chairman Barth and spoke also at intervals in Wellsville and Chester and Newell, W. Va., were: R. G. Thompson, J. J. Purinton, W. Irving Lewis, George E. Davidson, Walter B. Hill, Blaine H. Cochran, W. H. Vodrey, O. I. Jones, Dr. D. W. Macheod, Revs. Jesse J. Wyeth, C. W. Cooper, W. H. Clark, W. W. MacEwan, J. A. Spear, Alfred Walls, W. E. Wells, Louis Groglode, W. V. Blake, E. P. Geiger, S. W. Crawford, J. H. Brookes, Frank E. Grosshans, M. E. Miskall, H. B. Barth, Dr. C. P. Ikirt, Dr. R. J. Marshall, R. C. Heddleston, J. Mullen, T. T. Jones, B. L. Bennett and Misses Florence Updegraff, Edna Simms, Olive Birkett and Miss Adeline Blake of East Liverpool; W. N. Hannun, A. D. Horton, F. L. Wells, W. F. Lones, of Wellsville; A. A. Galbreath, of Rogers and C. B. Firestone, of Lisbon.

What perhaps was never done in any previous war at least on the scientific and efficient scale they were performed during the world conflict of nations was the food, heat and coal conservation by which a sufficient supply for the allied countries and soldiers were maintained in and about the front lines of defense in Europe. In these departures East Liverpool and Columbiana County again more than maintained the standard demanded of them by the state and national governments.

Appointed by Herbert Hoover, national food commissioner, Fred C. Croxton, on Sept. 13, 1917, became the Ohio head of the Commission. It began with but four employes but in a year had 200 workers with six full time volunteers. By July of 1918 there were 150 working in the special sugar division alone.

Harold B. Barth was named East Liverpool Conservation Chairman by Commissioner Croxton. To "save food" broadly was the charter of the Food Commission. In three drives pledge cards were signed to this effect by householders in the city and county. The third of these, "World Relief Week" occurred on Dec. 1, 1918.

On Nov. 28, 1917 Tuesdays were delegated as meatless days; on Jan. 28, 1918 a progressive change to two wheatless days was made. The fifty-fifty rule which required the sale by grocers of an equal amount of cereal substance with each pound of wheat flour sold occurred on the following day. That limiting the consumers to a 30-day's supply in the purchase of flour was promulgated the previous December 17.

Operating under the Leever act a County Threshing Commission also functioned. The County and City Food Administration Commission was composed of Mayor Joseph B. Wilson, chairman; H. B. Barth, secretary; George M. Wilhelem, Jason Brooks and O. I. Jones, of East Liverpool; Bert Burns and Harry Marsdan of Lisbon and George Imbrie of Wellsville.

In addition an organization in the county, of retail merchants, was formed to display posters, store and window cards, for the preparation of the necessary food conservation and the carrying out of the needful advertising thereto. H. B. Barth, the East Liverpool representative thereon, was also its chairman. The first war bread utilized in the city and county appeared on Jan. 28, 1917.

During the war the conservation of coal became a paramount necessity. This work also was in charge of a coal commission, of C. B. Hunt,

of Salem, chairman; H. B. Barth, of East Liverpool, secretary; W. L. Foley, East Palestine and Elmer Gamble, of Wellsville. The affairs of the body were administered from Mayor J. S. Wilson's office in East Liverpool, which Secretary Barth occupied with a force of clerical assistants.

By national military authority the Columbiana County draft board was appointed by Gov. James M. Cox on May 22, 1917. It consisted of David S. Brookman and Dr. J. M. King, of Wellsville and Will T. Blake and C. V. Beatty, of East Liverpool. Mr. Brookman was president and Mr. Blake, secretary. Physical examinations were made in the Y. M. C. A. building in East Liverpool for the most part, while final instructions were given the departing draftees in the City Hall at Wellsville, where also entraining for the various army camps occurred.

In all financial campaigns incident to the World War East Liverpool went over the top, even exceeding by far in some instances its quota.

In the first Liberty Loan, in the Spring of 1917, its allotment was \$355,000 and \$439,100 was obtained; in the second in the fall of the same year \$755,450 was procured though its quota was \$520,000; in the third Liberty Loan campaign in 1918 \$787,950 was procured, the quota being \$503,450; in the fourth also in 1918 the allotment was \$913,000 and over-subscribed to a total; in the final one the fifth, known as the Victory Loan in 1919 the sum of \$925,850 was raised though but \$767,200 was asked for.

In 1917 for the Red Cross fund \$40,500 was procured though the city's quota was \$30,000. In the same year in Y. M. C. A. war work a total of \$28,800 was procured with \$22,000 asked for and \$8,700 obtained in the Christmas Membership Red Cross drive with an apportionment of \$5,300.

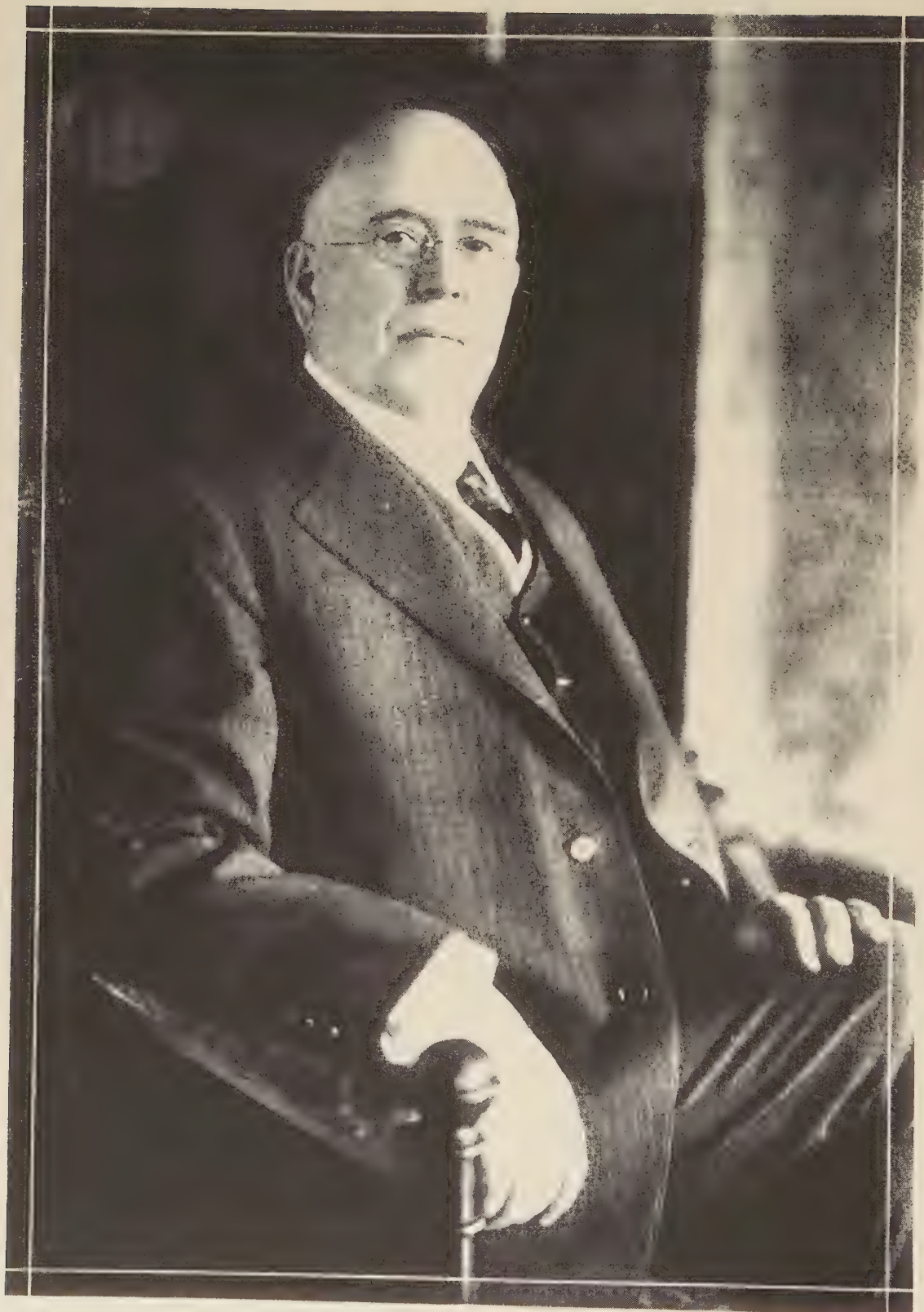
For the Knights of Columbus fund in 1918, \$11,500 was obtained on a quota of \$7,500. That year a War Chest fund of \$200,000 was also raised in an enthusiastic campaign with headquarters in the Elks Building on Fifth Street. The Red Cross membership that year totaled \$3,625 while the campaign for War Savings Stamps netted \$463,300 from a quota of \$454,300.

In November of 1919 the Red Cross membership drive netted \$4,043 following one in January of the same year that procured for the organization \$4,100.

From the war chest sums were paid for fruit pits for gas masks, various boards and committees doing work to further the allied cause.

At the conclusion of the World War approximately \$50,000 of the War Chest Fund was still available. Following a legal controversy it was turned over in late 1925 to the World War veterans, the sum with accumulated interest having reached a total of \$53,000. Under the arrangement it was to be utilized under the direction of a board of trustees consisting of attorneys Robert Brookes and William S. Foulkes, both former soldiers; Daniel Ogilvie, James Hilbert and W. H. Vodrey.

BIOGRAPHICAL



G. R. THOMAS

Biographical History

G. Richard Thomas is among the prominent and successful business men of East Liverpool, where he is vice president of the R. Thomas Sons Company. He was born here, Oct. 10, 1890, and is the son of George W. and Margaret (Kenney) Thomas.

George W. Thomas, deceased, was the son of Richard Thomas, who founded the R. Thomas Sons Company in 1873. It originally manufactured door knobs and was a one kiln plant. In 1892 it was incorporated with the following officers: George W. Thomas, president; L. M. Thomas, vice president and treasurer; and A. W. Thomas, secretary. The present plant was erected in 1890 and at that time had 12 kilns. In 1905 it took over the Original Thomas China Company of Lisbon, Ohio, forming plant No. 2. This was formerly a 10 kiln plant and in 1924 a continuous tunnel kiln was added, which makes the Lisbon plant one of the largest and most modern potteries in the country. It now has a capacity of 20 kilns. R. Thomas Sons Company are manufacturers of high tension, porcelain insulators.

George W. Thomas died Aug. 7, 1921, at the age of 70 years and is buried in Riverview Cemetery, East Liverpool. His wife died in 1911. They were the parents of four children: Margaret, married Frank M. Gardner, who is cashier of the Dollar Savings Bank, East Liverpool; G. Richard, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, married Leonard C. Webber, proprietor of the Crockery City Ice Company, East Liverpool; and L. M., Jr., treasurer of R. Thomas Sons & Co.

G. Richard Thomas received his education in the schools of East Liverpool and was graduated from Culver Military Academy in 1909. He has since been a member of this firm, beginning in 1909 as cashier and bookkeeper. In 1919 he was made assistant general manager, and in 1921 was elected to his present position as vice president. The present

officers of the company are: L. M. Thomas, Sr., president; G. Richard, vice president; L. M. Thomas, Jr., treasurer; and A. W. Thomas, secretary.

On Dec. 3, 1913, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Miss Frances McKim, a native of Wellsville, Ohio, and the daughter of R. E. and Mary E. McKim, residents of that place. They have three daughters: Barbara, Jean, and Marjorie.

Mr. Thomas belongs to the Masons, Riddle Lodge, No. 315, A. F. & A. M.; Elks and was one of the organizers and president of the East Liverpool Country Club. He is a director of the Potters National Bank. He is a Republican and a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He is favorably known and the Thomas family has always been representative of the best citizenship in Columbiana County.

The R. Thomas & Sons Company.—Columbiana County is the birthplace of one of the oldest and most important branches of the electrical industry, back in '73, during Grant's administration, America was laying the foundation for industrial supremacy of the world. New ideas were being advanced, new trades created, new businesses started and in all a golden future pictured. The overland stage was rapidly passing out while river and canal transportation was popular. The population was only 39 million, yet with fifty thousand miles the United States boasted of the greatest system of railroads in the world. The telephone then was but an experiment and the telegraph, though expensive, was slowly gaining commercial recognition. The horse car provided local transportation and that year marked the first trial of the cable car. Artificial light was provided by the aid of tallow candles, oil lamps, gas burners and by the newest of all—electric arc lamps.

During that year, another industry was born. The firm of Richard Thomas & Son was established at what is now known as the Pottery Center of the World—East Liverpool, Ohio. The new concern started in a modest way as most businesses did in those days and produced clay knobs and specialties. Their business grew slowly but surely and from time to time the factory capacity was increased and facilities improved.

The electrical industry which until then had been but a simmering possibility, now show signs of active development. At the Philadelphia

Centennial Exposition in 1876, the first successful telephone was exhibited by Dr. Bell. In 1879 the incandescent lamp was invented by Thomas Edison. In 1881 the storage battery was invented, then called a "box of electricity," and in the same year Edison built his first steam generating plant and in the year following, the first water power plant.

This activity soon influenced extensive experiments in the "Thomas" plant and early in the year 1884 porcelain was first manufactured by this pioneer ceramist although then used only in making door knobs. This was the first porcelain produced west of the Alleghenies.

A warm friendship existed between Geo. W. Thomas (eldest son of Richard) and a very promising young inventor, George Westinghouse, whose name is today known so well in every part of the world. It was really due to the enthusiastic faith of Westinghouse in the future possibilities of electricity that influenced the development of "Thomas Quality" electrical porcelain which was first produced in January 1885. At the start, only one design of insulator was produced, the first shipment going to the U. S. Electric Lighting Co., Chicago, at the time of the organization of the National Electric Light Association. Later, special shapes such as lamp buttons, socket keys, cut-out blocks, etc., were made. In 1887, about the time the first practical electric street railway was built (by F. J. Sprague in Richmond) "Thomas" electric accounts revealed such names as Brush Electric Association, Detroit Electric Works, Pittsburg Electric Co., Central Electric Co., Keystone Light & Pr. Co., Westinghouse Electric Co., et al.

In 1892, the firm of The R. Thomas & Sons Co., was incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio. The "Thomas" line then consisted of three outdoor types of insulator and nearly one hundred designs for interior wiring. In 1893, all of the porcelains used in the lighting arrangement for the World's Fair at Chicago, installed by Westinghouse, were "Thomas." The third issue of the "Thomas" catalog appeared in 1894 and nearly 300 insulators were illustrated.

Up to this time, transmission voltages were quite moderate, being regulated somewhat by the capacity of the insulators then available. Early in '94, Thomas ceramists commenced a diligent study of insulator design in an effort to satisfy the demands of the engineering world. Much could be written, if space permitted, of the tireless study, unique developments, discarded trials and progress made during that period. But

suffice to say, perseverance, skill and thorough working knowledge of the fictile arts again brought victory to the firm of "Thomas." Early in '96 the first "Boch" glaze-filled insulator was perfected, later to be patented. It was the first multi-part high voltage porcelain insulator manufactured. It represented the initial step toward making possible the transmission of electrical energy at higher voltages. One of the first orders recorded came from J. G. White & Co. Other early users were Montreal & St. Lawrence Lt. & Pr. Co., Helena Water & Elec. Pr. Co., Staten Island Electric Co., Pike's Peak Pr. Co., Montgomery Water Pr. Co., Jacques-Cartier Power Co., Salt Lake City Water & Electric Pr. Co., and many others. Although developed over a quarter of a century ago, it is interesting to note that many of these first insulators are still in service today.

And so, we can leaf through the chronicles of "Thomas" history, reviewing many interesting accounts of the past, revealing definite milestones of progress made, reciting fiction-like tales of the achievements of this pioneer organization, but all to be considered as merely "part of the day's work" in making history of the industrial development that may be credited to Columbiana County.

Millard E. Blythe, cashier of The Community Bank, is a veteran of the World War and one of the reliable young business men of East Liverpool. He was born in this city, July 22, 1888, and is the son of H. H. and Mellie (Kenney) Blythe, natives of East Liverpool.

H. H. Blythe, cashier of the Citizens National Bank, is among the prominent and substantial business men of this section. He began his business career in the First National Bank and is one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank, having served as its cashier since its opening. He is a Republican, a member of the First Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge. Mrs. Blythe is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They had three children: William, born in August, 1884, died in 1921, and is buried in Riverview Cemetery; Millard E., the subject of this sketch; and Margaret, twin sister of Millard, married Gilbert Follansbee, of Pittsburgh, and they reside in Steubenville, Ohio, where he is superintendent of the Toronto plant of the Follansbee Steel Company.



WILLIAM F. BLATT

Millard E. Blythe attended the public and high schools of East Liverpool and was graduated from Culver Military Academy in 1907. He was connected with the Citizens National Bank and later with the East Liverpool Publishing Company as cashier and advertising manager. In April, 1917, he enlisted in the U. S. army and attended the First Officers Training School at Fort Benjamin Harrison, being one of the first to enlist from East Liverpool. He was commissioned a first lieutenant, sent to Camp Sherman and later to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama. As a member of Company A, 134th Machine Gun Company, 37th Division, he attended the machine gun school, after which he was transferred to Camp Lee, Va., and later to France. He participated in four major engagements and was commissioned captain on Feb. 22, 1919. While in France he was transferred to Company L, 148th Infantry. He was discharged May 12, 1919. After the close of the war Mr. Blythe engaged in the bond business and in October, 1924, was made cashier of the Community Bank.

On Nov. 25, 1925 Mr. Blythe was married to Miss Esther G. Ankrim, a daughter of S. Proctor and Anna L. (Graham) Ankrim. A sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Mr. Blythe is a Republican, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, is affiliated with the Masonic and Elk lodges, and belongs to the Shrine, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the East Liverpool Country Club. He has a wide acquaintance and the Blythe family is representative of the best citizenship of Columbiana County.

J. E. McClure, the well known postmaster of East Liverpool, is a native of that place. He was born July 22, 1872, and is the son of William Mitchell and Mary (Jobling) McClure.

William Mitchell McClure, deceased, was a veteran of the Civil War. He was born at East Liverpool and for a number of years was engaged in railroad construction work with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, while the road was being built through this section. He enlisted as a private during the Civil War in Company E, 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war. At the time of his discharge he had reached the rank of captain. Mr. McClure was engaged in the pottery business in later life at East Liverpool. Both Mr. and Mrs. McClure are

deceased and are buried in Riverview Cemetery, East Liverpool. She was a native of New Castle-on-Tyle, England, and came to America with her parents when only three years of age. They settled at East Liverpool. There were five children born to Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell McClure: J. E., the subject of this sketch; William F., East Liverpool; Margaret Belle, West Bridgewater, Pa.; George, deceased; and Dr. Thomas Mitchell, a dentist, in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. E. McClure was educated in the public schools of East Liverpool and was graduated from high school in 1891. He later attended Ohio Valley Business College and began his business career as a bookkeeper. After taking the civil service examinations for post office work he began as a substitute clerk and in May, 1895, was appointed a regular clerk. In July, 1911, Mr. McClure was appointed superintendent of mails at East Liverpool, in which capacity he continued to serve until his appointment as postmaster on April 7, 1924.

Mr. McClure was married first to Miss Alice Fischer, of Calcutta, Ohio, who is deceased. He was later married to Miss Margaret House, the daughter of Reverend and Sarah House. Reverend House is deceased and his widow lives at East Liverpool.

In politics Mr. McClure is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, Elks Lodge and the Rotary and Buckeye Clubs. Mr. McClure is an industrious and capable man, and has the esteem of his fellow citizens throughout Columbiana County.

The Louthan Manufacturing Company, well known manufacturers of potters' supplies, is among the leading industries of its kind in Columbiana County. It was organized in 1901 at East Liverpool, and was originally located on Franklin Street. The founders of the company are B. M. and W. B. Louthan and during the early days of the existence of the business its products consisted of the manufacture of pins and stilts, used by potters. The business has developed extensively and they now manufacture pins, stilts, and elemite porcelain, which stands heating and cooling without cracking. Products manufactured are cores for electric heating; gas mantel rings and burner tips; porcelain heater plates for electric ranges; radiants and back walls for the radiant fire type of gas heater.

A new and up-to-date factory was erected by this company in 1913 and is located in the east end of the city. In 1924 the old factory building was closed and all work is now done in the new plant. It is 750x100 feet and is located on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Louthan Manufacturing Company was incorporated in July, 1916, with the following officers: B. M. Louthan, president; William B. Louthan, vice president and treasurer; and H. S. Russell, secretary. They rank among the representative and successful business men of East Liverpool.

John Albert Bryan is well and favorably known in East Liverpool, where he is successfully engaged in the contracting business. He was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1872, and is the son of Joseph H. and Sarah Ann (Hartzell) Bryan.

Joseph H. Bryan was born in Mahoning County, and was a stone mason by trade. He also owned a small farm. He served in the Civil War with the 74th Michigan Infantry, and took part in many important battles of the war. After the close of the war he re-enlisted and served for one year in Texas. Joseph Bryan died in 1902 and his wife died October 6, 1925. They are buried at Salem, Ohio. He was 69 years of age at the time of his death and his wife was 86 years old when she died. To Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were born five children: George H., superintendent of construction for the Columbiana Electric Company, Salem, Ohio; Mary E., lives in Salem; Dallas W., plant chief for the Bell Telephone Company, Salem; John Albert, the subject of this sketch; and Ida B., lives in Salem.

John Albert Bryan spent his boyhood at Deerfield, Portage County, Ohio, and received his education in the public schools. When a young man he learned the bricklayer's trade and after coming to East Liverpool in 1900 he became associated with Messrs. Gamble and Surles. The firm was later known as Gamble & Bryan. On Feb. 1, 1925, Mr. Bryan engaged in the brick contracting business for himself. He has offices in the Little Building. Among some of the leading buildings erected by him are the following: Young Men's Christian Association Building, Potters National Bank, American Theater, McKinley Theater, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building, Masonic Temple, Elks Building Patterson Memorial, Bell Telephone Building, Crook's Building, and the East Liverpool High

School Building. He has also engaged extensively in the building of fine homes.

On Jan. 21, 1921, John Albert Bryan was married to Miss May Morley, of East Liverpool, and the daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth (Patterson) Morley, both deceased. Mr. Morley was a contractor and was connected for many years with the East Liverpool Sand and Gravel Company. Mr. Bryan has one daughter, Gladys Virginia.

Politically, Mr. Bryan is a Republican. He holds membership in the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the East Liverpool Country Club, Rotary Club, and Chamber of Commerce.

Thomas H. Stephens is among the prominent and influential business men of East Liverpool, where he is agent in charge of the Manufacturers Light & Heat Company. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 27, 1869, and is the son of Thomas H. and Anna (Davis) Stephens.

Thomas H. Stephens Sr., was a native of England, his wife being born in Wales. They were brought to this country when children and spent the remainder of their lives here. Mr. Stephens began life in the steel mills as a roller and rolled the first steel rail west of the Mississippi River. He was later appointed general manager of the St. Louis Ore & Steel Company and was general manager of the Pittsburgh Steel & Iron Company. His wife died in 1902 in St. Louis and he died in East Liverpool in 1908. He is buried in Riverview Cemetery. Mr. Stephens was a Republican and a member of the Episcopal Church. He was also affiliated with the Masonic Lodge. To Mr. and Mrs. Stephens 11 children were born, as follows: David, lives in Milwaukee, Wis.; George, lives in St. Louis, Mo.; M. J., lives in St. Louis; Charles, lives in East Liverpool; Thomas H., the subject of this sketch; John, lives in Milwaukee, Wis.; Joseph, died in 1900; Chester Arthur, deceased; William, Harriet, and Elizabeth, all deceased. Charles Stephens is a Spanish-American War veteran, having served with Col. Joe Wheeler in the Cavalry in North Dakota.

Thomas H. Stephens spent his boyhood in St. Louis and attended the public schools and Jones Commercial College. He was then employed by the Western Steel Company as assistant consulting engineer. He



THOMAS H. STEPHENS

remained with this company until the business was sold, when he became identified with the auditor's office of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was later with the Pittsburgh Steel & Iron Company as assistant chief chemist and was associated with the Booth & Flynn Contracting Company of Pittsburgh. When Senator Flynn organized the California Asphaltum Company at Ventura, Calif., Mr. Stephens was sent there as assistant treasurer and when the business was sold to the Asphalt Trust Company he returned to Pittsburgh with Booth & Flynn until 1899. The company then purchased the Ohio Valley Gas Company and Mr. Stephens was sent to East Liverpool as chief clerk and cashier. Later the company purchased the Tri-State Gas Company and the Manufacturers Light & Heat Company. The business is now known by the latter name and since 1910 Mr. Stephens has been in charge of the entire business as agent in charge.

In 1898 Mr. Stephens was united in marriage with Miss Clara Ritzke, of Ventura, Calif., the daughter of Dr. William Ritzke, deceased. They have two children: Loretta, married O. H. Dornan, a traveling representative for Taylor, Knowles & Taylor, East Liverpool; and Robert G., an adopted son, who is identified with the Manufacturers Light & Heat Company.

In politics Mr. Stephens is identified with the Republican party and he is treasurer of the County Republican Executive Committee. He has been a member of the school board for 12 years and served as president for three years. He holds membership in the Episcopal Church, the Masonic Lodge and Shrine. Mr. Stephens has a wide acquaintance in Columbiana County and is representative of the best citizenship in the community.

John H. Morton, a successful and well known business man of East Liverpool, was born at Smiths Ferry, Pa., March 23, 1873, and is the son of George C. and Susan (Fisher) Morton.

George C. Morton, deceased, ranked among the prominent business men of East Liverpool for many years. He was born at Manchester, Pa., on October 23, 1833. His wife was born near Ohioville, in Beaver County, Pa., Sept. 17, 1843, and died July 20, 1889. Mr. Morton served throughout the Civil War and after his discharge from the army became interested

in the oil business in Pennsylvania. Later he engaged in the general mercantile business and conducted stores at Smithsbury, Frederickstown, and Island Run, Pa. After disposing of these interests in 1874 he removed to East Liverpool and engaged in the cooperage business for 20 years. He died July 16, 1900, and with his wife is buried in Riverview Cemetery, East Liverpool. To Mr. and Mrs. Morton four children were born: William, married May Scott, Rich Hill, Mo., both deceased, and they have a son, William, who lives in New York city; Laura B., the widow of Charles H. Murphy, lives in Salem, Ohio; John H., the subject of this sketch; and Georgia May, who lives in Salem, Ohio.

John H. Morton grew up in East Liverpool and received his education in the public schools. He began his business career in the jewelry store of W. J. McKinney and later graduated from Parsons Horological Institute at Peoria, Ill., and the Kandler Engraving School, Chicago. Upon his return to East Liverpool he was associated with W. D. Wade until the establishment of his present business in 1901. Mr. Morton conducts one of the finest jewelry businesses in the county and carries high grade merchandise exclusively.

John H. Morton was married to Miss Mabel McIntosh a native of Wellsville and a daughter of A. D. and Rebecca (McKenzie) McIntosh. Mr. McIntosh is deceased. He was a well known shoe dealer of Wellsville and East Liverpool. His widow resides with Mr. and Mrs. Morton.

Mr. Morton is a Republican, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, is a 32nd degree Mason, and belongs to the Shrine, Kiwanis Club, Chamber of Commerce, East Liverpool Country Club and the Isaac Walton Club of America. He is esteemed throughout his community as a reliable man.

Rev. O. L. Benedum, pastor of the Nazarene Church, East Liverpool, is widely known and highly esteemed in Columbiana County. He is a native of Leesville, Carroll County, Ohio, born Nov. 27, 1881, and the son of Frank and Martha (Chase) Benedum.

Frank Benedum was born in Ohio, Feb. 13, 1852, and died in 1925. His wife, also a native of Ohio, was born March 3, 1854, and lives at Dennison, Ohio. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Charles W., lives at Dennison; C. Guy, lives at Swissvale, Pa.; O. L., the

subject of this sketch; Ralph C., a pharmacist with Bulger's Pharmacy, East Liverpool, was elected Mayor of East Liverpool in Nov. 1925, for a two-year term and is now serving in that capacity; Arthur Lynn, lives at Brewster, Ohio; Harold F., lives at Dennison, Ohio; and Wilbert S., lives at Urichsville, Ohio.

Rev. O. L. Benedum received his education in the public schools of Leesville, Ohio, after which he pursued a four years course of study at home in preparation for the ministry. His first charge was at Mannington, W. Va., and in 1921, he was transferred to East Liverpool. Rev. Benedum was instrumental in the building of the new church here, which is located at St. Clair and Lincoln streets. The Church of the Nazarene is among the fine churches of this section and accommodates a congregation of approximately 1,500 people.

In 1907 Rev. Benedum was married to Miss Altoona G. Bates, who was born at Dennison, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1887, the daughter of G. H. and Mary Estella (Rose) Bates, residents of that place. Rev. and Mrs. Benedum have a daughter, Lulu Gertrude, born April 5, 1908. She is a student at East Liverpool High School.

Rev. Benedum and his family have many friends throughout Columbiana County.

Frank Crook, one of East Liverpool's successful business men and leading citizens, was born in Elkrum Township, Columbiana County, July 24, 1854, the son of Thomas and Jane (Batchelor) Crook.

The Crook family is of English extraction. Thomas Crook was born in Wiltshire, England, and there learned the art of the manufacturing of textile fabrics, and when at the age of 19 years he came to the United States, he was master of all the processes used in the manufacture of woolen goods. His first work was at Hanover, Ohio, but shortly after he bought a woolen mill at Elkton, which he operated for a number of years. Later he entered into partnership with his brother, John, and together they carried on a successful mercantile business at Elkton until within a few years of his death, when John Crook became sole proprietor. Mr. Crook died in 1897 at the age of 73 years and his wife died in 1863, at the age of 47 years. They were life long members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Crook the following children were born: Mar-

tha, Mary, Sarah, Edward W., Emma, Frank, the subject of this sketch, and Ida.

In 1884 Frank Crook located in East Liverpool and formed a partnership with Mr. McGraw in the retail furniture business, the firm being Crook & McGraw. They soon built up a large trade and in 1893 removed to 149 East Fifth Street. After a business association of 12 years, Mr. Crook purchased the interest of Mr. McGraw and in 1893 the business was incorporated under its present name, the Crook Furniture Company. The officers are: Frank Crook, president and treasurer; and James Oliver, secretary. This is the oldest and one of the most complete furniture establishments in Columbiana County. In 1905 the present building was erected.

Mr. Crook married Miss Jennie Fisher, the daughter of Benjamin D. Fisher of Calcutta, Ohio, and to them a daughter was born, Pauline, who married Bert Sebring, and they reside at Sebring, Ohio, where he is identified with the Sebring Pottery Company. Several years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Crook was married to Miss Dora Williams, of Columbiana County, and they have a daughter, Phyllis Crook, who lives in East Liverpool.

Jesse C. Hanley, judge of the Municipal Court of East Liverpool, is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent pioneer families of Columbiana County. He is successfully engaged in the practice of law in East Liverpool and is a veteran of the World War. He was born in this city, July 17, 1888, and is the son of James N. and Cora E. (Gorby) Hanley.

James N. Hanley was born in East Liverpool in 1863, the son of Charles and Susan (Kirby) Hanley. Charles Hanley was born in Belfast, Ireland, Aug. 23, 1839, the son of James and Elizabeth (Moore) Hanley. James Hanley was the son of William and Fannie (Cromwell) Hanley, the latter a first cousin to Sir Charles Cromwell. William Hanley was a farmer in County Antrim, Ireland, and lived to be 90 years of age. His son, James, was born in that section of Ireland in 1815. Charles Hanley, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to the United States at the age of 17 years and settled in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1858, at which time he removed to East Liverpool. He served throughout the Civil War, having enlisted with the Third Ohio Independent Battery.



JESSE C. HANLEY

During the winter of 1863 he contracted pneumonia and was sent to a St. Louis hospital, where he recovered. He then entered the 143rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry under Capt. William Brunt, and remained with this outfit until the close of the war. After his return to East Liverpool he engaged in partnership with Robert Hill, but later sold his interest in this business. In the fall of 1868 he built the C. C. Thompson Pottery Company plant. Mr. Hanley was a life long member of the Second United Presbyterian Church and served as Sunday school superintendent and elder. He was a Republican and a member of General Lyons Post No. 44, Grand Army of the Republic.

In early manhood James N. Hanley became connected with public affairs and served ten years as city clerk of East Liverpool. In 1903 he took the office of efficient clerk of courts of Columbiana County and served in this capacity until August, 1909. He has since been actively and successfully engaged in the real estate business in East Liverpool. To Mr. and Mrs. James N. Hanley two children were born: Jesse C., the subject of this sketch; and Hazel, married W. L. Armstrong, of Lisbon, Ohio. They reside in Urichsville, Ohio, where he is engaged in the banking business. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have a daughter, Deborah, born in 1918.

Jesse C. Hanley received his early education in the public schools, was graduated from Lisbon High School in 1906 and then spent two years at Ohio State University. He served as deputy clerk of courts for two years and during that time read law in the office of Judge James G. Moore, of Lisbon, Ohio. In 1909 he entered the College of Law, Ohio State University, and received his degree in 1912. He practiced his profession in East Liverpool from 1912 until 1918 and from 1915 until 1918 was associated with the firm of Lones & Hanley. He enlisted in the army in 1918 and was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., and later to Pisgah National Forest as a sergeant in the quartermaster's department. In September, 1918, he was transferred to the U. S. Infantry and stationed at the Central Officers Training Camp at Camp Gordon, Georgia. He was discharged Dec. 7, 1918. Upon his return to East Liverpool he was appointed assistant to the prosecuting attorney in January, 1919, and after two years in this capacity was elected prosecuting attorney in 1920. He held this office for two terms and since 1925 has engaged in practice with offices in the Potters Savings & Loan Building.

Mr. Hanley is identified with the American Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, and the Columbiana County Bar Association. He is also a member of the Federal Courts. He is a Republican and belongs to the American Legion, Masonic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Elks, East Liverpool Country Club, Chamber of Commerce, Phi Delta Phi and Delta Tau Delta fraternities. Nov. 3, 1925 Mr. Hanley was elected judge of the Municipal Court of East Liverpool, Ohio, on a non partisan ticket, being the first to hold that office after its creation by law. Mr. Hanley is thoroughly capable in his profession and is a citizen of high ideals.

Joseph Betz, a progressive and enterprising business man of East Liverpool, is one of the well known and substantial citizens of Columbiana County. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 14, 1863, and is the son of Joseph and Ottilia (Wanderer) Betz.

Joseph Betz, Sr., deceased, was a native of Ingerkingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, born Aug. 29, 1829, the son of Andrew and Anna Marie (Glaser) Betz. Andrew Betz was an agriculturist and died in 1856 at the age of 66 years. His wife died in 1860 and they are both buried in Germany. They had nine children, as follows: Conrad, died in Germany at the age of 73 years; Anthony, died in Germany at the age of 72 years; Ulrich, died in Germany at the age of 72 years; Martin, came to the United States in 1875 and died in Milwaukee, Wis., at the age of 56 years; Frank, died in Germany at the age of 55 years; Joseph, father of the subject of this sketch; Mathias, born in 1831, died in Germany; John, died in Germany at the age of 55 years; and Anna Marie, died in Germany at the age of 29 years. Joseph Betz came to America Oct. 21, 1854, and settled in Milwaukee, Wis. He spent some time in Switzerland before coming to America and after his arrival in Milwaukee he followed his trade of cabinet maker. He died Sept. 1, 1896, at the age of 67 years. Mr. Betz was married on Jan. 8, 1856, to Miss Ottilia Wanderer, who was born at Burgheim, Bavaria, Germany, June 17, 1833, the daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Niederreiter) Wanderer. She died in Chicago, Oct. 21, 1907, and is buried in Milwaukee, Wis. To Mr. and Mrs. Betz were born seven children, as follows: (1) Frederick William, born Dec. 18, 1856, died Nov. 26, 1923, and is buried at Fairmount, Minn. He was a manufacturer

and a prominent citizen, having served as mayor of Fairmont as well as county commissioner and postmaster. (2) Charles S., born Aug. 3, 1858, is associated with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as an electrician; (3) George, born June 5, 1860, died July 15, 1861, and is buried in Milwaukee, Wis.; (4) Joseph, the subject of this sketch; (5) John, born April 6, 1865, lives at Portland, Ore.; (6) Elizabeth, born Feb. 14, 1868, married Joseph Breitenbach, deceased, and later removed to Portland, Ore., where she died Dec. 29, 1923, the result of an accident; (7) Walburga, born Dec. 17, 1872, died Dec. 3, 1873, and is buried in Milwaukee, Wis.

Joseph Betz attended common schools of Milwaukee, and at the age of 13 years entered the employ of a bookbinder, but later became an apprentice on a German newspaper, where he learned typesetting. When 19 years old he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade and while there he became active in trade unions. On July 8, 1887, he came to East Liverpool to take charge of the Columbiana County Zeitung, a weekly German newspaper founded by the late J. H. Simms. In 1898 Mr. Betz entered into partnership with the Orr brothers in the commercial printing business, located on West 4th Street, and six years later bought his partners' interests in the business, the firm then being known as the Jos. Betz Printing Company. In 1915 he erected one of the finest business blocks in the city, in which his printing plant is located. It ranks among the up-to-date printing establishments of the state and was incorporated on March 1, 1924, with Mr. Betz as president.

On Dec. 27, 1894, Mr. Betz was united in marriage at Baltimore, Md., with Miss Louise Marie Hempel, a native of that city, born Nov. 3, 1865, the daughter of John F. and Crecensia (Raiber) Hempel. Mr. Hempel was born at Gelnhausen, Hessen, Germany, Sept. 26, 1831, and died as the result of an accident, Dec. 23, 1910. His wife was born at Altheim, Wurttemberg, Germany, May 30, 1840, and died in Baltimore, June 24, 1923. The Hempel family settled in Baltimore in 1850. To Mr. and Mrs. Betz two children were born: Louise Alice, at East Liverpool, Oct. 11, 1895, who is a graduate of East Liverpool High School and studied music at Beaver College, Beaver, Pa. She lives with her parents and is a member of the Helen Gould Club of East Liverpool; Wilbert Alvin, born at East Liverpool, Jan. 27, 1900, is a graduate of East Liverpool High School and attended Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, and engaged in business with his father as secretary and treasurer of The Jos. Betz

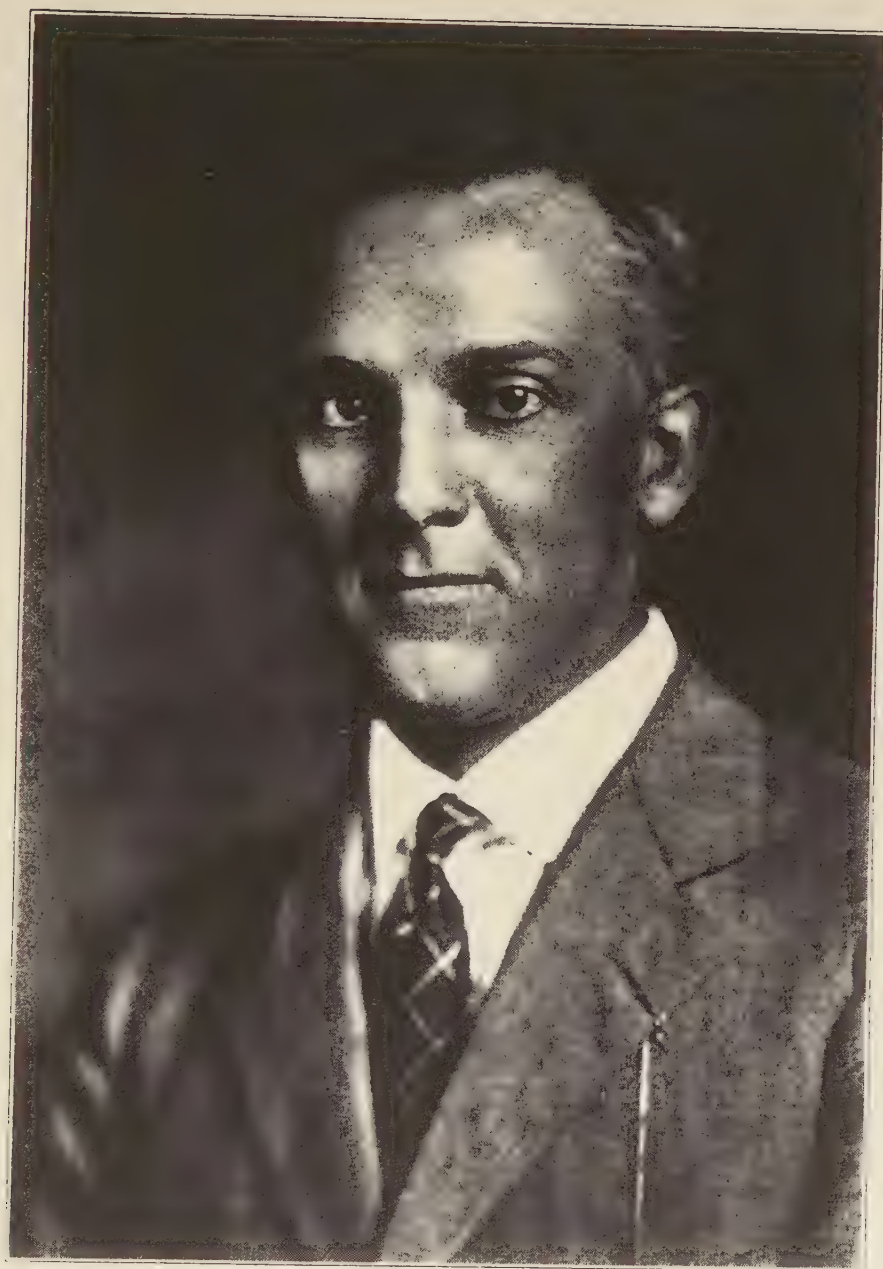
Printing Company. He is a member of the East Liverpool Country Club. He was married Aug. 11, 1923, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Kelley, a native of Wellsville, Ohio, born Jan. 13, 1900, the daughter of Charles H. and Ida (Lyon) Kelley. To Wilbert Alvin and Margaret Elizabeth (Kelley) Betz a daughter, Barbara Louise, was born Aug. 26, 1924 and died May 21, 1925. Wilbert Alvin Betz is a World War veteran, having served in the Student Army Training Corps at Pittsburgh.

Jos. Betz is identified with the Republican party in politics and has served the party in many ways for a long term of years. He was township treasurer for two years. He has been secretary and treasurer of the city hospital for the past 19 years. For nine years he has served as president of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of the St. Clair Land Company of East Liverpool, and belongs to the Rotary Club, Elks Lodge and East Liverpool Country Club. He served as president of the Kenilworth Country Club of Newell, W. Va., for three years. Mr. Betz served as a member of the local school board from 1908 until 1912 and during that time was active as a member of the building committees in the building program of Washington, Lincoln and Maplewood schools.

Mr. Betz and his family are representative of the best citizenship of Columbiana County.

Lee C. Cooper.—Of pioneer stock and truly an Ohioan, whose forbears on one side of the family settled in Jefferson County prior to 1800, and whose grandparents on the other side came from Chester County, Pa., and settled in Columbiana County in 1835, the subject of this sketch, Leander Calvin Brinton Cooper, was born at Tritt's Mills, on West Beaver Creek, near West Point, Columbiana County, Feb. 1, 1879. He is named after two uncles who became mayors of Ohio cities, one at Massillon, and the other, George Brinton Cooper, at Wellsville. The latter was a member of the Third Ohio Regiment in the War of the Rebellion and was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River.

Mr. Cooper is a son of the late William Penn and Mary Elizabeth (Cole) Cooper. The former was born in East Rochester, Ohio, and spent practically his entire life in Wellsville where he followed the trade of a wagon maker, and in Madison Township, Columbiana County, where for years he was a farmer. He sold his farm in 1900 and removed to East



Liverpool, where he died in 1914. He is buried in the family plot in Wellsville Cemetery. Mr. Cooper served with distinction in the Union army during the Civil War as a member of Company B, 176th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was the son of William and Jane Cooper. William Cooper, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, operated the Cooper House at Wellsville from 1850 to 1890.

William Penn Cooper married Mary Elizabeth Cole, a native of Somerset, Jefferson County, Ohio, and the daughter of William and Mary Jane (Jackman) Cole. She was the granddaughter of William and Nellie (White) Jackman, who were married Sept. 27, 1803. Nellie (White) Jackman was born Sept. 7, 1782. The Jackman family came to this country from Ireland and with many other families from the Emerald Isle settled in Mount Tabor, which came to be known at that early date as "Dublin," because of the preponderance of Irish folk living there.

The Cole branch of this family came to Jefferson County in 1798 or 1799 and settled on a farm near Richmond. This farm is now a part of the cemetery in that village. William Cole, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was twice married, both times to sisters, Sabrie and Mary Jane Jackman. Four children were born to each marriage, two of whom now survive: Mrs. William Penn Cooper, who lives in Lakewood, Ohio; and Hon. Lee C. Cole of Cleveland.

Hon. Lee C. Cole, as a lad of 14 years, guided a detachment of Union soldiers from Richmond, Ohio, to Salineville in pursuit of the rebel raider, Gen. John Morgan, on the day he was captured near West Point in Columbiana County, the most northern point reached by the Confederate troops during the war of the states. He was graduated from Richmond and Mount Union colleges and admitted to the practice of law in 1872. He located in Massillon, Ohio, and after a year's residence was elected city solicitor. In 1880 he was elected Mayor and served two terms. He was elected to the Ohio legislature in 1884 and reelected in 1886. Following his legislative career he removed to Bowling Green, Wood County, Ohio, where for several years he was engaged in oil production and glass manufacture. For ten years he was a trustee of the Toledo State Hospital. During their life time he was a close political and personal friend of Senator Calvin Brice and President Grover Cleveland, the latter at one time offering him a European diplomatic station. For more than a decade he has followed the legal profession in Cleveland.

William Penn Cooper's ancestry were English Quakers, who lived for many years in and about Philadelphia and Chester County, Pa. They came to Ohio in 1835. Accordingly Lee C. Cooper is a compound of English, Irish, Quaker and Welch ancestors, the latter being traceable through his mother's grandmother, a Mrs. White.

To William Penn and Mary Elizabeth (Cole) Cooper five children were born: William Oliver, a business man of Cleveland; Robert, of Cleveland, and Larkins, Fla.; Mrs. Harry Spellman, lives in Warren, Ohio; Mrs. Leonard Flath, lives in Cleveland; and Lee C., the subject of this sketch.

Lee C. Cooper received his education in the country schools of Madison Township, Columbiana County, and was graduated from Wellsville High School in 1896. He began life as a school teacher, teaching at Walkers and the Flats in Yellow Creek Township. He also worked on his father's farm. Since March 1, 1906, he has been extensively engaged in the insurance business at East Liverpool, with offices in the Little Building.

Mr. Cooper was married Oct. 3, 1906, to Miss Alice Edna Brookes, eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth Brookes, of East Liverpool, whose families on both sides emanated from England. Long engaged in gardening and horticulture, Mr. and Mrs. Brookes are among the well known and most respected residents of East Liverpool, both being prominent in the activities of the First Methodist Protestant Church of the pottery city. For many years Mr. Brookes has been a leader in the church's musical department. Six children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper: Dorothy May, William Brookes, Ruth Elizabeth, Jean Alice, Joseph Wendell Cole, and Anita Lee, all at home.

In politics Mr. Cooper is a Democrat. He is a member and trustee of the Orchard Grove Methodist Episcopal Church of East Liverpool, is affiliated with the Riddle Lodge F. & A. M. East Liverpool, has been since its erection in 1912 a director of the East Liverpool Y. M. C. A., and is a charter member of the East Liverpool Kiwanis Club. He was one of the promoters and secretary of the East Liverpool Business Men's Association for many years, which in 1912 took the form of the East Liverpool Boosters Club, which in turn finally evolved into the present East Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, of which he is and has been a member since its inception.

Mr. Cooper has been since his residence in East Liverpool an aggressive member of the younger class of the city's business men. He has evinced lively interest in all departures making for the breadth of its activities in all civic, moral and religious lines. Of an athletic turn he has been particularly active in furthering physical development in the public schools and at amateur baseball circles. He has also rendered marked aid in bringing about the procuring and development of the Y. M. C. A. camp in Madison Township, which is a part of his father's farm. He has taken a lively interest in the metamorphosis of Patterson Field in the west end of East Liverpool as a playing field for the East Liverpool High School. He lives in a spacious residence on the north side of East Liverpool, from which is discernable on clear days, the three trees that grace the summit of Round Knob, the second highest point in Ohio, near which spot he first saw the light of day.

Dr. Albert J. Michels is a well known physician and surgeon of East Liverpool and a veteran of the World War. He was born at Etna, Pa., Dec. 17, 1893, and is the son of John and Albertina (Offner) Michels.

Both John Michels and his wife were born in Germany. At an early age they came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, later removing to East Liverpool, where he conducted a restaurant business. He died in 1917 and is buried in East Liverpool. His widow resides in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Michels were the parents of three children: Mary died in infancy; John Joseph, married Ezora Womer, lives in East Liverpool; and Albert J., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Albert J. Michels attended the public and high schools of East Liverpool and after his graduation in 1912, he entered Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., from which he was graduated in 1916 with the degree of B. S. In 1919 he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pittsburgh, and spent the following year as an interne in Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh. Since 1920 he has practiced his profession in East Liverpool with offices in the Little Building.

On May 9, 1919, Doctor Michels was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Elizabeth Pilstl, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., the daughter of Ludwig and Emma (Springer) Pilstl, both deceased. Doctor and Mrs. Michels have a son, Albert J., Jr., born May 7, 1922.

Politically, Doctor Michels is a Republican. He is a member of St. Aloysius Catholic Church, and belongs to the Knights of Columbus, Elks, Rotary Club, Kappa Alpha fraternity and Phi Rho Sigma fraternity. His wife holds membership in the Episcopal Church. Doctor Michels is identified with the Columbiana County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He served as a member of the Medical Officers Reserve Corps at Pittsburgh during the World War.

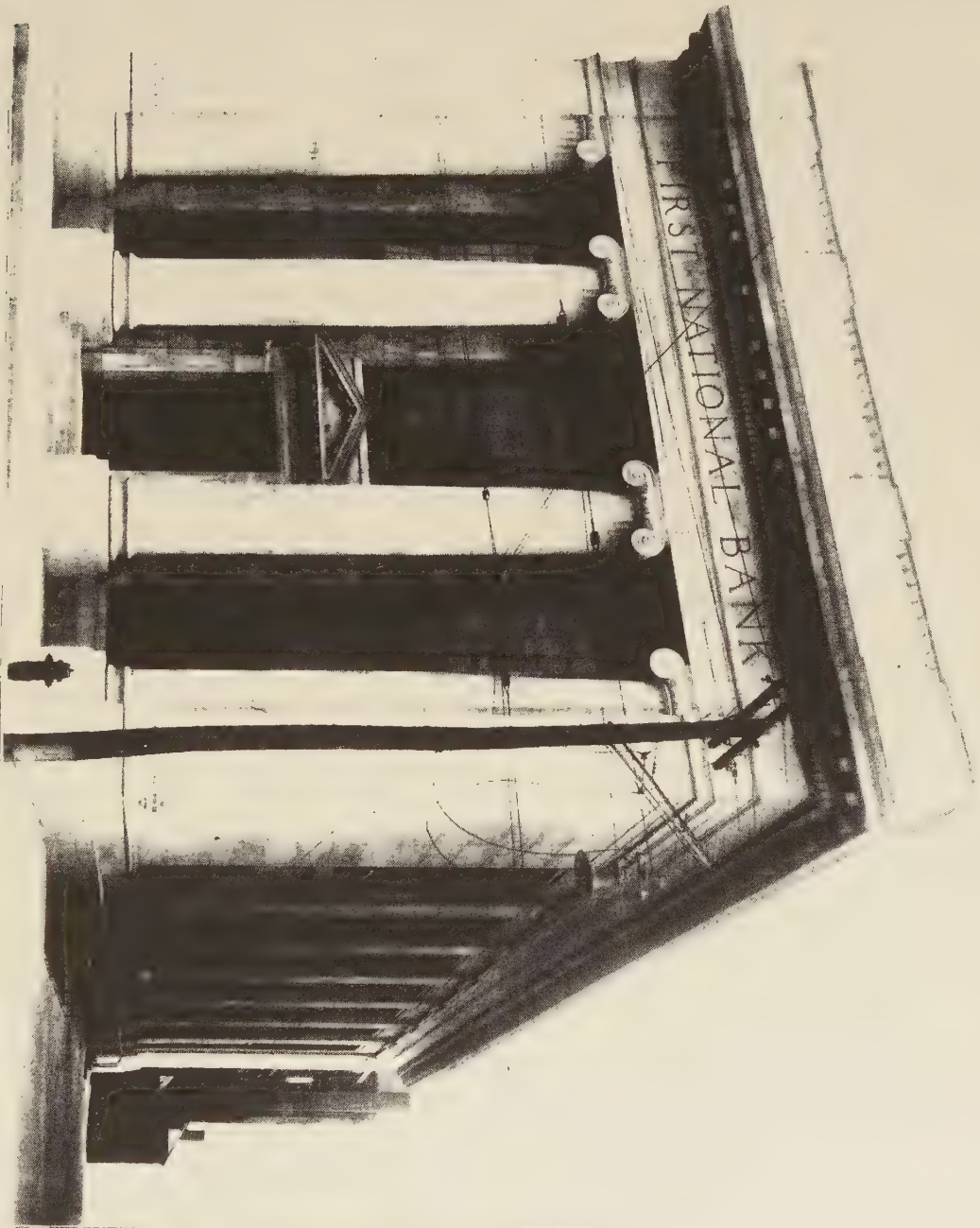
Doctor Michels is one of Columbiana County's best known young men and is deservedly popular with his rapidly increasing practice.

First National Bank, East Liverpool, Ohio.—In the year 1873 a bank became a necessity to the flourishing village of East Liverpool and vicinity. The East Liverpool Banking Company was the first bank organized. It had seven directors, a president and a cashier—the cashier being the only employe. The directors' favorite meeting place was the City Hotel, Billy Deevers, proprietor, on Second Street. This bank had a very small beginning and continued in business until 1874, when the First National was organized, April 22, 1874; the charter was granted by the government to commence business on April 30, 1874.

Of the original 35 stockholders only two are living—Jacob Shenkle and Noah A. Frederick. Members of the first board of directors were David Boyce, Josiah Thompson, J. M. Kelly, William H. Vodrey, N. B. Hickman, N. A. Frederick and George Morley. The officers were David Boyce, president; Josiah Thompson, vice president; F. D. Kitchel, cashier, and Col. H. R. Hill, attorney.

Each of these officers was required to give a \$50,000 bond for the faithful performance of duty. At this time there were no surety bonding companies. Individual bondsmen had to be supplied. The first bond of David Boyce was signed by A. M. Davidson, T. Blythe, B. Walper, J. M. Kelly, N. B. Hickman, and Josiah Thompson's bond was signed by D. C. Thompson, John Thompson, W. L. Thompson, John C. Thompson and C. C. Thompson.

The building they occupied was purchased from Huff & Co., for \$6,000 and the furniture and fixtures for \$125, and was located at the corner of Broadway and Second streets.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK FIRST NATIONAL BANK

In reading over the recorded minutes one finds that in 1876 Colonel W. H. Vodrey was empowered to purchase a first-rate revolver for the use of the bank. The same year the bank refused to join the American Bankers' Association. The favorite meeting time of the board was 6:30 p. m. The circulation or first currency issued by the bank was in denomination of \$1 and \$2 bills. Thomas H. Fisher, active vice president, is in possession of bill No. 1, which has never been in circulation. It was presented to him by Mr. Boyce and Mr. Macrum.

John C. Thompson has been a director continuously for over 35 years. He was elected Jan. 8, 1889, and he and Thomas H. Fisher are the only persons connected with bank now who were associated with it at that time.

In the early history, no one associated with the bank could borrow from it on any security. This rule was rescinded by the board through business necessity.

In 1878 an assistant to the cashier was employed at the munificent salary of \$100 per year and required to give bond for \$10,000. This young man was regarded as an apprentice and as getting an education in business. He was also regarded as the most fortunate young man in the village.

In 1888 the name of the genial Irishman, Patsy Kernan, appears first on the records as watchman and janitor. The banking hours were 7:45 a. m. to 4 p. m., closing from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

The First National Bank observed the 50th anniversary of its founding on May 2, 1924, when members of the board of directors and the employes of the bank were guests of John J. Puriton, at a six o'clock dinner. Thirty directors and fifteen officers have served during that period. Men who have served as directors on the board since organization are: David Boyce, Josiah Thompson, J. M. Kelly, Col. William H. Vodrey, N. B. Hickman, Noah A. Frederick, George Morley, A. Blythe, W. W. Harker, J. F. Hickman, B. C. Simms, John C. Thompson, W. L. Thompson, Robert Hall, James Vodrey, O. C. Vodrey, N. G. Macrum, H. N. Harker, Walter B. Hill, Monroe Patterson, John J. Purinton, George C. Thompson, T. H. Fisher, E. H. Riggs, William H. Vodrey, Charles R. Boyce, Patrick McNicol, W. L. Smith, W. E. Dunlap and J. W. Irwin.

Men who have served as officers since organization are: Presidents, David Boyce, Josiah Thompson, John G. Thompson, B. C. Simms, Hon.

John J. Purinton; vice presidents, Josiah Thompson, A. Blythe, J. M. Kelly, B. C. Simms, John J. Purinton, George C. Thompson, C. R. Boyce; acting vice president, T. H. Fisher; cashiers, F. D. Kitchel, N. G. Macrum, T. H. Fisher and W. E. Dunlap; assistant cashiers, H. H. Blythe, T. H. Fisher, W. E. Dunlap and L. D. Bashaw.

In these fifty years the officers and directors have passed safely through three money panics, 1873, 1893 and 1907. All of them proved the metal of the men at the helm.

The bank opened with a capital stock of \$50,000.00 which has been increased through surplus earnings above regular dividends to capital, surplus and undivided profits to over \$455,000.00. The total earnings of the bank since organized approximate \$800,000.00.

During the five years' cashiership of F. D. Kitchel of both banks, the deposits grew to \$49,000.00. The next 28 years when Mr. Marcum was cashier they grew to \$538,000.00 and the 16 years Mr. Thomas H. Fisher was cashier they grew to \$1,890,000.00 and since W. E. Dunlap has held the position, approximately one year and a half, to \$2,550,000.00. The employes have increased in numbers from one to nineteen.

The development in the business has caused many changes in the banking house and equipment during this period. First, a building was bought and then remodeled; next, a new building was built in 1889 on Washington Street. The quarters on Washington Street were remodeled five times; outgrowing them each time until 1922-23, when was built the now most modern banking room on Fifth Street, costing approximately \$260,000.00.

Behind the First National Bank are fifty years of business success, years of service to their customers, which has been amply repaid by their generous and friendly patronage. It is evident that the bank is stronger today than ever in its history and all indications are that its prosperity will steadily increase with every year of business.

The First National Bank with its ample capital and surplus of \$450,000.00, large resources over \$3,000,000.00, modern equipment, good location, up-to-date service, careful and conservative management of the officers and directors, and holding the confidence of the people in this section, will go on to greater success and greater prosperity than it has had in the past.

The D. E. McNicol Pottery Company, of East Liverpool, is one of the old established and important industries of this city. Its main plant, known as No. 1, is located on the corner of Broadway and Sixth streets. This plant has ten large general ware kilns and five large decorating kilns. High grade semi-porcelain, plain white and decorated dinner ware, also decorated specialties, are made at this plant. Plant No. 2 is located on Starkey Street and has three large general ware kilns where white semi-porcelain dinner ware is made. Plant No. 3 is located on Boyce Street, East End, where they have ten large kilns and manufacture Rockingham and Yellow ware, also saggars, and pins and stilts for their different plants. Plant No. 5, a new modern plant, is located at Clarksburg, W. Va., and has ten large kilns and six decorated kilns. High grade semi-porcelain in white and decorated is made at this plant.

The history of this pottery began in 1862 when John S. Goodwin built the original plant, consisting of two kilns. After operating this plant for a few years he sold it to H. A. Marks, Enoch Riley, John Neville, and others, who conducted the business as A. J. Marks & Company until 1869, when it was sold to John McNicol, who organized a joint stock company of the following members: John McNicol, Patrick McNicol, William Burton, Sr., William Burton, Jr., Mitchell McClure, and Adolph Fritz. John McNicol died in 1882 and his son, Daniel E. McNicol took over his interests and later on from year to year he bought all the other interests from members of McNicol-Burton & Company. In 1892 he organized the D. E. McNicol Pottery Company which was incorporated. At this time W. L. Smith became interested and took an active part in the business until 1908 when his interest was purchased by Daniel E. McNicol. Since that time The D. E. McNicol Pottery plants have been operated by D. E. McNicol and his four sons: John A., Hugh L., Daniel E., Jr., and Cornelius C. McNicol.

In 1914 a new plant was built by this company at Clarksburg, W. Va., which is operated under the same management.

Daniel E. McNicol, Sr., president of the D. E. McNicol Pottery Company, also owns one-half interest in the pottery operated under the name of McNicol & Carns Company, of Wellsville, Ohio. This plant has six large kilns, four decorated kilns and makes white and decorated semi-porcelain dinner ware.

Daniel E. McNicol was born in East Liverpool in 1856, and is the

son of John and Mary (McCarron) McNicol. He was educated in the schools of East Liverpool and attended Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was married to Miss Honora A. Cronin, and they have four sons, mention of whom is made above, and two daughters, Mayme and Anna, both of whom reside with their parents.

Mr. McNicol and his family are members of the Catholic Church and are widely known throughout Columbiana County.

Enoch N. Jones, secretary and treasurer of the Enterprise Laundry Company, East Liverpool, is among the energetic and successful business men of Columbiana County. He was born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 29, 1871, and is the son of Isaac and Anna (Nock) Jones.

Isaac Jones was born in Wales, Oct. 9, 1845, the son of Samuel and Ann (Williams) Jones, both of whom spent their entire lives in South Wales. The father of Ann (Williams) Jones was Enoch Williams, the first man to mine "kidney iron ore" in the mountains of Wales. The maternal grandparents of Enoch N. Jones were Robert and Jemima Nock, who came to this country from South Wales in 1875 and settled in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jones were married in Wales in April, 1869, and came to the United States in June of that year and settled at Salineville, Ohio, where he was employed in the mines. In 1894 the Jones family removed to East Liverpool, where Mr. Jones died, Feb. 28, 1920. His wife, who was born Oct. 2, 1847, died in 1913. They are buried at Salineville, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born ten children, as follows: John, born Dec. 30, 1869, president of the Enterprise Laundry Company, married Melda Thompson, of Clarion County, Pa.; Enoch N., the subject of this sketch; Anna, born in 1873, married Fred W. Griffis, of East Liverpool, and they live at Tacoma, Wash., and he is proprietor of the Puyallup Nurseries at Puyallup, Wash.; Jemima, born in 1875, married John Draper, a "laundrier" at Ravenna, Ohio; Samuel, born in March, 1878, married Edna Merrell, lives at East Liverpool; Rachel, born in June, 1880, is connected with the Enterprise Laundry Company, lives at Ravenna, Ohio; Robert, born in 1882, died in 1883; Isaac, born in 1884, died in 1887; William H., born Sept. 5, 1886, married Naveda Malone, is connected with the Enterprise Laundry Company; and Thomas C., born Sept. 20, 1888, mar-

THE ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY COMPANY EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO



ried Mary Pickal, of East Liverpool, and he is connected with the Enterprise Laundry Company.

After completing his schooling at Salineville, Ohio, Enoch N. Jones settled in East Liverpool, where he engaged in the pottery business. On July 5, 1898, with his father and brother John Jones, he organized the Enterprise Laundry Company, and in 1910 the new modern laundry building was erected on West Eighth Street. On July 1, 1924, the Enterprise Laundry Company was incorporated with the following officers: John Jones, president; William H. Jones, vice president; and Enoch N. Jones, secretary, treasurer and general manager. Dry cleaning and carpet cleaning are done in connection with the general laundry work. The Enterprise Laundry is a member of the Laundry Owner's National Association.

In 1896 Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Prosser, who was born at McDonald, Pa., April 10, 1876, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Jones) Prosser, both deceased. They have five children: Wilma Leola, born July 12, 1897, died in infancy; Alvin I., born Oct. 27, 1898, married Lilly Anderson of Wellsville, Ohio, where they reside, and he is associated in business with his father; Margaret Gwendolyn, born Dec. 29, 1901, a graduate of East Liverpool High School, Beaver Conservatory of Music, and she is now a teacher of music in the public schools of Fairport Harbor, Ohio; Alma Mae, born in September, 1905, a graduate of East Liverpool High School and at present a student at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio; and Mildred, born in July, 1910, a student at East Liverpool High School.

Mr. Jones is a Republican, a member of the First Church of Christ and belongs to the Masonic Lodge and Chamber of Commerce. He is a dependable citizen and the Jones family stands high in the community.

Blaine Hamlet Cochran, attorney of East Liverpool, is among the highly esteemed and prominent citizens of Columbiana County. He was born in this city, March 3, 1885, and is the son of William Henry and Harriet (Hulme) Cochran.

William Henry Cochran, deceased, was a Civil War veteran. He was born at East Liverpool, Nov. 14, 1846, and died April 16, 1918. For a number of years he was associated in business with his father, who was a

member of the firm of Davidson, Cochran and Son, excavation and transportation contractors. Later he engaged in the grocery business here and in 1886 removed to Bellaire, Ohio, where he also conducted a grocery business. Two years later, however, he returned to East Liverpool and the following year removed to Pittsburgh, where he was connected with the city railway as superintendent. He was also identified with the Eureka Ice Company of Pittsburgh and the W. H. Keech Company. On Jan. 1, 1898, Mr. Cochran returned to East Liverpool where he was interested in the pottery business until his retirement in 1912. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a charter member of the Knights of Pythias. His wife died May 17, 1913, and they are buried in Riverview Cemetery. Mr. Cochran served throughout the Civil War, having enlisted at the age of 15 years, in Company A, 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the Battle of Murfreesboro, and at the time of his discharge was a non-commissioned officer. Mr. Cochran was commander of General Lyon Post Grand Army of the Republic, East Liverpool, and held various offices in the state organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic. He attended many of the organizations state and national conventions.

William Henry Cochran was the son of Davidson and Sarah Ann (Johnson) Cochran. The former was born at Marietta, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1825, and was the son of John and Mary Cochran. He died in 1884 and his wife, who was born Aug. 24, 1826, died in 1905. She was a native of Rock Springs, W. Va. To Davidson and Sarah Ann (Johnson) Cochran were born eleven children: William Henry, father of the subject of this sketch; Watson M., and Samuel A., both deceased; Mary E. and James W., twins, both deceased; George L.; Sarah M.; and Martha E., all deceased; Margaret A., lives at Newport, Ky.; Amanda M., lives at East Liverpool; and Alice J., twin sister of Amanda M., lives at Wheeling, W. Va.

Harriet (Hulme) Cochran, mother of Blaine Hamlet Cochran was the daughter of William and Emma (Danks) Hulme. William Hulme was born in Staffordshire, England, in November, 1828, and his wife was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in May, 1838. He was a potter all his life and came to this country when 11 years old. He walked from Philadelphia to East Liverpool, over the old Indian trail, which is now the Lincoln Highway. He died Nov. 5, 1894, and his wife died Feb. 17, 1899. To Mr. and Mrs.

Hulme the following children were born: Harriet Cochran; Emma, married Charles Knoblick; John and Anna, deceased; Matilda, married Oliver Sebring; May, married W. H. Tritt, of Niles, Ohio; Wilda, married Harry Calhoun, Alliance, Ohio; Rev. William C., twin brother of Wilda, lives at Bellaire, Ohio; George, who lives in Philadelphia; and one child died in infancy.

To William Henry and Harriet (Hulme) Cochran, who were married Dec. 24, 1868, the following children were born: Clara Belle, born in East Liverpool in 1870, married John Telfer, lives in East Liverpool; Harry G., born in 1875, married Elizabeth Bowman, and they live at Wheeling, W. Va., where he is vice president of the Burkham-Stamm Piano Company; twin sons died in infancy; Garfield, born in 1883, died at the age of six years; Blaine Hamlet, the subject of this sketch; Danks, born April 23, 1889, married Bertha L. Grant, lives at East Liverpool; Hulme, mention of whom is made below; and a son died in infancy.

Hulme Cochran was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 6, 1897, and was married to Miss Hazel Ice of Martins Ferry, Ohio, where they reside. He is connected with the Burkham-Stamm Piano Company of Wheeling. He is a veteran of the World War, having served as a corporal in Motor Transport Company No. 790. He reenlisted after the close of the war in December, 1920, and served for three years in the Hawaiian Islands. He was discharged as a first class lieutenant at San Francisco, Cal.

Blaine Hamlet Cochran received his early education in the public schools of Pittsburgh and was graduated from East Liverpool High School in 1903 and from Ohio Northern University in 1907. On Dec. 18, 1907, he was admitted to the bar and has since practiced his profession with offices in the Brooks Building, East Liverpool. In 1921 the law firm of Cochran & Crawford was formed. Mr. Cochran served as secretary to former mayor, S. W. Crawford, from Jan. 1, 1908, until Jan. 1, 1912, and also as secretary to the Board of Control of East Liverpool.

On Feb. 5, 1915, Mr. Cochran was united in marriage with Miss Esther Jane Baur, of New Brighton, Pa., born May 14, 1890, and the daughter of Martin and Nora (Carnegie) Baur. Mr. Baur died in 1916 and his wife resides at East Liverpool. They had ten children: Mrs. Esther Cochran, Charles, Hilda, Louise, Robert, Joseph, Grace, and three children died in infancy. To Blaine Hamlet and Esther Jane (Baur) Cochran have been born four daughters: Harriet Jane, born Sept. 19, 1916;

Martha Louise, born June 25, 1918; Marion Ruth, born Dec. 18, 1920; and Eleanor Marie, born Sept. 18, 1923.

Mr. Cochran is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and organized the Rotary Club of East Liverpool of which he was the first president and has since been an active member. He has also been a member of the board of directors. He is a member of the International Society for Crippled Children. In January, 1923, he organized the State Society for Crippled Children at Pittsburg, Pa. He has made many speeches and has been active in the work of this organization. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic and Elks Lodges. He is thoroughly capable in his profession and is a citizen of high ideals.

Mr. Cochran is president of the Southern Columbiana County Bar Association, having held that office since 1923. He has been chairman of the board for crippled children from 1920-26, and a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity and the Theta Nu Epsilon.

Adolph Fritz, who lives retired in East Liverpool, is a veteran of the Civil War and ranks among the successful and well known pioneer business men of Columbiana County. He was born in Germany, June 11, 1837, and is the son of Frederick and Katherine (Hummel) Fritz.

The Fritz family came to this country from Germany in 1845 and lived for some time in Pittsburgh, coming to East Liverpool in 1854. Frederick Fritz was a stone mason by trade. He and his wife are deceased and buried in Riverview Cemetery. They were the parents of three children: Ferdinand and Mary, both deceased; and Adolph, the subject of this sketch.

Adolph Fritz was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., and studied architecture in Pittsburgh. He also learned the cabinet maker's trade and was a carpenter. In 1856 he began his business career and became one of the leading architects in the building of local potteries. In 1871 Mr. Fritz organized the Fritz-McClure Pottery Company, with the following men: M. W. McClure, John and Patrick McNicol, William Burton, Sr., William Burton, Jr., and John Dover. They became widely known manufacturers of yellow and rock pottery. In 1909 Mr. Fritz retired from active business. The above mentioned business changed



JOHN H. HARRIS

hands many years ago and became the McNicol Burton Company. It is now known as the D. E. McNicol Pottery Company and ranks among the leading industries of its kind in Columbiana County.

During the Civil War Mr. Fritz served as a member of Company I, 143rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many important battles of the war.

Mr. Fritz was married first to Miss Sarah Ann McClure, of East Liverpool. A number of years after her death he was married to Miss Mary Shenkel, also deceased.

Politically, Mr. Fritz is identified with the Republican party. He holds membership in the Masonic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Grand Army of the Republic. He has always been a progressive citizen and merits the esteem in which he is held throughout the community.

Dr. John Allen Fraser, one of Columbiana County's prominent and successful young physicians and surgeons, who is engaged in the practice of his profession at East Liverpool, is a native of this county. He was born on a farm in Madison Township, June 1, 1895, and is the son of Thomas W. and Clara A. (Allen) Fraser.

Thomas W. Fraser is a native of Madison Township, Columbiana County, and the son of John and Margaret (Oglevee) Fraser, who came to this country from Scotland many years ago and settled in Columbiana County. His wife is the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Strayer) Allen, early settlers of this section and both now deceased. Thomas W. Fraser has been a successful farmer for many years and now lives retired on the old Fraser homestead in Madison Township. He is a Republican and has served as a member of the district school boards. Both he and his wife are active members of the Yellow Creek Presbyterian Church. They have four children: Mary A., who is connected with the Dayton (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce; William Oglevie, associated with the United States Bureau of Markets, Boston, Mass.; Hugh M., a farmer, Wellsville, Ohio, R. F. D. No. 2; and John Allen, the subject of this sketch.

Dr. John Allen Fraser received his early education in the schools of Madison Township and was graduated from Witch Hollow School in 1910, from East Liverpool High School in 1914, and after spending three years

at Ohio Wesleyan University, and teaching school one year, in 1918 he entered the College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati and was graduated in 1922. His interne work was taken at Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., and in September, 1923, Doctor Fraser established his practice with offices in the Little Building, East Liverpool.

During the World War, Doctor Fraser enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps, but was transferred to the Students Army Training Corps. He was discharged in December, 1918.

On June 25, 1924, Doctor Fraser was united in marriage with Miss Thelma Clippinger, a native of Benton Harbor, Mich., and the daughter of Harry and Nellie Haskins Clippinger. Mr. Clippinger lives at Benton Harbor, Mich. His wife is deceased.

Doctor Fraser is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, R. A. M., East Liverpool No. 100, the Lions International Club, and the Kappi Psi medical fraternity. He is identified with the Columbiana County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. At present he is health officer of East Liverpool.

Dr. Charles E. Plum is a successful and well known dentist of East Liverpool. He was born at Elizabeth, Wirt County, W. Va., Nov. 23, 1887, and is the son of James E. and Mary A. (West) Plum.

James E. Plum, who lives in East Liverpool, was born at Rockport, Wood County, W. Va., June 5, 1862, the son of Abraham and Elizabeth Ann Plum, who were natives of Doddridge County, and Hampshire County, W. Va., respectively. His wife, Mary A. (West) Plum, was born in Marshall County, W. Va., Nov. 20, 1864, and was the daughter of Abel and Elsie J. West, natives of Marshall County, W. Va. James E. Plum engaged in farming practically his entire life and owned three farms, two of which were located in West Virginia, and one in Fredericktown, Ohio. With his wife he lives retired at 819 Chester Avenue. Mr. Plum is a Republican, and served as a member of the school board and was trustee of McKinley School in Wirt County, W. Va., for over five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Plum were born seven children: Texie W., married Abner Powell, lives at 814 Chester Avenue, East Liverpool; Lucy, married H. L.

Cook, R. 1, Lincoln Highway, East Liverpool; Henrietta, deceased, was the wife of C. W. Henthorn; Willie H., deceased; Evangelist Challen D., lives at Hundred, W. Va.; Royal S., deceased and Charles E., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Charles E. Plum was reared and educated in West Virginia, having attended the McKinley district schools. In 1907 he entered the employ of the Wellsville China Company, and the same year became connected with the McNicol & Carns Pottery at Wellsville, with whom he remained until 1913. He then entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1916. The following year was spent as a member of the faculty of that institution and on June 1, 1917, Doctor Plum located at East Liverpool, where he has since engaged in general practice.

On Dec. 29, 1909, Doctor Plum was married at New Cumberland, W. Va., to Miss Mary E. Edwards, a native of Washington County, Ohio, and the daughter of William H. and Birdie (Ward) Edwards, natives of Ohio, and both now deceased. Mr. Edwards died Nov. 13, 1917, and his wife died Aug. 2, 1906. They are buried at Union Chapel, Washington County, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Plum have a son, Raymond James, born April 30, 1920.

Doctor Plum is a Republican, and a member of the Church of Christ, Sixth Street and Thompson Avenue.

Dr. W. G. McDade, a successful physician and surgeon of East Liverpool, was born at Blackhawk, Beaver County, Pa., Oct. 2, 1872, and is a son of John and Isabel (Beatty) McDade.

John McDade, deceased, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1826, and came to this country when four years old with his parents and settled in Pittsburgh. When a young man he removed to Beaver County and purchased 180 acres of land which he improved. He became a prosperous farmer and died about 1900. His wife died in 1917 at the age of 87 years, and with her husband is buried at New Salem Church, Pa. W. G., the subject of this sketch is their only child.

Dr. W. G. McDade received his early education in the public and high schools of East Liverpool, attended Wooster University, and in 1906 was graduated from Ohio State University with the degree of Doctor

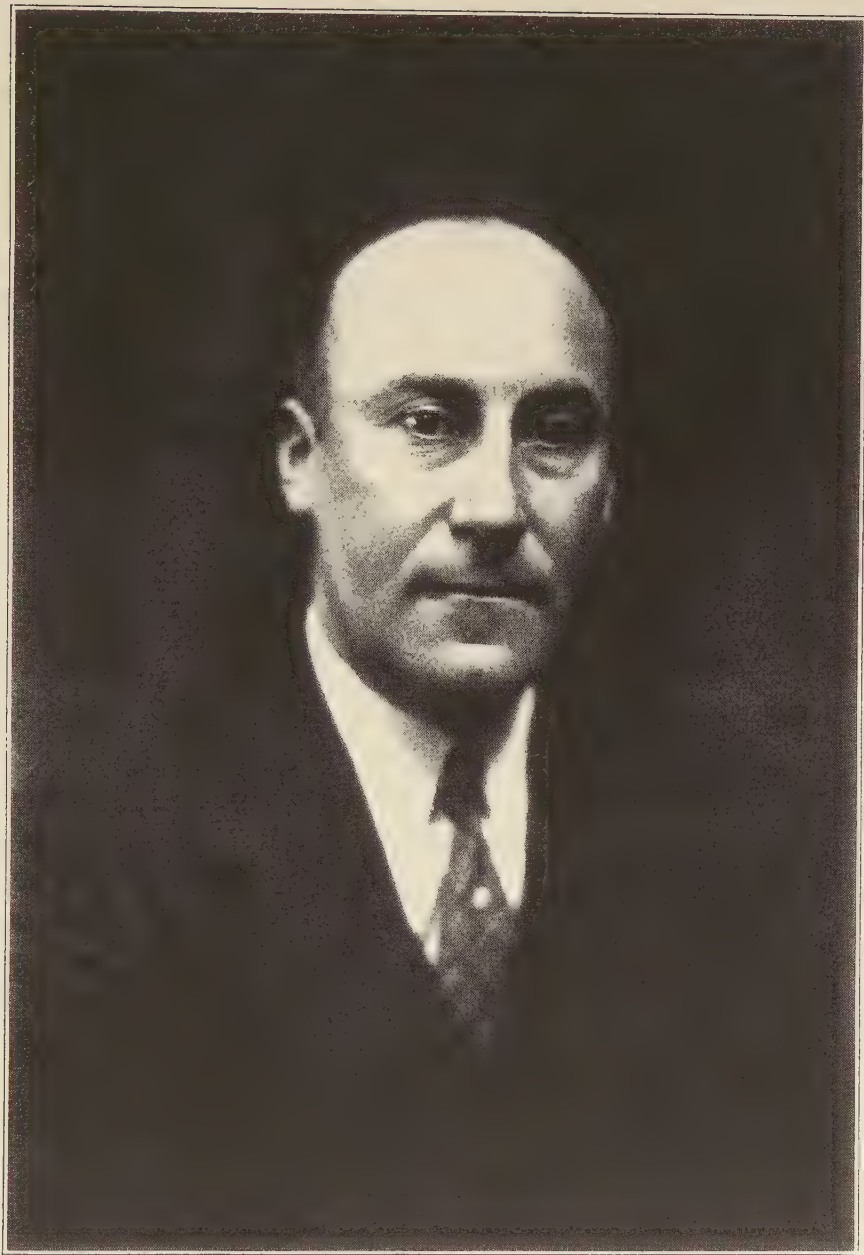
of Medicine. After completing his interne work at the Protestant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, Dr. McDade came to East Liverpool, where he has offices in the Hill Building.

Dr. McDade was married to Mary Huston Davis of Calcutta, Columbiana County, and the daughter of Homer Huston. Mrs. McDade's parents are deceased.

Dr. McDade has passed the State examinations in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. He is a member of the Columbiana County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the East Liverpool Country Club. Dr. McDade is a capable, energetic and public-spirited man, one whose life means much to his community.

Richard L. E. Chambers, vice president of the Commercial Decalcomania Company of East Liverpool, is one of the prominent and influential business men of Columbiana County. He was born at Knoxville, Ohio, May 8, 1879, and is the son of Richard and Mary E. (Clear) Chambers.

Richard Chambers, deceased, was born in Halifax, England, Jan. 24, 1832. He was a carpenter and joiner and during the Crimean War was employed in the government arsenal at Woolwich, England. In 1858 he came to America and became a partner with his brother, Joseph, who conducted a general store and was an extensive wool buyer at Knoxville, Ohio, Jefferson County. When the Civil War broke out, Richard Chambers enlisted in Company D, 98th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was captured at Perryville, Ky., and parolled at Columbus, Ohio. Later he was exchanged and then rejoined his regiment in the field and served until the end of the war. Returning to Knoxville he continued in business alone until his death, Sept. 26, 1881. After his death the widow conducted the store for several years, when her son, Frank, succeeded her. In 1887 Frank and Elmer formed a partnership under the firm name of Chambers Brothers, and moved to the east end, East Liverpool. Mrs. Chambers died Nov. 19, 1910, and with her husband is buried at Knoxville, Ohio. They were the parents of the following children: Elmer E., lives at East Liverpool; Frank B., lives at East



RICHARD L. E. CHAMBERS

Liverpool; Charles S., lives at Miami and Tampa, Fla.; Frederick W., lives in New York City; Huber Clear, lives in Sheikhpura, Punjab, India; and Richard L. E., the subject of this sketch.

The maternal grandparents of Richard L. E. Chambers were Thomas and Sarah (Pontius) Clear, natives of Uniontown, Pa. The latter was the daughter of George Pontius.

Richard L. E. Chambers attended the public and high schools of East Liverpool and at an early age entered the employ of C. C. Thompson Pottery Company of East Liverpool as a warehouseman. In 1897 he became connected with the First National Bank of East Liverpool and served with them for 10 years, resigning in 1907 as a paying teller. He then entered the employ of C. A. Smith of Chester, W. Va., as auditor and accountant, and in 1909 was elected city auditor for a term of two years, beginning Jan. 1, 1910. In 1911 he was re-elected city auditor for a term of two years, beginning Jan. 1, 1912. He resigned from this office on May 1, 1912, to become western representative of Rudolf Gaertner, New York, Importer and Manufacturer of Decalcomania. He is now vice president of the Commercial Decalcomania Company, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

On Sept. 20, 1911, Mr. Chambers was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Agnew, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who died March 30, 1914. She is buried in Riverview Cemetery.

During Mr. Chambers' term as city auditor he was responsible for the establishment of a Depository Commission. Until his term the funds of the city had been deposited in local banks on which no interest was paid. The Depository Commission was authorized to advertise for bids for the custody of the city funds and resulted in the banks paying 2 per cent on monthly balances. This arrangement is still in force and brings in approximately \$5,000.00 a year. Mr. Chambers was the first city auditor to itemize and tabulate receipts and expenditures of the funds of the city and publish them in booklet form for general distribution.

Mr. Chambers is a Republican, a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church, and belongs to I. O. O. F. Pennova Lodge No. 880, General Garfield Camp No. 3, S. V. U. S. A., B. P. O. E. No. 258, past exalted ruler, past secretary and past treasurer. He is identified with the East Liverpool Country Club as secretary and treasurer and is a director of the Riverview Cemetery Association. Mr. Chambers is a representative citizen of Columbiana County and is widely and favorably known.

Dr. Collin F. Kinsey, dentist, who is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at East Liverpool, is a native of this city. He was born April 15, 1897, and is the son of Wilkie C. and Theresa (Marietta) Kinsey.

Wilkie C. Kinsey, a highly esteemed resident of East Liverpool, was born at Georgetown, Pa., May 21, 1876, the son of Collin Kinsey, also a native of Georgetown, Pa., born Aug. 5, 1854, and died Jan. 17, 1914. The latter was the son of Henry Kinsey, who was born at Shippingport, Pa., in 1811. He was a pilot on the Ohio River at the age of 21 years and plied between Pittsburgh and Louisville. He died in 1889 and is buried at Georgetown, Pa. He married Mary Frazer, also of Shippingport, Pa., a direct descendant of the Poe family. Adam and Andrew Poe are remembered as having fought near Yellow Creek with the Indian chief, Big Foot.

Collin Kinsey, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was also a pilot on the Ohio River and later engaged in the cigar manufacturing business in East Liverpool. His son, Wilkie C. Kinsey, has engaged in the plumbing business in this city for over 30 years and met with success. He married Miss Theresa Marietta, a native of Germany, born Feb. 21, 1878. She came to this country with her mother in 1892 and has since lived in East Liverpool. Her mother also lives here. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie C. Kinsey 12 children were born, as follows: Collin F., the subject of this sketch; Minnie, married John Hyder, lives in East Liverpool; Harry, married Ella Dawson, lives in East Liverpool; Wilkie, Jr., married Alice Evans, lives in East Liverpool; Donald and Ray, at home; Glen, deceased; Helen, at home; Albina, deceased; Bobbie, at home; Mary Jane and Ruth G., at home.

Dr. Collin F. Kinsey attended the public schools of East Liverpool and after his graduation from high school in 1916 he entered the employ of the Crucible Steel Company at Midland, Pa., and the following year became connected with the Pittsburgh Filtration Company as a filtration engineer. He was stationed at the east end filtration plant in East Liverpool and had charge of the construction of this plant. At the outbreak of the World War he was sent to Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C., to construct a filtration plant in that camp, which was an eight filter plant. This work was completed in record time, taking less than eight weeks, and Dr. Kinsey was then sent to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., to con-

struct a huge water tank. He left this work to enter Ohio State University on Sept. 20, 1918, where he began the study of dentistry. In the spring of 1919 he finished his freshman year and enlisted in the United States Army and was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio, Sept. 5th. He served in the 26th Company 7th Training Battalion, 158th Depot Brigade. He contracted influenza and after a severe illness of ten days he was transferred to a base hospital. He was discharged Dec. 18, 1918, and immediately entered the employ of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with whom he remained until the fall of 1919. He was with the W. N. Sauer Company of Pittsburgh as a steam engineer working on the construction of railroad shops and was sent to Wellsville, Ohio, to work on boilers in the round shop. In the fall of 1920 he went with Zange & Bentz, well known plumbers of East Liverpool and in 1921 returned to Ohio State University to complete his dental course. He received his degree in 1924 and in September of that year established his practice in East Liverpool with offices in the Little Building. Doctor Kinsey was graduated with honors and was awarded membership in the honorary dental fraternity, Omicron Kappa Upsilon. He was president of the Men's Pan-Hellenic Council, a student governing body of Ohio State University, and received the highest honors of his class, he was also awarded a membership in the International Honorary Biological Society of Research, Phi Sigma.

On Oct. 9, 1919, Doctor Kinsey was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Louise Hyder, who was born at Proctor, W. Va., May 24, 1897, the daughter of Friend and Grace May Bell (Hesht) Hyder. Mr. Hyder was born in West Virginia, Dec. 7, 1860, and died in 1918. His wife was born in Ohio, Sept. 17, 1861, and she lives in East Liverpool. To Mr. and Mrs. Hyder, who were married in 1879, the following children were born: Delia, the wife of Albert Ensigner, East Liverpool; Lulu, married Auther Robson, resides in Sebring, Ohio; John, married Minnie Kinsey, lives in East Liverpool; Lucinda, deceased; Mabel Kinsey; Alma, lives in East Liverpool; and Fred, lives in East Liverpool. Doctor and Mrs. Kinsey have three sons: Collin M.; Ronald J., and Dale Edwin.

tian Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the Rotary Club. He

Doctor Kinsey is identified with the Corydon Palmer Dental Society, the Ohio State Dental Society, American Dental Association, and the International Dental Association. He is a Republican, a member of the Chris-

tian Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the Rotary Club. He and his wife have a wide acquaintance in Columbiana County and are highly esteemed.

Charles Brown, mayor of East Liverpool and representative citizen of Columbiana County, was born in New York, Sept. 16, 1870, and is the son of John and Annie Brown, both deceased.

Charles Brown attended the public and high schools of West Richfield, Ohio, and began his business career in Akron, in the employ of the Akron Grocery Company. He later entered Doane Academy, Granville, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1894. After spending two years at Dennison University, he was forced to give up his college career on account of ill health, and in 1897 again became connected with the Akron Grocery Company. In 1898 he came to East Liverpool as a representative of the W. F. Davidson Wholesale Grocery Company. Later he was connected with the Mosel-Johnson Company and for the past 12 years has represented the Greene-Babcock Wholesale Grocery Company of Cleveland.

In 1923 Mr. Brown was elected mayor of East Liverpool by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office. He had previously served as a member of the city council, and as its president for two terms.

During the administration of Mayor Charles Brown, the City of East Liverpool enjoyed a term of prosperity. Many improvements were made which added much toward making the city a more beautiful city. Many new cement sidewalks were constructed, and old street pavements were resurfaced. The work was started for widening West Eighth Street, coming from Wellsville, an improvement costing the county and city about \$70,000. A new fire truck was bought, also many improvements were made in the fire department. About 2,000 feet of new fire hose and many other items were purchased to improve the department. A new police patrol was bought, electric traffic lights were installed in place of the old oil lanterns. The police received a raise in salary.

When Mayor Charles Brown entered the office as mayor he found \$6,300 of unpaid bills, three or more years old. These were paid during his administration. He collected about \$41,000 in fines and license fees



CHARLES BROWN

during his two years' term, making a record of the largest fines ever collected in one term.

Mayor Charles Brown truly gave a good business administration, taking much interest in the welfare of East Liverpool and making a much cleaner city to live in.

In 1897 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Sarah Wells, the daughter of David and Margaret (Bardgsley) Wells, both deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are active members of the First Baptist Church, of which he has been trustee and deacon, and he has served as Sunday School superintendent and teacher for many years. He is a Republican and belongs to the I. O. O. F., No. 379, East Liverpool, Past Noble Grand and Past District Deputy; East Liverpool Camp No. 107, Past Patriarch; Canton Rhoades No. 73, Past Major; United Order of Splendor and Perfection Sanctorium No. 231; Riddle F. & A. M. No. 315, Past Worshipful Master; Past High Priest of East Liverpool Chapter No. 100, R. A. M.; Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Keramos Council No. 95, R. & S. M.; Past Commander Pilgrim Commandery No. 55, K. T.; Member of Lodge of Perfection at Steubenville, Ohio; Lake Erie Consistory, 32nd degree Cleveland; Member Al Koran Shrine, Cleveland.

Mr. Brown is a capable and popular official, and is intensely interested in every movement for civic improvement.

T. Stewart Brush is one of the representative and successful young business men of Columbiana County. He is secretary and general manager of the Review-Tribune, East Liverpool. He was born at Salem, Ohio, July 12, 1896, and is the son of Louis H. and Maud (Stewart) Brush.

Louis H. Brush is a native of Alliance, Ohio, and his wife was born at Youngstown. After completing his education in the public schools he was graduated from Mount Union College, after which he engaged in the newspaper business. In 1900 he organized the East Liverpool Publishing Company and bought out the "News Review" and later "The Crisis." In 1920 this newspaper consolidated with the Morning Tribune and is now known as the Review-Tribune. Mr. Brush is president of the East Liverpool Publishing Company, president of the Marion Star, Marion, Ohio, president of the Herald Star Printing Company, Steubenville, Ohio, presi-

dent of the Salem News Company, Salem, Ohio, vice-president of the Ohio Mutual Insurance Company, and a director in the First National Bank of Salem. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Shrine. Mr. and Mrs. Brush reside at Salem. T. Stewart, the subject of this sketch, is their only child.

T. Stewart Brush was educated in the public and high schools of Salem, was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1915, and attended the University of Michigan. He then spent 16 months in construction work in the oil fields at Tulsa, Okla., and in November, 1917, enlisted for service in the World War in the United States Navy. He was stationed at Pelham Bay, N. Y., and at the time of his discharge from the signal corps, held the rank of a first-class petty officer. In December, 1918, Mr. Brush came to East Liverpool, to accept his present position as business manager of the Review-Tribune.

In June, 1920, Mr. Brush was married to Miss Katharine Ingham, a native of Baltimore, Md., and a daughter of Dr. Charles and Clare (Northrup) Ingham. For a number of years Dr. Ingham was a professor at Yale University and is now principal of Dummer Academy, Newburyport, Mass., one of the oldest academies in the United States. Mrs. Brush is a graduate of Centinery College Institute of Hackettstown, N. J., and is a frequent contributor to magazines. Mr. and Mrs. Brush have a son, Thomas S., born at East Liverpool, Feb. 5, 1922.

Mr. Brush is a Republican, a member of the Episcopal Church and belongs to the Masonic and Elk Lodges, American Legion, Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, East Liverpool Country Club, and Zeta Psi fraternity.

Dr. Joseph W. Chetwynd, whose practice is limited to the treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, is a leading citizen of East Liverpool. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 1, 1881, and is the son of Joseph and Virginia (Wallace) Chetwynd.

Joseph Chetwynd was born at Hanley, Staffordshire, Eng., in 1852, the son of David Chetwynd, who spent his entire life in that country, where he engaged in the pottery business. Joseph Chetwynd came to this country in 1872, after having completed a course in pottery designing at the Hanley School of Art. He settled in Wheeling, W. Va., with his

brother Jesse, who had come to this country to do special work for the U. S. pottery industry. Messrs. Chetwynd were the designers of the well known "Cable Shape" of dinner ware, which is in extensive use in this country. Jesse Chetwynd died in Jersey City, N. J., and his brother continued to design pottery for various pottery industries, later engaging in that business with his brother-in-law, Harry D. Wallace. He died Aug. 6, 1912, and is buried in Riverview Cemetery, East Liverpool. His wife is a native of Wheeling, W. Va., and the daughter of Henry and Nancy (McHenry) Wallace, natives of Pittsburgh, and both now deceased. Henry Wallace was one of the original stockholders of the LaBelle Iron Works, which is now the Wheeling Steel Corporation. Mrs. Chetwynd resides in East Liverpool and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her husband was a member of the old Cosmopolitan Club and was a charter member of that club; he also belonged to the Elks Lodge No. 258. To Mr. and Mrs. Chetwynd the following children were born: Joseph W., the subject of this sketch; Jessie, born in 1883, lives with her mother; David, born in 1889, married Hazel Deschler, lives in East Liverpool; Gene, born in 1886, died in 1889; and a son died in infancy.

Dr. Joseph W. Chetwynd attended the East Liverpool High School and also a private school here before entering Linsley Military Institute, Wheeling, W. Va. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1907, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately went to Massillon, Ohio, where he was assistant physician of the Massillon State Hospital until 1911, when he went to Chicago and entered the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, taking post-graduate work. He then located in East Liverpool in partnership with Dr. G. W. Clark, and after six months took over the practice, which he has conducted most successfully.

On July 11, 1912, Dr. Chetwynd was married to Miss Janet Morrison Hill, who was born at Fairview, W. Va., in January, 1884, the daughter of Rev. W. E. and Nancy (Horner) Hill, of East Liverpool. Rev. Hill was a Presbyterian minister and died in May, 1922. His wife is also deceased, and they are buried in Riverview Cemetery. Dr. and Mrs. Chetwynd have a son, Joseph W., Jr., born Aug. 3, 1913.

Dr. Chetwynd is affiliated with the Masonic and Elk lodges and belongs to the Kiwanis Club and the Phi Alpha Sigma fraternity, of which he served as president and treasurer for one year.

Dr. Robert J. Marshall, a physician and surgeon of East Liverpool, is well known throughout Columbiana County, both as a successful man in his profession and as an excellent citizen. He was born in Big Beaver Township, Beaver County, Pa., Nov. 26, 1862, and is the son of Hugh James and Amanda (Hudson) Marshall.

John Marshall, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of the north of Ireland, and died in this country in 1862 at the age of 79 years. He was six years of age when he was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in western Pennsylvania, where he followed farming all his life. Hugh James Marshall was born in Lawrence County, Pa., Dec. 31, 1831, and in early life engaged in farming and also taught school. About four years after he was married he removed from Lawrence County to Beaver County, Pa., and in 1857 settled on a farm in Big Beaver Township, where he purchased what was known as the Henry Newkirk Farm. He was a Republican, and in 1871 was elected county commissioner, in which position he served two terms. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Marshall was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Hudson, a daughter of Stockman Hudson, who spent most of his life in Lawrence County. Mr. Marshall died in 1911 and his wife died in 1870, at the age of 39 years. They had five children: John, died in August, 1924, was buried at Beaver Falls, Pa.; Mary Elizabeth, the widow of Fulton Patterson, lives at Beaver Falls, Pa.; Amos, lives at Beaver Falls, where he is identified with the Fairbanks Scales Company; Matilda, married Robert Crawford, lives at Beaver Falls, where he is also with the Fairbanks Scales Company; and Robert J., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Robert J. Marshall was educated in the public schools of his native county and attended Greensburg Academy, Darlington, Pa. He then read medicine with Dr. W. A. Sawyer, and later attended Western Reserve Medical School, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated March 3, 1886. During the following summer he practiced with his former preceptor and later located at Fairview and Ohioville, Beaver County, Pa. He made rapid progress in his profession and in 1889 located at East Liverpool, where he still continues to practice. Doctor Marshall has been a constant student during the years of his practice of surgery and medicine. His skill has many times been demonstrated and he enjoys the unbounded confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.



DR. J. C. CARPENT

On June 14, 1888, Dr. Marshall was married to Miss Sue E. Piersol, who was born June 15, 1867, the daughter of Prof. S. H. and Elizabeth (Weaver) Piersol, natives of West Bridgewater, Pa. In 1876 the Monaca Soldiers Orphans Home, of which Prof. Piersol was principal, burned. And during the latter part of that year he opened his own academy at West Bridgewater, which he conducted until his death in December, 1903. His wife died in 1870. They were the parents of seven children: Zanthippe and Queenetta, both of whom died in infancy; Dr. Joseph, a physician, deceased; George, deceased; Katheryn, married S. P. Alleman, lives retired at Parkersburg, W. Va.; Frances, married F. W. Neely, lives at Beaver, Pa.; and Mrs. Marshall. Mr. Piersol was married the second time in 1876 to Miss Mary Chambers, deceased. To them two sons were born; Dr. Scudder Piersol, a physician, at Rochester, Pa.; and Robert, who died in infancy. To Dr. and Mrs. Marshall were born five children: (1) R. Erle, born at Fairview, Pa., April 9, 1889, died in 1892, and is buried at Beaver; (2) Wilma, born at East Liverpool, Jan. 23, 1892, married H. C. Molsberry, and they have three children, Betsy Jane, Roberta Marshall, and Sue Howard. Mr. Molsberry is a graduate of Ames College, Iowa, and is a construction engineer. He attended the first Officers Training Camp at Fort Niagara, and received a commission as first lieutenant. He served in France and received the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in action and was promoted to captain. He was returned to the United States to form a unit to return to France, but the war ended and he was discharged. After the war he located with the Memphis Construction Company in Pittsburgh, and later became connected with the Truscon Steel Company of Youngstown, Ohio. He is now consulting engineer for this company in Tokio, Japan. Mrs. Molsberry is a graduate of Western Reserve University. (3) Ila, born at East Liverpool, May 27, 1893, married D. M. Cronin, who is associated with the Standard Pottery Company of East Liverpool. She is a graduate of Iron City Business College and King's School of Oratory, Pittsburgh; (4) Frances Roberta, born Jan. 7, 1899, married A. A. Wells, of Newell, W. Va., and they reside at East Liverpool where he is engaged in the pottery business. They have a son, A. A. Wells, Jr. Mrs. Wells is a graduate of Penn Hall College, Chambersburg, and Bowling Green University, Kentucky; (5) Robert J., Jr., born Nov. 29, 1902, is a graduate of East Liverpool High School and attended the University of Pittsburgh. He is at present at-

tending Pitt University, Pittsburgh, Pa., and will enter the Medical Department of the College in 1926.

Doctor Marshall is a Republican and has served nine consecutive years as a member of the city council. He also served as mayor for one term. He is identified with the Columbiana County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Elks Lodge. Doctor Marshall is president and one of the organizers of the Federal Building & Loan Company.

Frank R. Harrison, M. D., L. L. D., one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of East Liverpool and a leading member of the medical profession in Columbiana County, was born at Barleston, Staffordshire, England, Aug. 13, 1879, the son of John and Agnes Ellen (Morgan) Harrison.

John Harrison, deceased, was born in Staffordshire, Eng., Aug. 4, 1851, the son of Charles and Harriet (Beard) Harrison. Charles Harrison served as general manager of the Thomas Turnval & Sons Pottery Company at Cobridge, England, for 38 years. John Harrison was apprenticed to E. F. Bodley & Company, of Burslem, to learn decorating, and as part of his apprenticeship took a course in the Hanley Art School. Having a talent for the work he made rapid advancement and was soon at the top of his profession. In January, 1884, he came to East Liverpool and entered the employ of James Baum, contract decorator. He was the first man to print gold on crockery in this country. He served as foreman of the Union Potteries Company, and after four years with this concern accepted the position of foreman at the Sebring pottery. He was there seven years and with the East Liverpool Potteries Company two years, when he severed his connected with the business and returned to England for a visit. Upon his return in 1902 he accepted the position as superintendent of the decorating department of the William Brunt Pottery Company. At the time of his retirement in 1913 he was foreman of C. C. Thompson's plant. Mr. Harrison died Dec. 18, 1914, and his wife died Dec. 3, 1923. She was born at Cobridge, England, June 11, 1853, the daughter of John and Mary (Burkin) Morgan. Her father was the "landed squire" of the Barleston Estates at Barleston, Staffordshire, England. To Mr. and Mrs. John

Harrison three children were born: Dr. Charles John was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1901, served with the Canadian army during the World War, lives at Akron, Ohio; Frank R., the subject of this sketch; and S. Morgan, lives at Sharon, Pa., where he is assistant master mechanic in the Farrell Mills of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Frank R. Harrison received his early education at East Liverpool and was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1900. He spent the following year as an interne in charge of the Women's Department of Charity Hospital, Philadelphia, and since 1901 has engaged in the practice of his profession in East Liverpool. On June 21, 1921 he received the L. L. D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Duquesne.

In 1903 Dr. Harrison was united in marriage with Miss Mary V. Campbell of East Liverpool, the daughter of John and Anne (Darrah) Campbell. Mr. Campbell is deceased and his wife resides in East Liverpool. To Dr. and Mrs. Harrison have been born five children as follows: Frank R., Jr., born July 10, 1904, was graduated from Duquesne University in 1922, now a student in the Medical School, University of Pennsylvania; Mary Claire, born Sept. 29, 1906, was graduated from East Liverpool High School in 1924, a student at Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa.; Betty Frances, born Dec. 27, 1908; Ruth Reginae, born Jan. 6, 1911; and John Richard, born Nov. 10, 1914.

In politics Dr. Harrison is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Catholic Church, Knights of Columbus, Elks Lodge and Lion's Club. He was president of the Pittsburgh Club and president of the Medical Department of the Newman Club. The Harrison family have always been progressive, public spirited, and citizens of real worth.

Miller Funeral Parlors, East Liverpool. This establishment was founded by George West and later sold to C. N. Miller, who died in 1924. On Jan. 10, 1925, the business was purchased and a partnership formed by Ross Tisher, Ed T. Martin, and Albion B. Fisher, all residents of East Liverpool.

The officers of the company are: Ross Tisher, president; Ed T. Martin, vice-president; and Albion B. Fisher, secretary and treasurer.

The equipment of the establishment consists of three large limousines, two sedans, invalid coach, ambulance and hearse cars. The funeral parlors are located at 141 West Sixth Street and the building is modern throughout, the dimensions of which are 40 feet by 120 feet. The chapel seats 125 people.

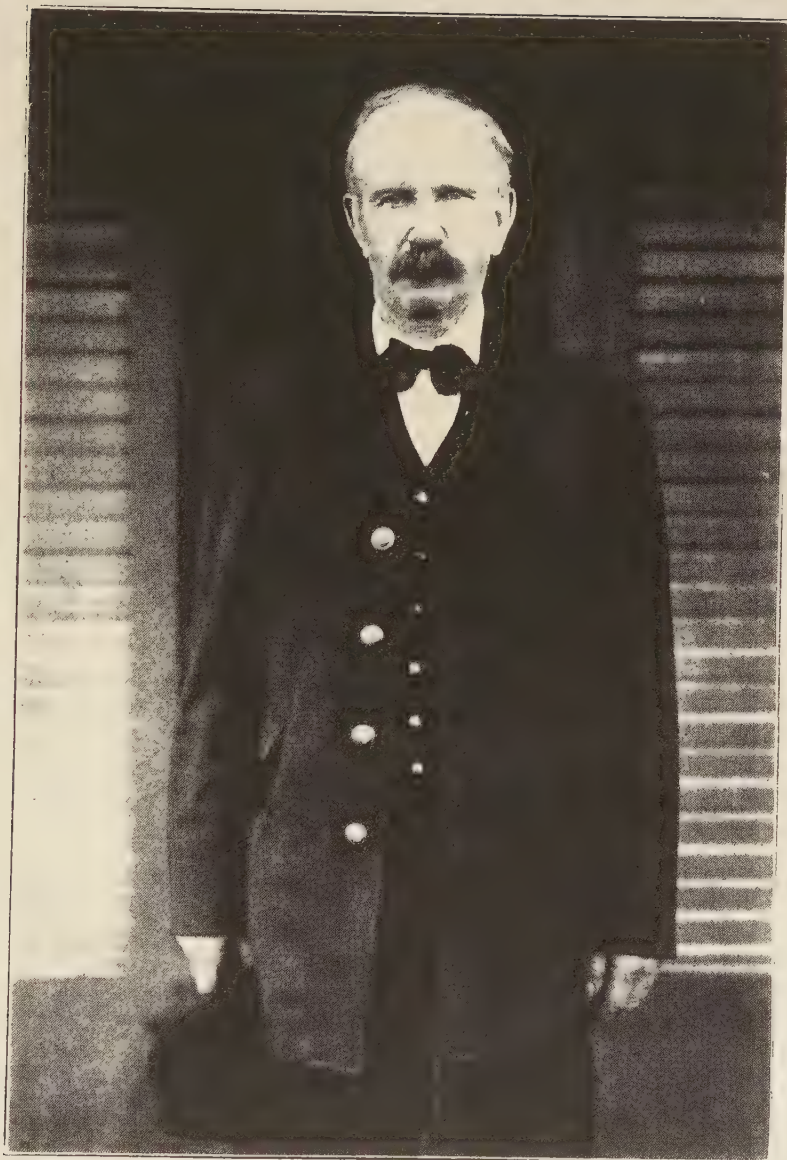
The Miller Funeral Parlors are among the well-established funeral homes of Columbiana County and is conducted in a most capable manner by its owners.

Eli Downard, who lives retired in East Liverpool, is a veteran of the Civil War, and a member of one of the well known pioneer families of Columbiana County. He was born in Yellow Creek Township, Columbiana County, Ohio, April 13, 1845, and is the son of John and Emily (White) Downard.

John Downard, deceased, was the son of John Downard, who served during the Revolutionary War. John, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Mercer County, Pa., and his wife was a native of Baltimore, Md. At an early date they settled in Yellow Creek Township, Columbiana County, where he improved a large farm. Four sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Downard: Jackson, who died while in service during the Civil War, while being held captive in Libby Prison; George, was killed in action during the Civil War; Daniel, deceased, was a Civil War veteran, having served with Company A, 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and Eli, the subject of this sketch.

Eli Downard spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Yellow Creek Township and received his education in the district school. He learned the potter's trade in East Liverpool and was employed by the N. E. Walker Company. At the outbreak of the Civil War he made three unsuccessful attempts to enlist in the army, being prevented by his mother from entering the service. He later ran away from home, however, and enlisted in Company A, 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After his discharge Mr. Downard returned to East Liverpool where he has since resided. He was employed in the potteries of this city until his retirement in 1922.

In 1870 Mr. Downard was married to Miss Anna Whitton, who was born in East Liverpool, Jan. 12, 1849, the daughter of John and Mary



C. D. W. N. A. L.

(White) Whitton, natives of England. The Whitton family came to this country in 1845 and settled in East Liverpool. To Mr. and Mrs. Downard eight children were born as follows: (1) John, lives in East Liverpool, married Mary Hoskins, and they have four children, Ruth, Thoren, Paul, and Eva May; (2) Daniel Edward, lives in East Liverpool, married Isabel Mercer, and they have four children: Harold, Clyde, Lawrence, and Dorothy; (3) Clarence, married Ella French, lives in East Liverpool, and they have a son, Allen Donald; (4) Mary, married John Allison, lives at Alliance, Ohio, and they have had three children: Heber, Kenneth, and Lottie, who is deceased; (5) Georgiana, lives at home; (6) Lulu, married William Brand, lives in East Liverpool, and they have four children: Ellis, George, Otto, and Florence; (7) Cora, married Clifford Hetzel, lives at Niles, Ohio, and they have four children: Hazel, Thelma, John, and Clifford; (8) and Hattie, married first to Frank Culbertson, who was killed while in service during the World War. They had two children: Roberta and Curtis Culbertson. Mrs. Culbertson was later married to Jesse Evans, now living in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Downard is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a substantial citizen of the community and the Downard family is widely known.

Charles W. Pilgrim, secretary and treasurer of the Enterprise Coal Company of East Liverpool, ranks among the representative and successful business men of Columbiana County. He was born at West Elizabeth, Pa., Sept. 29, 1874, and is the son of William and Martha (Pickersgill) Pilgrim.

William Pilgrim, deceased, was a substantial business man of East Liverpool for a number of years. He was born in Allegheny County, Pa., and his wife was a native of England, who came to this country with her parents when six years of age. He lived in Pittsburgh and was connected with the river transportation firm of O'Neil & Company as superintendent. In 1895 he organized the William Pilgrim Coal Company in East Liverpool at the foot of Broadway and in 1903 this company was incorporated as the Enterprise Coal Company with the following officers: William Pilgrim, president; Frank Pilgrim, secretary and treasurer and

Charles W., vice-president. Mr. Pilgrim died in 1905 and his wife died in 1909. They were buried in Riverview Cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Pilgrim five sons were born: J. E., married Sarah Snee, and he is connected with the Knoll Taylor Knoll Pottery Company of East Liverpool; George, married Miss Davis, and they live at McKeesport, Pa., where he is connected with the Pittsburgh Coal Company; William T., married Cora Cunningham, of Chester, W. Va., and they live in Canton, Ohio, where he is connected with the Timken Ball Bearing Company; Frank P., married Effie Sterling, of East Liverpool, and he is president of the Enterprise Coal Company; and Charles W., the subject of this sketch.

Charles W. Pilgrim received his education in the public schools of this city and at an early age engaged in business with his father. The Enterprise Coal Company is one of the well established businesses of East Liverpool and has a large trade in coal and ice. The company operates 15 trucks and has two trestles which hold six cars of coal and load direct into the trucks.

In 1896 Mr. Pilgrim was united in marriage with Miss Maude Bucheit, who was born in East Liverpool, Sept. 11, 1880, the daughter of John and Ella (Webber) Bucheit, both deceased. They have a daughter, Elsie Oello Pilgrim, born Jan. 8, 1904. She attended East Liverpool High School and was graduated from Beaver College in 1924, where she specialized in the study of art.

Mr. Pilgrim is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church, and belongs to the Kiwanis Club.

Dr. Francis F. Davis, physician and surgeon of East Liverpool, who has practiced his profession for almost 30 years with honor and exceptional ability, is a veteran of the World War. He was born at New Sheffield, Pa., July 21, 1876, and is the son of James and Susan (Engle) Davis.

James Davis was a native of Moon Township, Beaver County, and his wife was born at Vanport, Pa. In early life he was a teacher and served as a member of the school board and as justice of the peace for 15 years. In later years and at the time of his death Mr. Davis was successfully engaged in farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born six children: Dr. J. Howard, died in 1922, and is buried in Riverview Ceme-

tery, East Liverpool; Henry, lives at Ambridge, Pa.; Margaret, lives at East Liverpool; Anna, lives at East Liverpool; Blanche, married William Moore, lives at East Liverpool; and Francis F., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Francis F. Davis was educated in the public schools of Beaver County, attended New Sheffield Academy, and in 1896 was graduated from the University of Medicine and Surgery at Cleveland. He has since been located at East Liverpool where he has an extensive practice.

Doctor Davis enlisted in the United States Army during the World War, on June 14, 1918, and served with the Medical Corps as a first lieutenant. He spent six months overseas with Mobile Hospital No. 103, and was discharged at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., on May 20, 1919.

Doctor Davis was married to Miss MaBelle W. Williams, of Jamestown, N. Y., the daughter of Fred and Eva (Rogers) Williams, residents of that city, where he is connected with the Voting Machine Company of Jamestown. Dr. and Mrs. Davis have a son, Rogers Francis, born Oct. 19, 1916, who is a student at Horace Mann School, East Liverpool.

Politically Doctor Davis is a Republican, and he is identified with the Columbiana County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the American Legion.

Frank H. Hoover, of East Liverpool, is a veteran of the World War and one of the prominent young attorneys of Columbiana County. He was born at Elwood City, Pa., Aug. 31, 1895.

Mr. Hoover attended the public schools of East Liverpool and in 1913 was employed in the local potteries, where he remained until the outbreak of the World War. He enlisted in Company E, 10th Ohio Infantry, which company was later inducted into Federal service as Company G, 135th Machine Gun Battalion. He was in action over seas for over six months and was severely wounded Oct. 31, 1918, near Thielt, Belgium, during the Lys offensive. He was discharged from the army June 30, 1921, and dismissed from the hospital Nov. 5, 1921. While confined in the following hospitals, Mr. Hoover made up three years of high school work in 30 months: In the Army Vocational School, Camp Sherman, Fort Sheridan, and Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. On Nov. 10, 1921, he entered National University Law School, Washington,

D. C., from which he received an L. L. M. degree in June, 1924. He attended George Washington University, during last two years was a law student at National University, one semester at Emerson Institute, and in 1924 was graduated from the Washington School of Accountancy. On June 25, 1924, he was admitted to practice law in Ohio, and elected city solicitor of East Liverpool in 1925.

Mr. Hoover is a member of Masonic Lodge, Pentalpha Lodge No. 23 Washington, D. C., Senior Vice Commander Veterans of Foreign Wars, Private Eddy Post, East Liverpool, and a member of the American Legion. He is a progressive citizen with high standards of civic pride.

Bert J. Ross is among the leading business men of Wellsville, where he is identified with the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company as local manager. He was born at New Castle, Pa., Aug. 5, 1873, and is the son of John Calvin and Viney (Eaton) Ross.

John Calvin Ross, a native of Altoona, Pa., was an early settler and conducted a bus and livery business for 35 years at New Castle. He died Oct. 26, 1920, and his wife died Aug. 27, 1825. They were the parents of three children: Harold, deceased; Bert J., the subject of this sketch; and Agnes, died in 1913, was the wife of Charles W. Hause, prominent real estate dealer of New Castle, Pa.

Bert J. Ross attended the schools of New Castle, Pa., and began life as a grocer's clerk. He has been connected with the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company of Pittsburgh since 1895, and has been located in their various plants throughout the country, coming to Wellsville in September, 1914, as assistant manager. The following year he was made manager.

On April 27, 1897, Mr. Ross was married to Miss Maud A. Phillips of New Castle, Pa., the daughter of Rev. John T. and Mary (Cable) Phillips, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are the parents of six children, as follows: Ruth, married J. C. McKee, superintendent of the McLain Fire Brick Company, Wellsville; Sara, married Harry L. Porter, a mining engineer, of Fostoria, Ohio; Martha, a student at Battle Creek, Mich.; John H., David P., and Bert J., Jr., at home.

Mr. Ross is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar and a Shriner. He is also



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a member of the Elks at Wellsville, Ohio, and the Rotary Club of East Liverpool, Ohio. Mr. Ross during the World War was chairman of Wellsville Red Cross and was an ardent worker to that cause. He is a dependable citizen and the Ross family stands high in the community.

Augustus E. Harris, who is engaged in the automobile business in East Liverpool, is a member of a prominent pioneer family of Columbiana County. He was born at Salem, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1884, and is the son of Charles W. and Miria (Greenwalt) Harris.

Charles W. Harris was born in Salem and ranks among the prominent business men of that city, where he established the printing business of Harris & Company. This company specializes in the printing of gummed labels and is the oldest concern of its kind in the world. Mr. Harris is a Civil War veteran, having served with Company C, 142nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His brother, Augustus Harris also served in the Civil War, a member of the Second Ohio Cavalry. Charles W. Harris was married to Miss Miria Greenwalt, a native of Dauphin County, Pa. She died in 1923 and is buried at Salem, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Harris were born five children: Mary, deceased; Dickson, is engaged in business with his father at Salem; Frank G., has the Buick automobile agency in Salem; Augustus E., the subject of this sketch; and Edna, deceased.

Augustus E. Harris grew up in Salem and attended the public schools there. He learned the pattern maker's trade while in the employ of the Buckeye Engine Company, with whom he remained for a period of ten years. He was then engaged in the manufacture of dairy equipment in Salem until 1923, at which time he removed to East Liverpool. In February, 1922, Mr. Harris had established his automobile business in this city, and after disposing of his other interests, he devoted his entire time to this enterprise. The Harris Buick Company has established a splendid sales record and is among the well-equipped garages of this section.

On June 30, 1906, Mr. Harris was married to Miss Fannie Elizabeth Haldeman of Salem, the daughter of Judson and Elizabeth (Van Fossen) Haldeman, natives of Hanover, Ohio. Mr. Haldeman, deceased, was a railway mail clerk and for a number of years he served as postmaster of

Salem, where his widow resides. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have two daughters, Marjory and Janice.

Mr. Harris is a Republican, a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Salem and belongs to the Kiwanis Club and the East Liverpool Country Club. He is identified with the National Automobile Dealers' Association of the United States. Mr. Harris is widely known in Columbiana County and is one of the capable and far-sighted business men of East Liverpool.

Harry Johannes, druggist of East Liverpool, is among the enterprising and successful young business men of Columbiana County. He was born in this city, Oct. 28, 1893, and is the son of Stephen and Catherine (Schroeder) Johannes.

Both Stephen and Catherine Johannes are natives of Germany, the former born Dec. 26, 1869, and the latter Nov. 1, 1871. At an early date they came to this country and settled at East Liverpool where Mr. Johannes has been employed by the Homer Laughlin Pottery Company for 30 years. There are four children in the Johannes family: Harry, the subject of this sketch; Theodore, born in March, 1896, a musician, lives at home; Paul, born in May, 1900, is engaged in the confectionery business at East Liverpool, married Bessie Grimes; and Herman, born in 1906, died the following year.

Harry Johannes was educated in the public and high schools of East Liverpool and was graduated from the School of Pharmacy at the University of Pittsburgh in 1915. At the age of 12 years he began clerking in the Larkin Drug store here, and after completing his schooling, returned to their employ for four weeks. In July, 1915, he purchased his present business at 1214 Avondale Street from H. F. Knoll's estate. Mr. Johannes is a registered pharmacist in the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania and holds membership in the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association. He is also extensively interested in the dairy and ice cream business in East Liverpool in partnership with C. E. Adams, the firm being known as the Purity Ice Cream Company. They are wholesale and retail dealers.

Mr. Johannes was married to Miss Ocy May Crawford, who was born at Wellsville, Ohio, April 21, 1896, the daughter of Samuel W. and Mar-

garet (Glass) Crawford. Mr. Crawford is a leading attorney of East Liverpool and his sketch appears elsewhere in this history. Mrs. Johannes attended East Liverpool High School, Western Reserve University, and was graduated as a pharmacist from the University of Pittsburgh in 1918. She is now a student in the School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh.

Politically, Mr. Johannes is a Democrat. He is a member of the Orchard Grove Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge.

Harry A. McNicol, president of the Potters Co-operative Company of East Liverpool, is among the prominent and influential young business men of Columbiana County. He was born in this city, April 26, 1897, and is the son of Hugh A. and Elizabeth (McNicol) McNicol.

Hugh A. McNicol, deceased, was one of the organizers of the Potters' Co-operative Company. He was born in East Liverpool, Dec. 13, 1854, the son of John and Mary (McCarron) McNicol. John McNicol, for many years owner of the D. E. McNicol Pottery Company, was long identified with the pottery industry in this section. His son, Hugh A., began life as a potter and early in the eighties with a number of other leading business men organized the Potters' Co-operative Company, of which he was president until his death, in August, 1914. He was one of the founders and a director of the Dollar Savings Bank of East Liverpool, and was also founder of the Potters' Mining & Milling Company. He was identified with the Elks Lodge and the Belmont and Kenilworth Country Club. Mr. McNicol was widely known in Columbiana County and highly esteemed. His wife, Elizabeth McNicol, was a native of Boston, Mass., born December 15, 1870. At the time of her husband's death she was elected president of the Potters' Co-operative Company, in which capacity she served until her death in August, 1918. Both Mr. and Mrs. McNicol are buried in Riverview Cemetery, East Liverpool. They were the parents of two children: a daughter died in infancy; and Harry A., the subject of this sketch.

Harry A. McNicol attended the public and high schools of East Liverpool and after attending the Culver Military Academy, he entered his father's business. At the age of 21 years he was elected vice-president of

the company and in 1918 was made president. The Potters Co-operative Company which operates 18 kilns, is among the leading potteries of the state.

In 1922 Mr. McNicol was united in marriage with Miss Olga L. Bowman, a native of this city, and the daughter of A. E. and Ida (Bushong) Bowman. Mr. Bowman is employed by the Homer Laughlin China Company, East Liverpool.

Mr. McNicol is a member of the East Liverpool Country Club and belongs to the Elks Lodge. The McNicol family has been well and favorably known in this community for many years and Mr. McNicol is esteemed as an excellent citizen.

Martin T. Abbott, vice president of The Stevenson Company, Wells-ville, is among the successful and well known business men of Columbiana County. He was born at Patriot, Ind., Nov. 10, 1877, and is the son of Thomas and Almira (Humphrey) Abbott.

Thomas Abbott, a native of Massachusetts, settled in Switzerland County, Ind., during the early days and became a prosperous farmer and stockman. He was a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church and affiliated with the Masonic Lodge. He died in 1904 and his wife, a native of Switzerland County, Ind., died in 1922. To Mr. and Mrs. Abbott were born ten children as follows: Arthur, deceased; James W., lives at Warsaw, Ky.; Hulda, the widow of Thomas C. Gillis, lives at Troy, Ohio; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Louis Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Ulysses Grant, a minister of the Methodist Church, Indianapolis, Ind.; Cornelius H., deceased; Theodore, lives in California; Ella, married Clarence Keaton, lives in Crawford County, Ind.; Martin T., the subject of this sketch; and Pearl, the widow of Lemert Cook, lives in Indianapolis, Ind.

Martin T. Abbott spent his boyhood at Patriot, Ind., and was educated there. His first employment was as a steward on government light house Steamer Golden Rod on Ohio River. He served during the Spanish-American War as a member of the Seventh United States Cavalry and was stationed in Cuba for five months. He enlisted in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was in service one year. In 1905 Mr. Abbott came to Wells-



MARTIN T. ABBOTT

ville, where he became identified with the sales department of the Stevenson Company, of which he has served as vice president since 1917.

On Oct. 12, 1904, Mr. Abbott was united in marriage with Miss Erla Stevenson, who was born at Wellsville, July 19, 1880, the daughter of Charles G. and Anna (Askew) Stevenson, natives of Ohio. Mr. Stevenson, deceased, served as president and general manager of the business and was vice president of The Peoples National Bank, president of the Home Savings and Loan Company and was also president of Chamber of Commerce. He died in September, 1917, and is buried at Wellsville. His wife resides with her daughter, Mrs. Abbott. Another daughter, Mary, married W. E. Paisley, auditor of the Valley Camp Coal Company, Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have no children.

Mr. Abbott is a staunch Republican, a member of the United Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner. He is also a member of the Rotary Club of East Liverpool, Clasifaction foundry and machine manufacturer. Mr. Abbott is a stockholder of the Peoples Bank of Wellsville. During the World War he was one of the three manufacturing committee for all World War drives and was city chairman for war savings stamps. He is a man of progressive ideas in his business and a citizen of whom the community is proud.

Dr. William N. Gilmore, of East Liverpool, ranks among the leading physicians and surgeons of Columbiana County. He was born at Elkton, Columbiana County, March 15, 1858, and is the son of Noah and Margaret (Crawford) Gilmore.

Noah Gilmore was a native of Madison Township, Columbiana County, born Oct. 1, 1835, and the son of William and Catherine (Lewis) Gilmore, both deceased. William Gilmore was born in Pittsburgh and was the son of William and Susie (Fisher) Gilmore, both natives of Pennsylvania. Margaret (Crawford) Gilmore was born at Williamsport, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1836, the daughter of Thomas and Jane (Slagel) Crawford, natives of eastern Pennsylvania, who located at an early date in Williamsport, Ohio. Noah Gilmore was a well-known agriculturist of this section for many years and died in April, 1907. His wife died in 1919, and they are buried

at Lisbon, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore the following children were born: William N., the subject of this sketch; Hattie, born Oct. 27, 1859, married J. C. Ross, lives at Akron, Ohio; John F., George C., and Ella May, all deceased; and James A., born in July, 1872, married Effie Warren of East Palestine, Ohio, and they reside at Lisbon, Ohio. He is connected with the Victor Stove Company of Salem, Ohio.

Dr. William N. Gilmore was educated in the district schools of Madison Township and attended Poland (Ohio) Academy. He then taught school for two terms before entering the medical school of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, from which he was graduated in 1882. He then established offices at West Point, Ohio, where he practiced continuously until 1909, at which time he removed to East Liverpool, where he has a well established practice, with offices in the Dollar Savings Bank Building.

On Nov. 8, 1882, Doctor Gilmore was married to Miss Susie Switzer, who was born at Lisbon, Ohio, April 7, 1858, the daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Zimmerman) Switzer, both deceased. Doctor and Mrs. Gilmore have a son, Lloyd S., born at Lisbon, April 11, 1885. He was married to Miss Alice Sellers of Wooster, Ohio, and they have two children: Frances Evelyn, born Sept. 6, 1912; and William Lambert, born Nov. 12, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore live at East Liverpool. He is a graduate of Wooster University in the class of 1906.

Doctor Gilmore is identified with the Columbiana County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and are highly esteemed throughout their community.

E. H. Riggs is known in East Liverpool as a progressive and enterprising business man, where he is president and treasurer of the Riggs Company, wholesale grocers. He was born in Wellsville, Ohio, and is the son of James H. and Eliza (Stewart) Riggs.

James H. Riggs, deceased, was a native of Wellsville, and ranked among the leading business men of his time. In 1858 he engaged in the grocery business at Wellsville, Ohio, which he conducted until his death in 1890. He is buried in Wellsville. His wife died in 1908. They were

lifelong members and active workers of the Presbyterian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Riggs were born three children: Lue, married Frank P. Wentworth, manufacturing druggist of Cleveland, Ohio; E. H., the subject of this sketch; and Ada, married R. H. Edwards, an attorney, lives in Tampa, Fla.

E. H. Riggs was graduated from the high school of Wellsville and attended Wooster College. At an early age he engaged in the grocery business established by his father. The officers of the Riggs Wholesale Grocers Company are: E. H. Riggs, president and treasurer; C. S. Riggs, vice president; and P. R. Blake, secretary. The Riggs Company is the largest wholesale grocery firm in the county and does business in Ohio, including Jefferson, Carroll and Harrison counties, and in Hancock County, W. Va., and Beaver County, Pa. A splendid delivery system is maintained, six road salesmen are employed, and high grade merchandise exclusively is handled by the company.

Politically, Mr. Riggs is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Rotary Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a substantial citizen and deservedly stands high in the esteem of his friends and acquaintances.

E. B. Mullen, popular restaurant owner of East Liverpool, is a veteran of the World War. He was born in this city, Dec. 2, 1894, and is the son of William and Isabel (Blackburn) Mullen.

William Mullen, deceased, was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and his wife was born in Glasgow, Scotland. After their marriage in Scotland they came to this country and settled in New York. Later, they removed to East Liverpool, where Mr. Mullen was employed as a potter. He died in 1896 and his wife died in 1917. They were the parents of the following children: Joseph, Thomas, William, and James, all deceased; Archibald, lives in East Liverpool; John, lives in Clarksburg, W. Va.; Steve, lives in East Liverpool; Pete, lives at St. Petersburg, Fla.; E. B., the subject of this sketch; Mary, married John Burger, lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bella, married Alfred Warsnop, lives in New York.

E. B. Mullen attended the public schools of East Liverpool and for several years was employed here as a potter. He enlisted on June 2, 1917, for service in the World War and was sent to Columbus, Ohio, and as-

signed to Battery C, 11th Field Artillery. He was sent overseas and engaged in the Argonne drive. He was wounded Nov. 6, 1918, being shot in the calf of right leg by a sharp shooter. He returned to the United States, June 10, 1919. On April 13, 1925, Mr. Mullen purchased his present restaurant business in East Liverpool from N. P. Deakos, which he has conducted in a successful manner.

In 1922 Mr. Mullen was married to Miss Emily Ridge, a native of Stokes-on-Trent, England, born Aug. 11, 1897, and the daughter of William T. and Emily (Hood) Ridge, residents of East Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Mullen have three children: Edward, born Jan. 17, 1923, died in February, 1923; John, born May 18, 1924; and Mary Margaret, born Jan. 18, 1925.

Mr. Mullen belongs to the American Legion, Post No. 4, and Veterans of Foreign Wars, Private Eddy Post No. 66.

William E. Knox, a well known and substantial business man of Wellsville, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., April 24, 1879, and is the son of Henry and Julia (Fry) Knox.

Henry Knox, deceased, was a veteran of the Civil War. He was a native of Ligonier, Pa., born in 1836. His wife, also a native of that place, was born in 1841. Mr. Knox died in 1903 and his wife died in 1911. They were the parents of the following children: Clara, married George B. Neely, lives in Pittsburgh; James E., lives in Kansas City, Kan.; Frank and Louis, deceased; Murdock, lives at Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Nora, deceased; Harry, lives at Ligonier, Pa.; Grace, married Charles Stover, lives in Pittsburgh; Dennie, lives at Wilkinsburg, Pa.; William E., the subject of this sketch; and Richard, lives at Wilkinsburg, Pa.

William E. Knox was reared and educated at Ligonier and has been identified with the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at Wellsville since 1901. He was appointed to his present position as assistant manager June 1, 1922. Mr. Knox has always been actively interested in athletics and for several years has been football coach of the local high school.

On Dec. 29, 1902, Mr. Knox was united in marriage with Miss Percie Conn, of Wellsville, a daughter of Capt. James P. and Amanda M. (Rodgers) Conn, both deceased. Capt. Conn served throughout the Civil War



WILLIAM E. KNOX

and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a Republican, held membership in the Methodist Church and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Knox was the only child born to Captain and Mrs. Conn.

Mr. Knox has been a life long Republican, is a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge.

Dr. Wilbert A. Hobbs, widely known physician and surgeon of East Liverpool and representative citizen of Columbiana County, was born in Hancock County, W. Va., April 14, 1862, and is the son of Hanson and Lydia (Farnsworth) Hobbs.

Both Hanson Hobbs and his wife were born in Hancock County, W. Va. He was the son of Hanson and Mary (Ray) Hobbs, the former a prosperous agriculturist and stone mason of Hancock County, having built the first brick house in that section of the state. Lydia (Farnsworth) Hobbs was the daughter of Silas and Mary (Headington) Farnsworth, both natives of Hollidays Cove, W. Va. Silas Farnsworth's father was a Baptist minister and it was from his church that Alexander Campbell seceded and with other parishioners formed the Christian Church. To Hanson and Lydia (Farnsworth) Hobbs the following children were born: Mary F., deceased, was the wife of O. W. Harvey, lives in West Virginia; Wilbert A., the subject of this sketch; and H. F., married Dora Stewart and they had two children, Wilbert and Adelia Hobbs. By a second marriage to B. A. Geer, of West Virginia, Mrs. Hanson Hobbs had two children: Asa and Carrie Geer.

After completing his schooling in the public schools of Hancock County, W. Va., Wilbert A. Hobbs attended the University of Michigan, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1884. He immediately established his practice at North Benton, Ohio, but three years later located at Mineral Ridge as a mine surgeon, where he remained for four years. In 1891 Doctor Hobbs removed to East Liverpool, where he has since practiced his profession in a most successful manner.

On Feb. 22, 1887, Doctor Hobbs was united in marriage with Miss Elsie A. Hoover, of North Benton, Ohio, and the daughter of Dr. C. M. and Sarah (Miller) Hoover, both deceased and buried at Alliance, Ohio.

Doctor Hoover was a leading physician and surgeon of North Benton for a number of years. Doctor and Mrs. Hobbs have two daughters: (1) Ethelyn, born at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, was graduated from Wellesley College and the University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany, married Frank C. Williams, of New Castle, Pa., and they live at Ingram, Pa., where he is superintendent of the Open Hearth Furnace Company. They have five children: Wilbert, Frank, Stephen, Chalmers, and Eleanor, who died at the age of three years. (2) Gertrude, born in East Liverpool, was graduated from East Liverpool High School, Drexel College, Philadelphia, and is now a senior at Columbia University, New York City.

Doctor Hobbs is identified with the Columbiana County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He was elected a fellow of the American College of Surgeons on Nov. 16, 1914. He is a Republican, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, East Liverpool Chapter R. A. M. No. 100, Pilgrim Commandery K. T. No. 55, and the Al Koran Shrine, Cleveland. Doctor Hobbs served in the Spanish-American War as a major and for many years was captain of the 8th Regiment, O. N. G.

Theodore Ganas, a well known and successful business man of East Liverpool, is a World War veteran. He was born in Sparta, Greece, May 25, 1890, and is the son of George and Anastasia (Pappas) Ganas.

George Ganas is a prosperous farmer of Greece and owns 500 acres of land near Sparta, where he is extensively engaged in the raising of grapes, wheat, figs and dates. One of his orchards contains 2000 olive trees. He is also engaged in the manufacture of olive oil. To Mr. and Mrs. Ganas were born 13 children, as follows: Mary, married Speros Meragias, lives in Greece; Peter, lives in East Liverpool; Nick, lives in East Liverpool; Pete, lives in Greece; Theodore, the subject of this sketch; Mike, lives in East Liverpool; Bill, served in the Greek army during the World War, lives in East Liverpool; Angela, deceased; Geanoula, Daria, Polaxani, Soterous, and Tomasis, all of whom live in Greece.

Theodore Ganas received his education in the schools of his native land and in 1903 came to this country. He spent several years in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the restaurant business, and in 1909 he settled

in East Liverpool. In 1914 he established his present business, which has developed into the largest bowling and billiard alleys in the city.

In 1918 Mr. Ganas volunteered for service in the World war and served with the 156th Depot Brigade, 2nd Provisional Headquarters Company, Camp Jackson, S. C. He was discharged in April, 1919.

Mr. Ganas is identified with the American Legion and La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux.

Frank G. Jones, owner of the Ohio Valley Oil Company, is one of the representative and successful young business men of East Liverpool. He was born at Jefferson, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1891, and is the son of Thomas and Katherine (Farley) Jones.

Thomas Jones, who lives retired at Conneaut, Ohio, is a native of Jefferson. For many years he was in the maintenance of way department of the New York Central Railroad and was superintendent of the J. & F. Division. His wife, also a native of Jefferson, died there in 1910. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born five children: Catherine, married Frank Sands, a conductor on the Nickel Plate Railroad, and they live at Conneaut, Ohio; John, a graduate of Jefferson Educational Institute as a registered pharmacist, is engaged in the drug business at Jefferson, Ohio; Lawrence, died in 1913 and is buried in Jefferson; Rose, married George Owens, assistant yard master of the Nickel Plate Railroad at Conneaut, Ohio; and Frank G., the subject of this sketch.

After completing his early education in the public and high schools of Jefferson, Frank G. Jones entered Ohio State University, from which he was graduated in 1912. In 1917 he received his degree from the Law School of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Norwalk, Ohio, where he remained until October, 1923. At that time he established the Ohio Valley Oil Company at East Liverpool. There are now two branches at Wellsville, Ohio; one at Chester, W. Va.; one at New Cumberland, W. Va.; three at East Liverpool as well as a bulk storage plant at East Liverpool. Mr. Jones has been most successful in his business undertakings and the Ohio Valley Oil Company is among the leading enterprises of its kind in this section.

On April 16, 1915, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Anna Miller, of Norwalk, Ohio, and the daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Mahl) Miller. Mr. Miller died in December, 1922, and his wife lives at East Liverpool. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones has been born a son, Robert, born Oct. 31, 1921.

Politically, Mr. Jones is a Republican. He is a member of the Catholic Church, Elks and Knights of Columbus lodges, Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis Club. He is a member of the Ohio State Bar Association, the Huron County Bar Association, the Columbiana Bar Association, and the Federal Courts.

Hugh J. McDermott, the highly esteemed chief of police of East Liverpool, was born at Tamaqua, Pa., May 12, 1878, and is the son of Patrick and Anna (Campbell) McDermott.

Both Patrick McDermott and his wife were born at Tamaqua, Pa. He served throughout the Civil War as a member of the 22nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted at the age of 16 years. He was a potter by trade, specializing in decorative work. Mr. McDermott is deceased and is buried in St. Aloysius Cemetery, East Liverpool. His wife resides in East Liverpool. They were the parents of seven children: Hugh J., the subject of this sketch; Mary, married Joseph Gape, lives in East Liverpool; Edward, lives in East Liverpool; Bridget, lives in Chicago; Anabel, married Frank Hull, lives in East Liverpool; and James and Francis, who live in East Liverpool.

Hugh J. McDermott received his education in the parochial schools of this city and attended Ohio Valley Business College. He learned the pottery decorating trade, which he followed until 1902, when he became a member of the East Liverpool police force. He was the first captain appointed in this city and for a number of years served as officer in charge of the lake front. He was appointed chief of police in 1916 by Mayor Orr, and has since served in this capacity, being re-appointed by succeeding mayors.

Mr. McDermott is a Republican, a member of the Catholic Church, and belongs to the Knights of Columbus, Elks and Eagle lodges. He is a progressive citizen and a capable and efficient officer of the city.



HUGH M. O'LEARY

F. Q. Mason, manager and manufacturing chemist of the Mason Color and Chemical Works, East Liverpool, was born at Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, England, Jan. 22, 1880, and is the son of Augustus Frederick and Keziah (Jones) Mason.

F. Q. Mason has inherited his professional ability from his grandfather, James Mason, who was born at Teine, Staffordshire, England, and who died in 1865. He was a color maker, and was the originator of the famous Mason colors which are used in potteries and glass works throughout the world. In 1830 James Mason engaged in business in England, and in 1842 erected the Bleak Place Color Works, which are famous all over the world. He married Miss Mary Skerratt, of Hanley, Staffordshire, who was considered at that time by competent authority as the finest color chemist in North Staffordshire. She was also a woman of business ability and much of the early success of James Mason is attributed to his wife. He was at one time a printer at the Cauldon Place Pottery Works of John Ridgeway, where he filled the position of foreman for a period of 40 years. The only child of John and Mary Mason was Augustus Frederick, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Augustus Frederick Mason was born Sept. 4, 1842, and as both his father and mother were interested in colors, he very early gained a knowledge of their composition, spending his boyhood in and about his father's works. He later took a course in chemistry at the Hanley Art School and finally succeeded to the ownership of the Bleak Place Color Works. He married Kezziah Jones, a daughter of Martin Jones, of Tunsfall, England. For a number of years Augustus F. Mason was associated with that religious body known as Plymouth Brethren, and he was considered one of the orators of North Staffordshire.

F. Q. Mason was reared at Burslem, where he completed the common and high school courses and in 1892 he entered Wedgewood Institute, where he took a course in inorganic chemistry and quantitative and qualitative analysis. After completing a general and special training he entered his father's works in January, 1902, where he remained until June 11, 1902, when he came to the United States, with an idea of looking over the fields of the pottery industry in this country with a view to establishing a color manufacturing plant similar to his father's. His investigation resulted in the organization of the first and thus far the only color plant in the country at East Liverpool, which is known as the

Mason Color & Chemical Works. The business was begun in a small way, with a capacity measured by two frinding pans, but within a short time six pans were required, and it has since had a steady growth.

In December, 1907, Mr. Mason was married to Miss Drusilla Creighton, of Malvern, Ohio, and the daughter of James Ross and Mary (Reed) Creighton, both of whom died in 1923. To Mr. and Mrs. Mason have been born six children: James Frederick, born Oct. 7, 1908, died Dec. 8, 1915; Gladys I., born Sept. 10, 1909, a student at East Liverpool High School; Gertrude E., born Sept. 23, 1912; Esther L., born Dec. 31, 1913; Ethel M., born April 23, 1918; and Ronald K., born Sept. 15, 1923.

Mr. Mason and his family hold membership in the First Church of Christ and he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. He ranks among the leading and reliable business men of this section and is highly esteemed.

William T. Anderson is a well known and substantial citizen of East Liverpool, where he is proprietor of the W. T. Anderson Coal & Ice Company. He is a native of Ohio, born at St. Clairsville, Feb. 26, 1866, the son of James and Margaret (Courtney) Anderson.

Both James Anderson and his wife were natives of Ireland and are now deceased. They were early settlers of Ohio, where he engaged in general farming for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were born nine children: Alex, deceased; Ross, lives at Rapids City, S. D.; John, deceased; Margaret, lives in Los Angeles, Cal.; Henry, deceased; William T., the subject of this sketch Joseph and Matilda, both deceased; and one child died in infancy.

William T. Anderson spent his boyhood at St. Clairsville and was educated in the public and high school there. He learned the plumber's trade at Bellaire, Ohio, and in 1890 located in East Liverpool where he was employed by the American Sewer Pipe Works. In 1909 he established his present business which has developed into one of the extensive enterprises of its kind in the county. His place of business covers one acre of ground and has a capacity for the storage of 12 cars of coal.

In 1891 Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Cora B. Cain, of New Cumberland, W. Va., and the daughter of John and Jane Cain, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have ten children, as follows: J. Ross,

married Lillian Wheatley, lives at East Liverpool, where he is engaged in business with his father, and they have four children, Lillian, Merle, Anna May, and Louisa; William Earl, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is a veteran of the World War, having served with Pershing's cavalry, 15th U. S. Cavalry, First Division; John, also a World War veteran, now serving with the U. S. army in the Hawaiian Islands; Howard, at home; Frank, with the U. S. army in the Hawaiian Islands; Thomas, Merle, Robert and Joseph, all at home; and Margaret, deceased.

Mr. Anderson is a Democrat, a member of the United Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Harry B. Fleming is a progressive and enterprising merchant of East Liverpool and a well known and substantial citizen of Columbiana County. He was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1885, and is the son of Isaac and Bella (Palmer) Fleming.

Isaac Fleming was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, as was his wife. He engaged in the general mercantile business and owned a chain of stores in Ireland with headquarters at Belfast. He disposed of his interests in 1883 and came to this country, locating in Philadelphia. He traveled as a road representative for the Denver Chemical Company of New York until his retirement in 1906. He was a Republican and held membership in the Baptist Church. Mr. Fleming died in 1918 and his wife died in 1888. They had the following children: William Palmer, died while serving in the U. S. army as a member of Company L, First Washington Volunteers, in the Phillipine Insurrection; Dorothy, deceased, was the wife of Martin Korstad, of Spokane, Wash.; Richard I., lives at Bakersfield, Cal., served during the Spanish-American War as a member of Company B, 35th U. S. Infantry; Andrew Jackson, mention of whom is made below; and Harry B., the subject of this sketch.

Andrew Jackson Fleming was born in Belfast, Ireland. He is a graduate of Harvard university and is a noted writer on foreign politics, having served during the World War as a correspondent. At the outbreak of the war he was stationed in Albania, the location of the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria. He was also in Russia with the American Relief Administration during the great famine. Mr. Fleming lives

in New York city. He married Miss Bertha Fish, also a writer. She served in France during the World War as a Y. W. C. A. worker.

Harry B. Fleming attended the public schools of Seattle, Wash., and engaged in business in that city until 1906, when he removed to East Liverpool and established his present business at 424 Market Street. He owns one of the fine candy and soda shops in the city and has a well established trade.

In November, 1920, Mr. Fleming was married to Miss Mary Kindsvatter of East Liverpool, the daughter of Carl and Elizabeth (Auchenshauser) Kindsvatter, natives of Germany. Mr. Kindsvatter is deceased and his wife lives in East Liverpool.

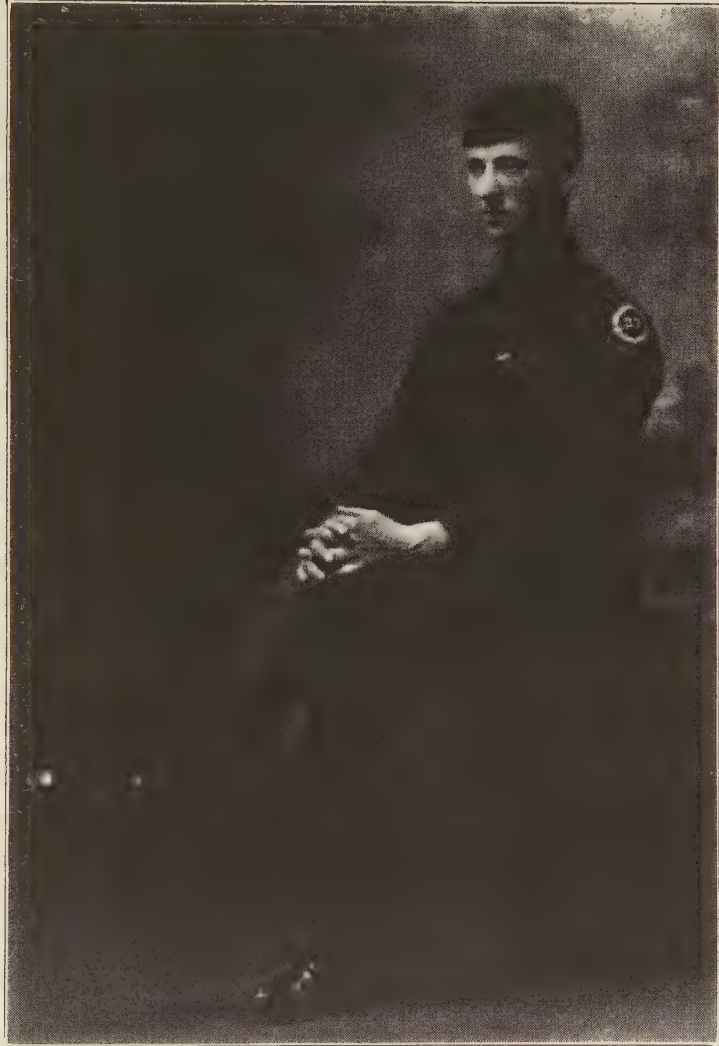
Mr. Fleming is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Elks, Kiwanis Club and East Liverpool Country Club. He is a Republican.

William Dolby is a veteran of the World War and ranks among the prominent young business men of Wellsville. He was born in East Liverpool, Sept. 24, 1895, and is the son of William H. and Belle (Beebout) Dolby.

William H. Dolby, deceased, was an early settler of East Liverpool. His wife lives at Wellsville. To Mr. and Mrs. Dolby the following children were born: Bessie Fay, married George Stezel, lives at Lorain, Ohio; Madge, married Albert Flote, lives at Wellsville; Irene, deceased; William, the subject of this sketch; Adella, deceased; Alice, married Claude Gregory, lives at St. Louis; Robert and Harry live in Wellsville; and Roland, deceased.

After completing his schooling in the public schools of Wellsville, William Dolby entered the employ of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, with whom he was identified for 11 years. Since October, 1924, he has been local manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. Mr. Dolby volunteered for service during the World War on May 26, 1917, and was sent to Camp Sheridan, Alabama. He was sent overseas and participated in the Argonne Drive of September, 1918. He was discharged April 9, 1919.

On Nov. 24, 1920, Mr. Dolby was married to Miss Mary Deshler, who was born in East Liverpool, June 1, 1903, the daughter of Fred H. and



WILLIAM DOLBY

Mary (McKeever) Deshler, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Deshler live in East Liverpool and have three children: Mrs. Dolby; Louis, lives in East Liverpool; and Raymond, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dolby have a daughter, Mary Eileen, born Feb. 19, 1923.

Mr. Dolby is a member of the Catholic Church, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Eagles, and is now president of that order in Wells-ville. He has an extensive acquaintance throughout Columbiana County and is well liked.

R. J. Shepherd, a successful merchant and prominent pioneer business man of East Liverpool, was born at Luray, Page County, Va., and is the son of Joseph and Carolina Rebecca (Bragington) Shepherd.

Joseph Shepherd was a native of Virginia, as was his wife. He served throughout the Civil War with the Confederate army and was discharged with the rank of sergeant. In 1886 he went to England and settled on a farm in Worcestershire, where he died in 1924. His wife died in 1895 and they are buried in Yardley Cemetery, Warwickshire, England. Mr. Shepherd is the son of Joshua Shepherd, a native of Virginia, and a grandson of Joshua Shepherd, a prominent tobacco grower of the South. History relates that when William Penn conceived the idea of laying out the state of Pennsylvania, he went to England with his proposition and layed it before the king, who in turn appointed Joshua Shepherd on the commision to come to this country for that purpose. After completing his mission he settled along the James River. He later became a large planter and tobacco raiser and was one of the biggest tobacco growers in the South at that time. He died and is buried near Richmond, Va. R. J. Shepherd, the subject of this sketch, is a direct descendant of this Shepherd.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shepherd the following children were born: Augusta, the widow of Rowland Hall, of Birmingham, England, and she resides at Sutton, England. He was the grandson of Rowland Hall, the man who introduced postage in England; Florence, deceased; Alice, resides in Sutton, England; and R. J., the subject of this sketch.

R. J. Shepherd was educated in the schools of England and attended Queen's College, Birmingham, England. He then spent four years and

eight months in Africa and later came to the United States and settled at Wheeling, W. Va. He was later connected with Swift & Company of Chicago as a sales manager and in June, 1901, came to East Liverpool, where he has since engaged in the meat business. Mr. Shepherd has an up-to-date place of business and an excellent trade. He deals in high grade meats exclusively.

In 1908 Mr. Shepherd was united in marriage with Miss Loretta Delbrugge, of Wheeling, W. Va., and the daughter of Louis and Louise Delbrugge, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have a son, Rowland, born at Wheeling, W. Va., June 19, 1909. He is a student at East Liverpool High School.

Mr. Shepherd is a 32nd degree Mason and belongs to the Shrine, Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. J. Harry Birkett is a successful and well known dentist of East Liverpool. He was born here, Dec. 30, 1884, and is the son of Dr. Charles H. and Mary (Nicholson) Birkett.

Dr. Charles H. Birkett, a leading dentist of Columbiana County, who has engaged in the practice of his profession in East Liverpool since 1878, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1856, the son of John and Mary (Morrison) Birkett. John Birkett was a veteran of the Civil War and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died in 1914 and is buried in Riverview Cemetery, East Liverpool.

When a small boy Charles H. Birkett went to England with his mother who was in ill health. She died in London, and is buried in Hagget's Cemetery. He received his early education in London and at the age of 17 years returned to this country and took up the study of dentistry. He is a graduate of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, having taken post graduate work there in 1900. He has passed the state board both in Pennsylvania and Ohio and is a member of the Corydon-Palmer Dental Society, the Ohio State Dental Association, the American Dental Association, and is an honorary member of the Beaver County (Pa.) Dental Society, and the Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania. Dr. Birkett is affiliated with the following lodges: F. & A. M., No. 315, Riddle Lodge; East Liverpool Chapter R. & A. M. No. 100; Keramos

Council No. 95 R. & S. M.; Pilgrim Commandery No. 55 K. T.; Life member Al Koran Cleveland; National League of Masonic Clubs; Life member of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite 32nd degree of Cleveland; Honorary member of Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1 K. T.; Allegheny Commandery No. 35 K. T. North side, Pittsburgh; Beaver Valley Commandery No. 84 K. T., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Duquesne Commandery No. 72 K. T., Pittsburgh; McKeesport Commandery No. 86 K. T.; and Ascalon Commandery No. 59 K. T. Pittsburgh.

To Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Birkett four children were born: Dr. Lillian E., a graduate of East Liverpool High School and Pittsburgh University, is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Pittsburgh; J. Harry, the subject of this sketch; Olive M., married J. F. Fielding, a hardware merchant of Charleston, W. Va.; and Willard N., lives in East Liverpool.

Dr. J. Harry Birkett was graduated from East Liverpool High School in 1902 and from the University of Michigan in 1912. For several years he was associated in practice with his father, after which he established offices in the Little Building.

On April 11, 1914, Dr. Birkett was married to Miss Hazel Hurst, a native of Wellsville, Ohio, and the daughter of William J. and Christina Hurst, both deceased. He was a Civil War veteran.

Dr. Birkett is identified with the Coryden-Palmer Dental Society, Ohio State Dental Association and the American Dental Association. He is a Republican, a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church and belongs to Riddle Lodge, F. & A. M. No. 315; East Liverpool Chapter No. 100, R. A. M.; Keramos Council, R. & F. M. No. 95; and Pilgrim Commandery K. T. No. 55.

Noah A. Frederick, vice president of the Potters National Bank of East Liverpool, is a prominent and influential citizen of Columbiana County and a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in this county, Oct. 28, 1840, and is the son of Solomon and Amy Ann (Jackson) Frederick.

Solomon Frederick, deceased, was a native of Fredericktown, Ohio, as was his wife. He was a miller by trade and in 1856 erected a large flour mill in East Liverpool, which he disposed of in 1868, and which later burned. He lived retired for several years before his death in February,

1875. His first wife died in 1851, leaving the following children: Martha J., died in 1862, was the wife of Z. Smith, also deceased; Jackman, died in infancy; Noah A., the subject of this sketch; Deborah Ellen, died in 1897, was the wife of Samuel Arbuckle, a native of East Liverpool, who became a prosperous farmer of Minnesota, and is now deceased; Matthew E.; and Mary E., deceased, was the wife of Henry Frederick, who lives retired at Hollow, Okla. Mr. Frederick's second wife was Sarah Craeton, of Columbiana County, who died in February, 1915. To them three sons were born: Curtis, died in infancy; George C., died in 1897; and Thomas L., died in 1893. Mr. Frederick was a Republican and a member of the Disciples Church.

Noah A. Frederick attended the public schools of East Liverpool and during the winter of 1860-61 he taught in the district schools. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 46th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He was wounded Aug. 9, 1862, at Cedar Mountain, Va., and on that date was taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison. Later he was taken to Belle Island and paroled, after which he was returned to his regiment. He was engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg and at Chancellorville. He was discharged with the rank of second sergeant. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Frederick established a dry goods business at East Liverpool, which was later sold. He then engaged in the oil business at Island Run, Pa., and in 1868 with his father again engaged in the dry goods business in this city, which was continued until 1881. During that year he organized the Globe Pottery Company, of which he served as president until 1915, when the business was sold to other interests. In 1881 Mr. Frederick was one of the organizers of the Potters National Bank, of which he has served as vice president for many years.

In 1864 Mr. Frederick was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia J. McCain, who was born in Allegheny, Pa., and a daughter of Joseph and Matilda (Laughlin) McCain, both deceased. She was reared at Smith's Ferry, Pa., and Liverpool Township, Columbiana County. To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick were born four children: Ella, born in 1865, died in 1897, and is buried in Riverview Cemetery; Lu, born in 1867, married Dr. J. E. Toot, a prominent physician of East Liverpool, Ohio, and they have a son, Dr. J. Frederick Toot; Joseph H., born in 1870, died in 1881 and is buried in Riverview Cemetery; and Bessie, born in 1873, died in February, 1877.

Mr. Frederick is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is past commander of General Lyon Post No. 44. He has been a delegate to practically every national encampment. In 1902 while entertaining his company at their annual reunion, he and his wife were presented with a silver loving cup by the members of Company F, 46th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In politics Mr. Frederick is identified with the Republican party. He served as a member of the local board of education for 21 years and is one of the organizers and president of the Riverview Cemetery Association. Mr. Frederick is a member of the First Presbyterian church, of which he has been trustee for many years, and he belongs to the Masonic Lodge.

W. S. Fowler, who lives retired at East Liverpool, is among the prominent citizens of Columbiana County. He was born on a farm near Chester, W. Va., and is a son of W. B. and Anna (Pugh) Fowler.

W. B. Fowler, deceased, was a native of West Virginia, as was his wife. He was a farmer and wool buyer and with King Dave Pugh owned a warehouse at Pughtown, W. Va. After coming to East Liverpool Mr. Fowler engaged in the grocery business until a few years before his death. Both he and his wife are buried in Riverview Cemetery, East Liverpool. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. There were five children in the Fowler family: John Q. A., lives retired at Steubenville, Ohio; Richard P., lives retired at East Liverpool; W. S., the subject of this sketch; Joseph P., died in 1907, and is buried in Riverview Cemetery; and Sarah E., married Peter Allison, both deceased, and buried in Riverview Cemetery.

W. S. Fowler learned the carpenter trade after completing his schooling in the public schools of East Liverpool, and with his brother, John, purchased the Union Planing Mill & Lumber Company from McIntosh Brothers. After conducting the business for a great many years, it was sold to W. L. Smith of Wellsville, Ohio, and Messrs. Fowler became extensively engaged in the contracting business in this city, and were thus engaged until their retirement.

Mr. Fowler was one of the founders of the Buckeye Club, which was organized over 50 years ago, and he has since served as treasurer. He is

Mr. Davis for his kind effort in his behalf. This letter has been widely published in various newspapers. After his discharge from the army, Nov. 10, 1865, Mr. Burgess engaged in the general mercantile business in East Liverpool and was one of the organizers of the West End Pottery Company. He became interested in politics and served as mayor of East Liverpool for four consecutive terms which is the longest period ever held by any one mayor. He was elected twice on the Democratic ticket and twice as a Republican candidate.

In 1867 Mr. Burgess was united in marriage with Miss Caroline B. Peppin of Beaver County, Pa., the daughter of Gustave Peppin, deceased. They have four children: Nellie, lives at home; John H., deceased; Gustave, lives in East Liverpool; and Maud, married Edward D. McElravy, lives in East Liverpool.

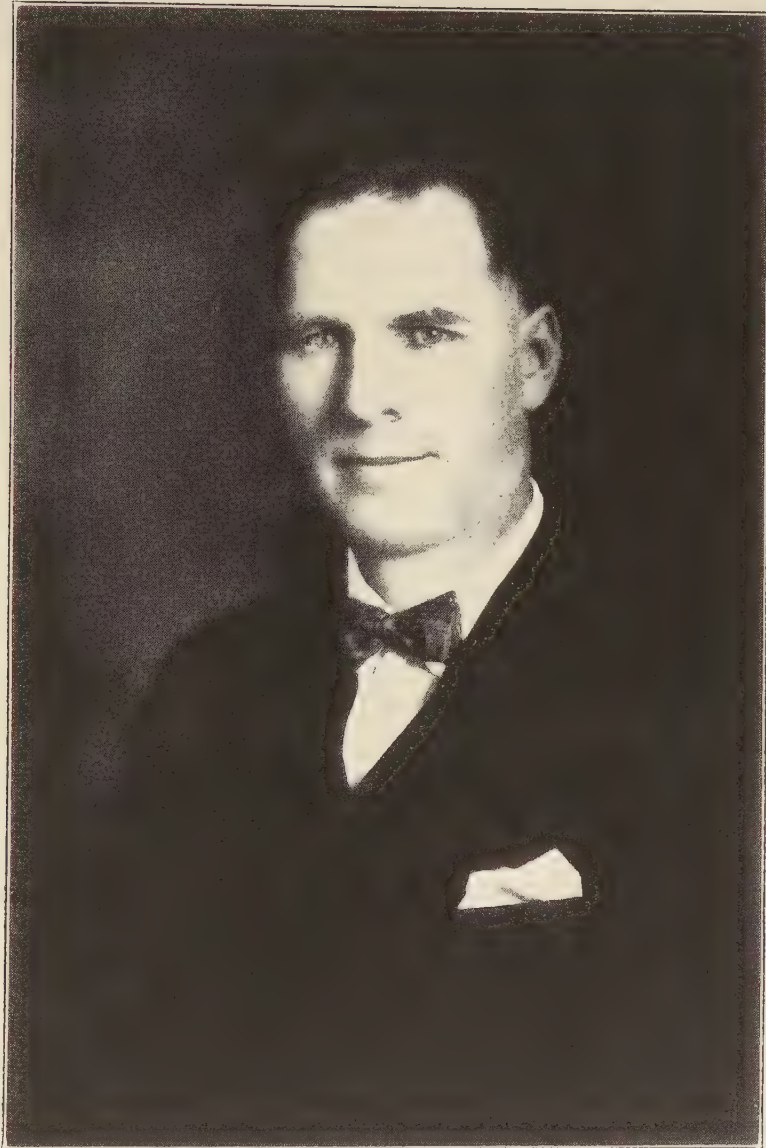
Mr. Burgess is a Republican, a member of the Episcopal Church and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He is held in high regard throughout the community and is an excellent citizen.

Dr. William Blair Steele is a successful chiropractor of Wellsville and a substantial citizen of Columbiana County. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, April 18, 1881, and is the son of J. N. and Caroline (Johnson) Steele.

J. N. Steele, who lives retired in Jefferson County, Ohio, is a native of West Virginia, as is his wife. They have lived in Ohio for many years, where he was interested in mining. Mr. and Mrs. Steele have two children: Dr. William B., the subject of this sketch; and Bernice E., married Ira C. Vincent, lives at Brilliant, Ohio.

After attending the schools of Brilliant, Ohio, William Blair Steele learned the carpenter trade. He was identified with the pottery industry for a number of years and in 1923 completed a course of study at the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa. Since that time he has practiced his profession at Wellsville and is located in the Perpetual Savings and Loan Building, with offices in suites 4 and 5. He has met with success.

On Aug. 2, 1911, Dr. Steele was married to Miss Frances G. Jarvis, who was born at Tiltonsville, Ohio, in 1893, the daughter of Harvey and



DR. WILLIAM BLAIR STEELE.

Amanda V. (Hutchinson) Jarvis, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis reside at Tiltonville, Ohio, and have two children: Frank A., who is connected with the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich.; and Mrs. Steele, who is a twin sister.

Dr. Steele is a member of the Christian Church, is a Republican, and belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Martins Ferry, Ohio. He is a member of the Knights of Golden Eagle.

Olen H. Dawson is well and favorably known in East Liverpool and is among the substantial citizens of Columbiana County. He was born at Smiths Ferry, Pa., July 26, 1880, and is the son of Job H. and Nancy (Fisher) Dawson.

Job H. Dawson, deceased, was highly esteemed in East Liverpool, where he spent many years actively engaged in business. He was born at Smiths Ferry, Beaver County, Pa., and in early life was interested in the oil business. In 1887 he removed to East Liverpool and became a member of the firm of Hard & Dawson, furniture dealers, located on the present site of the Review-Tribune. After a number of years he engaged in the grocery business and later became associated with the W. A. Weaver Wholesale Company of East Liverpool. He died in February, 1912, and is buried in Riverview Cemetery. He was a life long Democrat, held many public offices, and served as safety director under W. A. Weaver, former mayor of East Liverpool. He was an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and served as Sunday School teacher for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Dawson the following children were born: Cora, married Harry Murphy, lives at Sebring, Ohio, where he is identified with the Saxon China Company; Walter S., married Carrie Martin, and they live in Los Angeles, Calif.; Olen H., the subject of this sketch; Sarah E., deceased; Dwight, married Anna Gillespie, and they live in Pittsburgh, where he is connected with the Bell Telephone Company; and Marietta, married George Gonzales, lives at Lisbon, Ohio. He is assistant in the county engineer's office.

Olen H. Dawson grew up in East Liverpool, attended the public and high schools, and was graduated from the Cleveland College of Pharmacy, now Western Reserve University in 1905. He was connected with the

John I. Hodson Drug Company of East Liverpool as a pharmacist until January, 1918, when he accepted his present position as manager of Davis Burkham & Tyle Company, leading piano dealers of the city.

On Oct. 29, 1913, Mr. Dawson was united in marriage with Miss Edith Cripps, a native of this city, and the daughter of S. J. and Blanche (Hollingshead) Cripps. Mr. Cripps, secretary of the S. C. Williams Cooperage Company, resides in East Liverpool. His wife is deceased.

Politically, Mr. Dawson is a Democrat. He holds membership in the First Methodist Episcopal Church and manifests a keen interest in missionary affairs of the church. He served as president of the Kiwanis Club in 1924. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dawson have a wide acquaintance in the community and many friends.

D. F. White is among East Liverpool's successful pioneer business men. He is extensively engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He was born in Carroll County, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1860, and is the son of David and Caroline (Bryan) White.

David White was a native of Beaver County, Pa., as was his wife. In 1852 they settled in Carroll County, Ohio, and Mr. White established a general mercantile business at Wattsville. During the Civil War he was a conductor on the "underground railroad" and was one of the leaders of that movement in this section. He had volunteered for service, but on account of a large family of daughters and having a farm for production to carry on the war, he was released. However, he was commissioned to raise recruits for the army and sent three full companies to the front. In 1889 Mr. White removed to East Liverpool, where he died the following year. He was an ardent prohibitionist and did much campaigning for that cause. Caroline (Bryan) White died in September, 1910, and with her husband is buried at Scroggsfield, Carroll County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. White 11 children were born as follows: Hannah, married David Ralston, who died in January, 1924, and she lives at Smiths Ferry, Ohio; Anna, married Archie Seawright, both deceased; Lizzie, Evelyn, Aaron, and Ella, all deceased, having died from black diptheria within 12 days of each other in 1862; D. F., the subject of this sketch; Henry Bryan, deceased; Kate Lulu, married John Grant, lives in East Liverpool; Caroline, married

W. W. Price, lives at Burbank, Cal.; and Mary Belle, the widow of Elmer Stephenson, lives at Burbank, Cal.

D. F. White spent his boyhood in Carroll County and was graduated from Fox Township Academy in 1881. He farmed on the home place until 1887, at which time he moved to East Liverpool and engaged in the pottery business as a kiln hand for 13 years. He then went into the real estate business in East Liverpool. He served as a member of the city police force for two two years and in 1891 opened his present offices in the Hill Building, 543 Mulberry Street. Besides his real estate interests Mr. White is a well known insurance man of this section.

In 1883 Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Anna Belle Yoder, of Carroll County, who died in 1893, leaving the following children: Effie May, married James Crites, lives in Los Angeles, Cal.; Adnah L., married Jessie Andrews, secretary of the Federal Building & Loan Company, East Liverpool; James D., married Anna Linden, lives at Lansing, Mich.; Howard B., deceased; and Emma C., married John Robbins, lives in East Liverpool. In 1895 Mr. White was married to Miss Mattie J. Smith, of Carlton, Ohio, the daughter of John Vance Smith, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. White were born nine children as follows: Vance Smith, married Viva Bowman, enlisted for service during the World War with the Canadian army, Jan. 1, 1918, and was killed in action in France, Oct. 12, 1918, is buried at Bucquoy Road, British Cemetery, Ficheux; Helen, died at the age of three years; Adeline, married James A. Reaney, lives in East Liverpool; Charles and Bryan, twins, both deceased; Robert M., Paul A., both at home; Ruth and Donald, both deceased.

Mr. White is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church and a dependable citizen of Columbiana County. He is a Republican. He has been a member of the school board since 1917 and since 1925 has been president of the board.

James E. Davis, a prominent attorney of East Liverpool, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for 23 years, is a native of Ohio. He was born on a farm six miles from East Liverpool, near Calcutta, Oct. 13, 1874, and is the son of Jeb L. and Margaret (McFarland) Davis.

Jeb L. Davis, deceased, was a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Kentucky and followed general farming during his entire life. He served throughout the Civil War with Company E, 22nd Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and received the rank of corporal. Mr. and Mrs. Davis settled in Columbiana County at an early date and they are both now deceased and buried in Riverview Cemetery, East Liverpool. Their only child was James E., the subject of this sketch.

After attending the schools of St. Clair Township, Columbiana County, James E. Davis entered Mount Hope Academy, which was conducted by Prof. A. Y. Taylor, and which later burned. He also was graduated from Northeastern Ohio Normal University, Canfield, Ohio, and from Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio, in the class of 1901. The same year he read law with Judge L. T. Farr, at Rogers, Ohio. Mr. Davis established his practice in East Liverpool in 1902 and now ranks among the representative attorneys of this section of the state. He is identified with the Columbiana County Bar Association, the Federal Courts, the Ohio State Bar, the Southern Columbiana Bar Association, and the Ohio State Bar Association.

In 1899 Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Mary Houston, of Calcutta, Ohio, and they have a daughter, Helen, who resides in East Liverpool.

Jacob Shenkel, retired, is a veteran of the Civil War and a highly esteemed citizen of East Liverpool. He was born in Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1841, and is the son of Nicholas and Catherine (Gross) Shenkel.

Nicholas Shenkel came to this country from Germany at an early age and located in Pittsburgh, where he followed his trade as a shoemaker. In 1847 he removed to East Liverpool and was engaged in the pottery business here until his death. His wife, also a native of Germany, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shenkel were the parents of ten children, as follows: Charles, deceased, was a Civil War veteran; Jacob, the subject of this sketch; Albert, deceased, was also a Civil War veteran; William, lives in Kansas; Fred, lives at Whitehall, Ill.; George, lives in Chicago; Josephine, married Thomas Robinson, both deceased; Mary, married Joseph Peterson, a Civil War veteran, both deceased; and two children died in infancy.

Jacob Shenkel attended the schools of East Liverpool and when a young man learned the potter's trade. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Pittsburgh and served with Company L, 62nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He engaged in the following important battles of the war: Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Second Battle of Bull Run; Antietam, Shepardstown, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anne, Petersburg, and a number of minor skirmishes. He was discharged Aug. 15, 1865. He immediately returned to East Liverpool and engaged in the grocery business in partnership with John N. Taylor. In connection with the store was the post office, and Mr. Shenkel was assistant post master to John N. Taylor. In 1881 Mr. Shenkel became interested in the pottery industry in partnership with Noah Frederick, and together they organized the Globe Pottery Company. Mr. Shenkel has lived retired for a number of years.

On Jan. 1, 1867, Mr. Shenkel was married to Miss Anna E. Cowen, of Pittsburgh, who died in June, 1892. They were the parents of five children: Florine, died at the age of 12 years; Mentor, mention of whom is made below; Pearl and Daisy, at home; and Remus, lives in Illinois.

Mentor Shenkel is a native of East Liverpool and a potter by trade. He has three sons: Edwin, served throughout the World War; Mildred S., served three years with the U. S. Marines; and Jason.

Jacob Shenkel is a Republican, and has been affiliated with the Masonic Lodge for the past 60 years. He has served as master four years and commander one year. He has been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and at present is Adjutant of the local post.

Will L. Thompson, deceased, was a representative citizen and successful business man of East Liverpool. He was born in Beaver County, Pa., Nov. 7, 1847, the son of Josiah and Sarah (Jackman) Thompson, and a grandson of William and Eleanor (McDowell) Thompson.

Josiah Thompson was a native of Washington County, Pa., born in 1811. His father was a native of Ireland, of Scotch parentage. William Thompson, grandfather of the subject of his sketch, was brought to this country by his parents Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Thompson, who located in

Washington County, Pa. His early life was spent there but after reaching his majority he moved his family to Columbiana County and settled at Calcutta where for a number of years he conducted a hotel. Josiah Thompson received a limited education in the pioneer log schools of this county. When 14 years of age began serving as an apprentice saddler, but not liking the business he soon abandoned it. He went to Calcutta, Ohio and later Smith's Ferry. In 1848 he conducted a drygoods business in East Liverpool until his retirement in 1878. He died Nov. 22, 1889.

Will L. Thompson was educated in the common schools of East Liverpool, attended Beaver Academy, and was graduated from Mount Union College. The musical talent which has made Mr. Thompson known over the world, developed early. In 1873 he became a student in the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., and while in that city also studied under the special instruction of Carlyle Petersyllia. In 1876 Mr. Thompson went to Europe to study harmony and composition and spent four months in the Conservatory of Music at Leipsic, Germany. He was only 16 years of age when he wrote "Darling Minnie Gray." In 1875 he wrote four songs: "Gathering Shells from the Seashore," "Drifting with the Tide," "My Home on the Old Ohio," and "Under the Moonlit Sky." In 1891 he established the Thompson Music Company in Chicago which was disposed of early in the nineties. A business of the same nature was carried on in East Liverpool for several years. Mr. Thompson was also the composer of many gospel hymns, among the most popular being "Softly and Tenderly," "Lead me Gently Home Father" and "Jesus is all the World to Me." It is estimated that the combined sales of his concert quartets reached two million copies. Among his latest books were "Thompson's Anthem Quartets," "Thompson's Class and Concert," and "The New Century Hymnal." He died in 1909 and his wife died in 1919. They are buried in Rieverview Cemetery, East Liverpool.

Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, the daughter of Dr. Robert Johnson of Wellsville. They had a son, Leland, born Nov. 9, 1896. He resides in East Liverpool.

During the later years of his life Mr. Thompson was extensively engaged in real estate. He was the promoter of two of the cities subdivisions, Gardendale and Sunnyside.

Mr. Thompson erected a monument at West Point, Ohio, which marked the spot where the Confederate raider, Gen. John H. Morgan,

surrendered his command to Major George W. Rue, July 26, 1863. This is the most northern point reached by any body of Confederate troops during the Civil War.

Politically Mr. Thompson was a Republican. He held membership in the Presbyterian Church and was affiliated with the Masonic Lodge.

William H. Shaw, cashier of the Columbiana County Finance Company, East Liverpool, is an enterprising young business man and a veteran of the World War. He was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, June 26, 1892, and is the son of Thomas and Isabella (Moore) Shaw.

Thomas Shaw, deceased, spent his entire life in England and was a general farmer. His wife resides in East Liverpool. They were the parents of seven children as follows: William H., the subject of this sketch; Herbert, served in the British Army during the World War, is deceased; Gertrude Mary, married Arthur Smith, who served with the Canadian army during the World War, and they live in Toronto, Canada; Kate, married Arthur Ryan, lives in Halifax, Yorkshire, England; Harold, a chemist, at present located in South Africa; Lillie, lives with her mother; and Benjamin, lives in Toronto, Can.

William H. Shaw spent his boyhood in his native land, attended the public schools, and was graduated from Halifax Technical College, where he specialized in the study of textile designing. He came to this country at the age of 19 years and settled in East Liverpool, where he attended Ohio Valley Business College. He engaged in the pottery business for a short time and was later associated in the insurance business with the law firm of Brokaw, Brokaw and C. W. Hendershot. He was later connected with the Morning Tribune as a bookkeeper and since 1921 has held his present position as cashier of the Columbiana County Finance Company, which, under his management has shown splendid progress each year.

Mr. Shaw served during the World War, being located at Camp Sherman, Ohio. He was discharged in December, 1918.

In 1917 Mr. Shaw was united in marriage with Miss Evelyn Brown, of East Liverpool, the daughter of E. H. and Emily (Pursell) Brown, residents of this city. Mrs. Shaw died Jan. 10, 1925, leaving two sons: Harold Arthur, born in March, 1919; and William Herbert, Jr., born Dec. 4, 1924.

Mr. Shaw is a Republican, a member of the Episcopal Church and belongs to the American Legion, Lions Club, Sons of St. George, and Moose Lodge. He is well known in East Liverpool and has a wide circle of friends.

D. N. MacLean, widely known funeral director of Wellsville, is a member of a family that has long been identified with Columbiana County. He is a native of Wellsville, born Jan. 31, 1859, and the son of Lachlan and Elizabeth (Smith) MacLean.

Lachlan MacLean, deceased, was born in Ohio. He came to Wellsville in 1850 and engaged in the general merchandise business. He was also a contractor. Mr. MacLean took an active interest in the early history of this community and was among its highly esteemed citizens. He was a Republican, held membership in the United Presbyterian Church, and died in 1872 at the age of 44 years. His wife died in 1915 and they are buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, Wellsville. To Mr. and Mrs. MacLean were born five children: Philip A., deceased; Isabella J., the widow of Charles L. Booth, lives at Wellsville; George J., deceased; Charles A., lives at Wellsville; and D. N., the subject of this sketch.

D. N. MacLean grew up in Wellsville and attended the public schools. In 1875 he went to Pittsburgh, where he served an apprenticeship at the harness making trade. Three years later he returned to Wellsville, where he engaged in the harness business. In 1881 with his brother, Philip A., engaged in the livery and undertaking business. At the time of the latter's death, April 18, 1918, D. N. MacLean became sole owner of the business. He has one of the finest funeral homes in this section of the state and a well established business.

In 1885 Mr. MacLean was united in marriage with Miss Bianca H. Hanlin, of Newark, Ohio, born Oct. 19, 1861, and the daughter of J. Ross and Angelina (McFeely) Hanlin, natives of Jefferson County, Ohio, and both now deceased. Mr. Hanlin died March 19, 1915, and his wife died Dec. 6, 1919. To D. N. and Bianca H. (Hanlin) MacLean four children have been born, namely: Ross H., mention of whom is made below; Wilbur L., born at Wellsville, May 23, 1889, is connected with the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Wellsville; Bianca E., born April 27, 1896, married Fred H. Eckfield, lives at Wellsville; and Donald N., born



D. N. MCLEAN

Aug. 2, 1897, engaged in business with his father. There are four grandchildren: Daniel Norman and Mary Bianca Eckfield; and Margaret Ann and Dorothy Elizabeth MacLean.

Prof. Ross H. McLean was born at Wellsville, Nov. 3, 1888. He is a graduate of Cornell University and taught at the University of Michigan until his enlistment during the World War. He was transferred from the medical corps at Washington, D. C., to the second section, General Staff, Historical Department, and commissioned a first lieutenant. He served in this capacity overseas until the close of the war and is now a captain in the Historical Department, Reserve Corps. Mr. McLean is now engaged as Prof. of History at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

D. N. MacLean is a Republican and he and his family are identified with the United Presbyterian Church. They have a wide acquaintance in Columbiana County and are representative of the best citizenship in the community.

Robert J. McElravy is one of the representative business men of East Liverpool, where he is identified with the McElravy Brothers Motor Company as president and general manager. He was born at Carrollton, Carroll County, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1879, and is the son of Daniel Webster and Lydia Ann (Mercer) McElravy.

Daniel Webster McElravy, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, was the son of James and Mary McElravy, and a well known building contractor of Carroll County. He died in June, 1911, and his wife, also a native of Harrison County, resides with her son in East Liverpool. She is the daughter of William and Ann Mercer, natives of Mercer County, Pa. To Mr. and Mrs. McElravy the following children were born: George W., married Mae Black, lives in Carroll County, Ohio, where he is engaged in farming; Charles, lives in Carroll County; John and Frank, both deceased; Lillian M., lives with her brother in East Liverpool; Robert J., the subject of this sketch; and Edward H., married Maud Burgess, lives in East Liverpool.

Robert J. McElravy was graduated from Carrollton High School in 1897 and in that year came to East Liverpool and entered the employ of the Ohio Valley Gas Company. He resigned his position as cashier with this company in 1900 and became associated in business with C. A. Smith,

with whom he was identified until June 25, 1925. For several years he served as superintendent of the East Liverpool and Rock Springs Railway Company, which was owned by Mr. Smith. Mr. McElravy was also connected with the Steubenville, East Liverpool and Beaver Valley Traction Company as assistant general manager from 1915 to 1922 and was general manager of the Chester General Contracting Company of East Liverpool, Ohio from 1917 to 1922. C. A. Smith is one of the leading real estate operators of Columbiana County and has extensive business interests with which Mr. McElravy was identified with until 1925. On Jan. 1, 1923, Mr. McElravy established his present business at 114 South Market Street. He had the agency for the White trucks and in 1924 took over the agency for the Nash and Marmon automobiles. The McElravy Brothers Motor Company is among the leading automobile agencies of the county, and carries on a large volume of business.

In 1905 Mr. McElravy was united in marriage with Miss Harriet V. Ashbaugh, the daughter of Oliver M. and Kate (Bradshaw) Ashbaugh, the former a native of East Liverpool and the latter of England. Mr. and Mrs. Ashbaugh are deceased. Mrs. McElravy died Feb. 14, 1914, and is buried in Riverview Cemetery. A daughter, Lydia Pauline, was born July 23, 1907. She was graduated from East Liverpool High School in 1925.

Mr. McElravy is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, a 32nd degree Mason and belongs to the Shrine and Elks Lodge. He has been well and favorably known in Columbiana County for many years and is an excellent citizen.

Dr. Hugh Marshall, a well known and successful dentist of East Liverpool, is a native of this city, born Jan. 31, 1885, the son of George and Susan (Ross) Marshall.

Both the Marshall and Ross families are of old English ancestry, prominent in the pottery industries for many years. George Marshall, son of John Marshall, came to this country at the age of 12 years and spent the remainder of his life in East Liverpool. He was married here to Miss Susan Ross, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Ross. Mrs. Marshall has lived in this city since she was a child of nine years. Her husband died in 1900 and is buried in Riverview cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Marshall the following children were born: Elizabeth, married George Waulmaker,

lives in East Liverpool; Jennie, married W. B. McMillian, lives in Pensacola, Fla.; J. Edward and Henry Thomas, live in East Liverpool; and Hugh, the subject of this sketch.

Hugh Marshall received his education in the public schools of East Liverpool and was graduated from the Ohio State College of Dental Surgery in 1909. He has practiced his profession in East Liverpool since that time and is thoroughly capable in his work.

Dr. Marshall is identified with the Corydon Palmer Dental Society, the Ohio State Dental Society, and the National Dental Society. He is a Republican, a member of the Episcopal church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

Benjamin W. Haines, who lives retired in East Liverpool, ranks among the honored pioneer citizens of Columbiana County and is a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Bordeaux, France, Oct. 1, 1841, and is the son of Benjamin and Mary (Appleby) Haines.

Both Benjamin Haines and his wife were natives of England. He traveled extensively and after his marriage lived in France for a number of years. In 1843 he went to New Mexico, then old Mexico, and shortly afterward settled in East Liverpool. He died at the age of 35 years. His wife is also deceased. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Benjamin W., the subject of this sketch; Hannah, born in 1844, married Fred Croxall, both deceased; Mary, married Charles Shenkel, of East Liverpool, who served throughout the Civil War in Company F, 46th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and they are both deceased; and Caroline, the widow of John Orr, of East Liverpool, who served as a member of Company A, 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War. She resides in East Liverpool.

Benjamin W. Haines was a small boy when his family located in East Liverpool. He attended the schools here and learned the potter's trade when a young man. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted April 15, 1861, and served with Company F, 46th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was sent to Washington, D. C., later into Maryland, and in March, 1862, crossed the Potomac River and went into action. Mr. Haines became disabled while with the 46th Regiment and was sent to a hospital

at Harrisburg, Pa., from which he was discharged Nov. 28, 1862. He returned to East Liverpool and in Dec., 1862, reenlisted in Company A, 115th Ohio Regiment and served with this regiment until it was mustered out in Tennessee, June 10, 1865. Afterward he was transferred to the 188th Ohio Regiment and they were discharged in Nashville, Tenn., in November, 1865. Mr. Haines then returned to East Liverpool and was connected with the pottery industry until the time of his retirement in 1919. He lives at 687 Lincoln Avenue.

In 1861 Mr. Haines was united in marriage with Miss Katherine Peach, a native of Henrysburg, Ohio and the daughter of John and Frances Peach. She died April 19, 1923, and is buried in Riverview Cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Haines two daughters were born: Ina, the widow of John Tomlinson, lives with her father in East Liverpool; and Ella, the widow of Henry C. Morley, lives in East Liverpool.

Mr. Haines has been a life long Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He is recognized as one of the representative and substantial citizens of the community in which he has spent so many years.

William L. Swan is well and favorably known in East Liverpool, where he lives retired. He is a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Washington County, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1843, and is the son of L. B. and Emily (Dustin) Swan.

L. B. Swan was a native of Washington County, Ohio, and the son of Levi Swan. He was a cooper by trade and also extensively engaged in general farming. Emily (Dustin) Swan, a native of Ohio, was the daughter of Captain William Dustin, who served in the War of 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Swan, deceased, the following children were born: Lucy, William L., Elizabeth, Mary, Emily, Eunice, Charles, John and George.

William L. Swan was reared and educated in Washington County, Ohio. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company G, 92nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was sent to Marietta, Ohio. He engaged in several important battles including Chickamauga, Atlanta, and Kenasaw Mountain. He was also with General Sherman on his March to the Sea, and was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, June 10, 1865. He engaged in

farming for a number of years and in 1909 removed to East Liverpool, where he lives retired.

Mr. Swan was married May 22, 1867 to Miss Mary Willing, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, the daughter of Albert and Minerva (Walton) Willing, both deceased. Mrs. Swan died in 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Swan were the parents of eight children as follows: William, lives in Pennsylvania; Lucy, deceased, was the wife of Clarence Helmick, and they had two sons, Roy and Carl Helmick, both veterans of the World War; Anna, married A. D. Osborne, lives in East Liverpool, and they have two daughters, Vera and Gladys Osborne; Mary, deceased; Charles, lives in Oregon; Lawrence, lives in East Liverpool; James, died in 1915; and Lillie, married J. C. Clemensen, lives in East Liverpool, and they have a daughter, Doris.

Mr. Swan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Republican.

Ed B. Kell is among East Liverpool's most substantial and enterprising citizens where he is a member of the firm of Kell & Nathaniel, building contractors. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1877, and is the son of Joseph and Nancy (Spear) Kell.

Joseph Kell, who lives retired in Steubenville, Ohio, is a native of that place, and the son of Hiram Kell, pioneer brick manufacturer of Steubenville. Nancy (Spear) Kell died in 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Kell had six children as follows: Mildred, married Thomas Bishop, lives in Steubenville; Leonora, assistant secretary of the Jefferson Building & Loan Association, Steubenville; Laura, married Bradley O'Neill, Steubenville; Hiram, lives in Steubenville; Joseph, deceased; and Ed B., the subject of this sketch.

After completing his schooling in the public schools, Ed B. Kell worked with his father who was associated with George Fickes, of Steubenville. In 1905 he came to East Liverpool, and worked for the contracting firm of Gamble & Surles until 1916. He has since been associated in business with Charles E. Nathaniel, and they rank among the leading builders of the city. Prominent among the buildings erected by this firm are: Methodist Episcopal Church, Jewish Temple, Metz Building, Jacob Stein Building, Chester High School, Chester, W. Va. They have also had large

contracts for brick work in the potteries of East Liverpool and Newell. Kell & Nathaniel are also well known builders of homes.

Sept. 4, 1899, Mr. Kell was united in marriage with Miss Anna Kerr, of East Liverpool, and the daughter of Cross and Ella (Johnson) Kerr. Mr. Kerr is deceased and his widow resides in East Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Kell have four children: Walter, born in 1902, is associated in business with his father; Gene, married T. Martin, lives at Chester, W. Va.; Ed B., Jr.; and Ruth Anna.

Mr. Kell is a Republican, a member of the First Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge and Knights of Pythias. He is a progressive citizen and is widely and favorably known throughout Columbiana County.

Albert Irwin McLain, of East Liverpool, is a veteran of the World War and one of Columbiana County's prominent young business men. He was born at Irondale, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1893, and is the son of Jesse R. and Virginia (Jackson) McLain.

Jesse R. McLain, who lives retired at Irondale, is a native of that place. During his active business career he was successfully engaged in the lumber business. He is a Republican, and has always been active in the politics of his community. His wife, a native of West Virginia, is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. McLain were born six children as follows: Ida, married Frank Call, lives at Toronto, Ohio; Jesse, deceased; Albert Irwin, the subject of this sketch; Eynon, deceased; Frank, deceased, married Mildred Stewart, who now lives in East Liverpool; and Anna, lives at Irondale, Ohio.

Albert Irwin McLain was reared and educated at Irondale and attended Akron Business College in 1914. He then spent several years at Wellsville in the employ of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company as an electric craneman. He was later connected with the General Motors Supply Company at East Liverpool, and in 1916 he studied vulcanizing and tire repairing at the Goodyear school. Upon his return to East Liverpool he was again employed by the General Motors Supply Company until his enlistment for service during the World War in November, 1917. He was attached to the Signal Corps, U. S. Air Service, and was sent to Washing-

ton, D. C., and later to Camp Hancock, Ga. He studied at the Georgia Technical College, where he took a course in aeronautics. From there he was sent to Camp Green, N. C., and in February, 1918, sailed for France. He was stationed at various flying fields in France and also attended a school for aviators at Milan, Italy. He was discharged from service at Roosevelt Field, L. I. as a first class sergeant. Upon his return to East Liverpool, Mr. McLain was connected with the Crawford Motor Supply Company, successors to the General Motors Supply Company. In 1922 he purchased the Taylor Taxi Cab Company, which became known as McLain's White Line Cab Company. In 1923 he purchased the vulcanizing business from Mr. Crawford and in 1924 his business was organized as the McLain Yellow Taxi Company. Mr. McLain has a well established business and besides his taxi cab interests conducts a modern automobile repair shop. He handles tires, tubes and accessories and has a complete vulcanizing plant.

In 1923 Mr. McLain was married to Miss Nellie Devon of East Liverpool, the daughter of Henry and Ellen Devon, residents of this city.

Mr. McLain is a Republican, a member of the First Baptist Church, a 32nd degree Mason, and belongs to the American Legion. He is accounted an alert business man and is a reliable citizen.

Levi Hamilton, retired, is a well known and respected citizen of East Liverpool and a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Hancock County, W. Va., Nov. 14, 1842, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Glacer) Hamilton.

Both Thomas Hamilton and his wife were natives of West Virginia who settled in Beaver County, Pa., in 1847. He was a miner. They were the parents of the following children: Frank, deceased, served during the Civil War with Company H, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Levi, the subject of this sketch; Mary, Margaret Jane, Elizabeth, and Thomas, all deceased; and Lavina, married James Bloor, lives at Irondale, Ohio.

Levi Hamilton was reared and educated in Beaver County, Pa. He enlisted in Company I, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and engaged in 17 battles of the war, including Gettysburg, Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, etc. His company was in command of Col. Dick

Roberts, who was killed at Gettysburg. Colonel Fraser was then in charge of the regiment until the close of the war. Mr. Hamilton has lived in East Liverpool since 1869 and was employed in the local potteries until his retirement in 1923.

Mr. Hamilton was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Roach Call of Jefferson County, Ohio. They have no children.

Mr. Hamilton is a Democrat. He has always been an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Hamilton recalls with pride his meeting with Abraham Lincoln in Washington, D. C. in 1864 when he shook hands with the president.

James S. Connor, who is successfully engaged in the transfer business at Wellsville, is a member of one of Columbiana County's early families. He was born in this city, Aug. 8, 1871, and is the son of James and Ann (Ferrick) Connor.

James Connor, deceased, was a native of Ireland, as was his wife. At an early age he came to the United States and after spending several years in Wisconsin, settled in Wellsville, where he engaged in the transfer business. He was one of the first men of this section to take up that line of work. Mr. Connor was a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. He and his wife are deceased. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Catherine, deceased, was the wife of W. J. Maloney, lives at Niles, Ohio; S. William, engaged in the transfer business at Wellsville; Bernard and Thomas, both deceased; Margaret, married P. J. Suskie, lives at Wellsville; Thomas, deceased; James S., the subject of this sketch; Bernard and John, both deceased.

After completing his schooling in the public schools James S. Connor engaged in business with his father, and since the latter's death has been sole owner. He has been very successful in his business and is well known throughout the county.

On Feb. 16, 1913, Mr. Connor was married to Miss Ellen Woodbury, who was born at Kingsville, Ohio, March '2, 1882, the daughter of R. E. and Frances (Shelton) Woodbury. The Woodbury family is one of the oldest families of Ashtabula County, and Mrs. Connor's great-grandmother, Sophia Woodbury, was the first school teacher of that county.



JAMES S. CONNOR

She is also related to Judge Woodbury, Ashtabula County's first judge. R. E. Woodbury was a veteran of the Civil War and served as justice of the peace of Kingsville, Ohio, for many years. He died March 17, 1915, and his wife died March 29, 1922. They were the parents of the following children: Charles, deceased; Edna, married Leander Wakeman, both deceased; Louise, died in infancy; Alvin, lives in Cleveland; Susan, deceased; George, lives in Conneaut, Ohio; Ana, lives at Ashland, Ky.; and Mrs. Connor. To Mr. and Mrs. Connor have been born two children: Mildred, born July 7, 1915; and James, born Aug. 22, 1917.

Mr. Connor is a Democrat, a member of the Catholic Church and belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Modern Woodmen of America.

William Fitzjohn, of East Liverpool, was born at Worksop, Nottinghamshire, England, Sept. 1, 1881, and is the son of James and Clara (Woodward) Fitzjohn.

James Fitzjohn was born in Sheffield, England, as was his wife. He was interested in coal mining during his entire life and died in 1924. His wife resides at Shireoaks, England. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzjohn were the parents of the following children: William, the subject of this sketch; Helen, lives in East Liverpool; Rose, married George Bowen, lives in East Liverpool; James, lives in England; Anna, lives in England; Edith, married Frank Rewley, who was killed while in service during the World War; George, a veteran of the World War, lives at Shireoaks, England; Herbert, was killed in France during the World War, July 15, 1918, while serving as a member of the Scotch Highlanders Regiment; Albert, lives in England; Ernest, served with "His Majesty's Navy" during the World War; Arthur, lives in England; Dora, lives in East Liverpool; Samuel, deceased; and Lucy, lives in England.

William Fitzjohn was reared and educated in England and at an early age was employed in the coal mines as a corporal in charge of the drivers of the mines. He later went to South Wales as a coal contractor and in 1911 came to the United States. After 18 months spent in Seattle, Wash., he returned to England for a short time. He then located in Des Moines, Iowa, and later went to the copper mines of Butte, Mont. In August, 1918, he settled at Chester, W. Va., and engaged in the coal

business there until December, 1923, at which time he purchased a grocery store known as The Pleasant Heights Grocery, located on the Lisbon Road. He sold his grocery business in November, 1925, but retains his residence there.

Mr. Fitzjohn married Miss Margaret Evans, of Wales, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Weaver) Evans. They have three children: Elizabeth, married Raymond Wynn, a World War veteran, and they have two children, Margaret, born in 1922, and Clara, born in 1925; John William, lives at Chester, W. Va.; and Clara, at home.

Politically, Mr. Fitzjohn is a Republican. He holds membership in the Baptist Church. Mr. Fitzjohn is a athlete of note, having begun his career as a runner when a boy of 14 years. He won second place in the Duke of Portland's race at Creswell, England, and in 1901 went to South Wales as a cross country runner. In 1905 he was picked from several thousand athletes to represent England in the International Races at Paris, and in the 15 mile cross country race finished third. The following year he was again chosen to represent England in the International Races at Glasgow, Scotland, and finished in fourth place. In 1907 he represented England at Cardiff, Wales, and was among the winners in this cross country race. Mr. Fitzjohn has trained many athletes in England, among them being E. T. Arthur, who won the army cross country championship and also the world championship in 1905. He also trained W. Grail, who won the Welch Mile Championship in 1905-6. Mr. Fitzjohn has a fine collection of trophies and loving cups, of which he is justly proud.

Rev. Donald William MacLeod, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of East Liverpool, is a leading and influential citizen of Columbiana County. He was born at North River, Victoria County, Nova Scotia, Jan. 6, 1876, and is the son of Donald J. and Euphemia Alexandria (MacLean) MacLeod.

Donald J. MacLeod, deceased, was one of the outstanding figures in the public life of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. He was born at Newcampbelton, Victoria County. He began his career as a school teacher, later took a business course, and was considered one of the most expert accountants of Nova Scotia. He was private secretary to Hon. P. J.

Archibold, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, was a member of Victoria County's Municipal Council for a number of years, was the standard bearer of the Liberal party in Victoria County in the provincial campaign of 1885, and was for many years the city clerk and treasurer of Sydney, N. S. His wife, who was born at Little Bras Dor, Victoria County, resides at Sydney, N. S. To Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod six children were born as follows: Rev. Donald William, the subject of this sketch; Rev. Kenneth E., born in 1877; Norman Duncan, born in 1878, deceased, was a graduate of Quebec Military Academy; Mary Florence, born in 1880, lives at Sydney, N. S.; Christine Sarah, R. N., born in 1885, superintendent of Lowell General Hospital, Lowell, Mass.; and John Norman, born in 1887, lives at Sydney, N. S., and was one of the defeated Liberal candidates in the last Provincial election.

Rev. Donald William MacLeod received his education at Sydney, N. S., and was graduated from Sydney Academy, Franklin College, Ohio, and Western Theological Seminary. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater in 1916 and the degree of B. S. T., from Western Theological Seminary in 1924. He was pastor of the Dresden and Muskingum churches, Muskingum County, Ohio, from 1908 until 1913, when he removed to East Liverpool as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He has been chairman of the Home Missions Committee of Steubenville Presbytery for over ten years, was twice a commissioner from the Presbytery to the General Assembly. The first time he was chairman of the Standing Committee on Temperance and the second time was appointed chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminaries. In 1923 he was elected moderator of the Synod of Ohio.

On Aug. 4, 1905, Reverend MacLeod was married at New Athens, Ohio, to Miss Jessie Florence Dickerson of Cadiz, Ohio, the daughter of Joshua and Martha (Brokaw) Dickerson. Mrs. MacLeod is a descendent of Revolutionary soldiers on both her father and her mother's side. On the paternal side she is a descendent of John Jameson, a Revolutionary soldier, and a member of Colonel Crawford's force when he made his expedition against the Sandusky Indians. Her great-great-grandfather, Thomas Dickerson, was one of the first families to settle west of the Alleghenies. He came near the present site of Elizabeth, Pa., and built a mill there. Later his son moved to Harrison County, Ohio. One member of the Dickerson family of Cadiz, Ohio was the beloved mother

of President Harding. Mrs. MacLeod is a member of Moravian Trail Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Cadiz, Ohio. To Reverend and Mrs. MacLeod have been born three children: Martha Euphemia, born Sept. 10, 1906, a senior in Linden Hall Seminary, Lititz, Pa.; Mary Christine, born Dec. 22, 1908, a senior in East Liverpool High School; and Donald Dickerson, born March 18, 1912.

Reverend MacLeod is a Republican and has served as a director of the Carnegie Library, East Liverpool, for eight years. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Scotch Society and Kiwanis Club.

The MacLeod family were Scotch Highlanders who came to Canada from the Isle of Lewis, the ancient home of the clan MacLeod. Reverend MacLeod is a descendant of the Highland chief to whom Sir Walter Scott refers as the "Lord of the Mist." His grandmother, Christine Morrison, traced her descent to the Morrisons of Lewis, the hereditary judges of the Island. The MacLeods have been Covenanters and Presbyterians since the beginning of Protestantism in Scotland, many of them sealing their testimony to the faith with their blood. Reverend MacLeod is a direct descendant of Rev. Peter Mackay, a noted Highland preacher of early days. The family has given many sons to the ministry.

Ray F. Seitz is among the enterprising and successful young business men of East Liverpool, where he is proprietor of the Seitz Battery and Electric Company. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1900, and is a son of Louis P. and Mary (Telscher) Seitz.

Louis P. Seitz and wife were natives of Hamilton, Ind.; they have five children: Lenora, married Frank Switzer, lives at Chester, W. Va.; Louise, at home; Sylvia, married Barney Keuper, lives in East Liverpool; Ray F., the subject of this sketch; and Edgar, lives in Detroit, Mich.

Ray F. Seitz attended the parochial schools at Portsmouth, Ohio, and studied electrical work at St. Joseph's Institute, Techny, Ill. He studied telegraphy but soon became interested in electrical work and until 1919 was employed by the Shelby Shoe Company of Portsmouth, Ohio. He then located in East Liverpool, where he was connected with the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company until 1921, at which time he established his

present business at 225 West Sixth Street. Mr. Seitz carries a complete line of radios, is agent for the U. S. L. Battery and conducts a first class electrical repair shop, giving eight-hour battery charging service.

In November, 1922, Mr. Seitz was married to Miss Dorothy Heald, who was born at Parkersburg, W. Va., the daughter of Frank L. and Mary (Hile) Heald. Mr. and Mrs. Heald are residents of Chester, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Seitz have a son, Louis, born Feb. 23, 1924.

Mr. Seitz holds membership in the Catholic Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

James J. Reese is one of the successful business men of East Liverpool, where he is engaged in the jewelry business. He was born in this city, March 1, 1883, and is the son of John and Margaret (Johnston) Reese.

John Reese was born in Wales. At the age of nine years he began an apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade, being bound out under the old British system to learn this trade. When a young man he came to the United States and settled at Allegheny, Pa., where he was married. He spent several years in Kansas City, Mo., later coming to East Liverpool, where he died in 1914, at the age of 64 years. His wife, a native of Beaver County, Pa., died Oct. 20, 1925, and is buried in Riverview Cemetery, East Liverpool. To Mr. and Mrs. Reese seven children were born as follows: J. William and Edward P., who live at East Liverpool, the former, J. William being a general plaster and concrete contractor and Edward P., a dishmaker with Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Pottery Company; Mayme, married Joseph J. Duke, lives in East Liverpool; James J., the subject of this sketch; Catherine, deceased, was the wife of Joseph Laughlin, who lives in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. David L., mention of whom is made below; and Lloyd G., a graduate of East Liverpool High School and Miami University, Ohio, and took a medical course in Western Reserve University and graduated at the University of Pittsburgh Medical School. He is now serving as interne at Dixmont, Pa., in the hospital for the insane. He is a veteran of the World War.

Dr. David L. Reese, a prominent physician and surgeon of Pittsburgh, is a World War veteran. He received his degree as Doctor of Medicine from Western Reserve University, Cleveland. At the outbreak of the

World War he enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps, was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and later transferred to Newport News, Va., as an examining physician. He served in France and in many important engagements of the war and was later located in a base hospital at Valdahan, France, as an attending physician. After the close of the war he was discharged as a first lieutenant and returned to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in practice with Dr. Bryant, at that time a member of the staff of the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Reese's offices are located in the Jenkins Arcade Building.

James J. Reese spent his boyhood in East Liverpool and attended the public schools. He is a graduate of the Bradley Horological Institute, Peoria, Ill., and since 1920 has engaged in the jewelry business in East Liverpool. Mr. Reese has an attractive store at 615 Dresden Avenue and handles a complete line of jewelry, watches, diamonds, and silverware. He also does general repair work.

On Nov. 17, 1921, Mr. Reese was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle M. Allison, of East Liverpool, a daughter of James White and Martha (Cartwright) Allison, both deceased.

Mr. Reese is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Masonic and Eagle lodges. He is a Republican and an excellent citizen of the community in which he lives.

LeRoy J. Wise, one of East Liverpool's enterprising and successful young business men, is a veteran of the World War. He was born in this city, Dec. 18, 1893, and is the son of Jesse and Helen (Nihin) Wise.

Jesse Wise, who lives retired in East Liverpool, is a native of Beaver County, Pa. His wife was born in Ireland and came to this country with her parents when a young girl and settled in East Liverpool, where she has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have four children: LeRoy J., the subject of this sketch; Francis J., a veteran of the World War, lives at Wellsville; Hazel, married Harry Woods, lives in East Liverpool; and Homer, deceased.

After his graduation from East Liverpool High School in 1913, LeRoy J. Wise entered the employ of the Crucible Steel Company. Three years later he became connected with the C. G. Anderson Drug Company. He enlisted in Company E, 10th Ohio National Guards, which was later

mustered into the Federal service as Company A, 134th Infantry, 37th Division. His company was later changed to Company D, 135th Infantry. He went to France with this Division and took part in many important battles of the war, including St. Mihiel, Thaucourt, and the Argonne. He was wounded during the battle of Thaucourt. In October, 1918, Mr. Wise was transferred to the Officers Training Camp at Lyons, France, and was stationed there at the time of the armistice. He was discharged as a sargeant. Upon his return to East Liverpool Mr. Wise resumed his former employment, but after a short time entered the University of Pittsburgh. He was graduated from the School of Pharmacy in 1921. He was associated with the C. G. Anderson Drug Company until 1924 when he established his present business at 229 West Sixth Street.

On Feb. 24, 1925, Mr. Wise was united in marriage with Miss Anna G. Hoffman, the daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Hoffman, residents of East Liverpool.

Mr. Wise is a Republican, and belongs to the American Legion and Elks Lodge. He is well known in Columbiana County and has many friends.

H. B. Keys is a representative business man and a substantial citizen of East Liverpool. He was born at Rock Camp, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1886, and is the son of William H. and Josephine A. (Brown) Keys.

William H. Keys, a native of Lawrence County, Ohio, is the son of George W. Keys, deceased. William H. Keys was successfully engaged in the mercantile business at Rock Camp, Ohio, for 26 years, and now lives retired at Delaware, Ohio. His wife was born in Carter County, Ky. H. B. Keys, the subject of this sketch, was the eighth child of a family of ten children.

H. B. Keys was reared and educated at Rock Camp, Ohio, and engaged in the hardware business at Ironton, Ohio, for ten years. He then became interested in the automobile business in Pittsburgh and on April 1, 1923, came to East Liverpool and organized The Keys Motor Supply Company, of which he is secretary, treasurer and manager. The other officers are: C. R. Larkins, president; and Alleen C. Keys, vice president. They carry a complete line of automobile accessories, radio and electrical equipment, and operate one of the largest businesses of its kind in Columbiana County.

In 1909 Mr. Keys was married to Miss Alleen C. Chandler of Portsmouth, Ohio, the daughter of Rev. John M. and Charlotte Chandler. Rev. John M. Chandler is pastor of a Methodist Church at Columbus, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Keys have been born four children: Harry C., Virginia, John W. and Robert C.

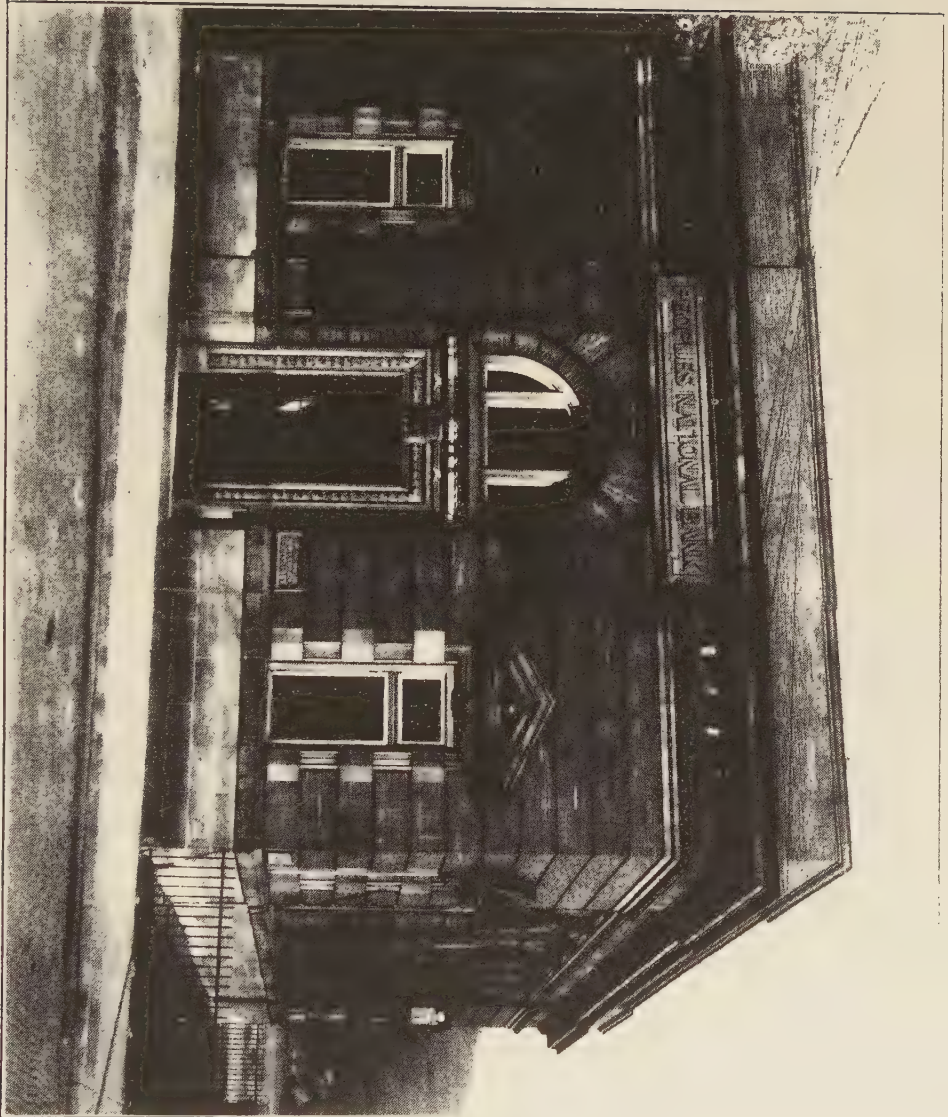
Mr. Keys is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge and Kiwanis Club. He is a highly esteemed member of his community.

Thomas A. Scheets, cashier of The Peoples National Bank, is one of Wellsville's enterprising and successful business men. He was born here, Feb. 13, 1883, and is the son of William H. and Ella N. (Abrahams) Scheets.

William H. Scheets, deceased, was for many years one of the most highly respected and influential citizens of Wellsville. He was born in Philadelphia, April 22, 1839, and received his early education at Steubenville, Ohio. In 1859 he accepted a position as machinist apprentice for the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad and his advancement in railroad circles was rapid from the beginning of his career. He was appointed to the position as enginehouse foreman at Steubenville in 1864 and two years later was transferred to Wellsville. He attained the distinction of engine inspector Nov. 1, 1902, and held that position until May, 1909, when he was retired. He was always actively interested in the railroad business and was one of the most esteemed employes of the Pennsylvania Company on this division. He died April 17, 1912, and is buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, Wellsville. His wife preceded him in death two years. They were the parents of the following children: Anna, married A. K. Riley, lives in Pittsburgh; William E., deceased; Ruby, married H. C. Remus, lives in Youngstown, Ohio; and Thomas A., the subject of this sketch.

Thomas A. Scheets spent his boyhood in Wellsville, attended the public schools here, and in 1903 became identified with the Peoples National Bank. He has served as cashier of that institution since 1918.

In October, 1907, Mr. Scheets was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Donaldson, of Wellsville, born in 1883, and the daughter of George



PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, WHEELING, OHIO.

C. and Mary Donaldson. The former is deceased and the latter resides in Wellsville. A sister, Otis Donaldson, also lives here. Mr. and Mrs. Scheets have two children: Thomas C., born in 1910; and Christine, born in 1912.

Mr. Scheets is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is an alert business man and is accounted one of the substantial citizens of Columbiana County.

The Peoples National Bank, Wellsville, was organized in 1902 on Main Street in the Snowden Building, and in 1904 moved to their new building at the square on Main Street, with the following officers: P. F. Smith, president; Horace B. Nicholson, vice president and cashier. The directors were: P. F. Smith, C. E. McKim, D. S. Brookman, H. C. DeSelle, E. H. Riggs, and H. B. Nicholson. The officers in 1925 are: Dr. J. S. McCulloch, president; F. L. Wells, vice president; T. A. Scheets, cashier; and R. C. Merriman, assistant cashier. The directors are: Dr. J. S. McCulloch, C. N. Brannan, Dr. J. M. King, F. L. Wells, G. F. McCready, Dr. G. W. McMillan, G. L. Howe, T. A. Scheets, and Albert Lowther. It is capitalized at \$100,000, with a surplus of \$100,000, and undivided profits of \$62,522.60. It is a thriving institution and ranks among the reliable banking houses of the county.

Ray R. Birch, proprietor of the Buckeye Motor Company, is a prominent young business man of East Liverpool. He was born at Cannons Mill, Columbiana County, Jan. 16, 1890, and is the son of Elmer E. and Georgiana (McDevitt) Birch.

Elmer E. Birch was born in Green County, Pa., the son of Robert Birch, who served throughout the Civil War with the 140th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Elmer E. Birch learned the blacksmith and machinists trades when a young man and now conducts a machine shop at Newell, W. Va. His wife died in 1910 and is buried in Riverview Cemetery, East Liverpool. She was a native of Michigan. To Mr. and Mrs. Birch were born eight children, as follows: Earl, Ray R., McKinley, and Albert, all residents of East Liverpool; Newton, died in January, 1925; Kenneth and Emil, who live in East Liverpool; and Ruth, married Roy Vaughn, lives at Alliance, Ohio.

Ray R. Birch received his education in the public schools. In 1907 he came to East Liverpool, where he served an apprenticeship of four years with the Patterson Foundry and Machine Company. He then spent one year with the Morgan Engineering Company of Alliance, Ohio, and in 1912 took charge of the machine shop of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company, East Liverpool. The following year he established a machine shop with his father at Newell, W. Va., but in 1916 returned to East Liverpool where he became agent for the Oakland automobile. In 1919 he became part owner of the Ohio Motor Sales Company as agent for the Auburn and Cole cars. He has had his present agency since 1923 and handles the Hudson and Essex cars. In June, 1924, Mr. Birch removed to his present location at Walnut and Sixth streets. The firm does a large volume of business and has a good garage in connection.

In 1920 Mr. Birch was married to Miss Helen Margaret Davis, the daughter of James E. and Mary (Huston) Davis, of East Liverpool. Mr. Davis is an attorney.

Mr. Birch is a Republican, and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a progressive business man and is well liked in the town and surrounding community.

William M. Hill. Among the many able and successful attorneys of Columbiana County, the name of Hill holds an honored place. Equally honorable is the ancestry from which the Hill family traces its descent. The founder of the family was Rev. Rowland Hill, the eloquent minister and author whose "Village Dialogues" are still read and quoted. In the 17th century the founder of the family in America settled in New England, where Roger Hill, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born. His son, Hon. Sanford C. Hill, was born in New England and later became a pioneer of Hancock County, Va. In recalling the early leading men of East Liverpool, especial attention should be given Sanford C. Hill, astronomer and mathematician, many times mayor, and for over half a century intimately connected with all public matters pertaining to this locality. He settled here in 1817 and died in 1871. His son, Col. H. R. Hill, father of the subject of this sketch, ranked among the leading attorneys of Columbiana County. He was born in East Liverpool, Nov. 12, 1834. He attended the schools of East Liverpool and was gradu-

ated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1858. He then entered upon the study of law at Lisbon under the preceptorship of Hon. Jonathan H. Wallace, in the meantime teaching school in Columbiana County. In the spring of 1860 he went to Louisiana and acted as tutor in the family of a wealthy planter. In the fall of 1860 he returned to East Liverpool and was admitted to the bar at Lisbon. He then moved to Andrews, Jackson County, Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and began the practice of law. When Fort Sumpter was fired upon, although he had a good practice started, he decided it was every young man's duty to work for the preservation of the Union. Consequently he returned to East Liverpool with the intention of raising a squad of 20 men so that he would receive a commission as lieutenant. Recruiting was easy at that time and he soon had 100 men enlisted, being himself commissioned captain of Company A, 115th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in Kentucky and Tennessee with the army of the Cumberland. His service was marked with efficiency and he was rewarded by promotion to the rank of Major, Aug. 19, 1864, and to that of lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 8, 1865. Colonel Hill served until the war was over, being mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, June 22, 1865. He returned to East Liverpool, which remained his home until his death. For several years he was associated in practice with Judge John M. Cook and subsequently with Hon. R. W. Tayler, who was United States District Judge at Cleveland. Colonel Hill was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Presbyterian Church, and a Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. His wife, Louise D. Briggs, also a native of Columbiana County, died May 30, 1925. They are buried in Riverview Cemetery. To Colonel and Mrs. Hill four children were born: Walter B., born Sept. 10, 1866, was graduated from Princeton University in 1890, Cincinnati Law School in 1892, and is now engaged in the practice of law in East Liverpool; William M., the subject of this sketch; Louise, born July 1, 1870, married Rollin W. Patterson, cashier of the Potters National Bank, East Liverpool; and Marion, born Nov. 19, 1872, married George E. Davidson, an attorney of East Liverpool.

William M. Hill was born in East Liverpool, Oct. 24, 1868. He attended Western Reserve Academy at Hudson, Ohio, Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa.; was graduated from Western Reserve University in Cleveland in 1893, and from the law school of Ohio State Uni-

versity in 1895. He was captain of Company E, Eighth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, known as "McKinley's Own," during the Spanish-American War, and saw service in Cuba before Santiago. In the spring of 1917 he again formed Company E, 10th Ohio National Guard, which became the 10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. They were sent to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, with Mr. Hill as captain of the company, and on arrival were made a machine gun battalion, part of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, 37th Division, which was again split and made into the 135th Machine Gun Battalion. Mr. Hill was discharged on account of physical disability before the company left for France.

In 1903 Mr. Hill was married to Miss Edna E. Cunningham, of East Liverpool, the daughter of John and Mary (Cuppy) Cunningham, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are the parents of six children: Helen L., Evelyn Irene, Margaret M., John H., George C., and Robert R.

Mr. Hill is a member of the American Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, and the Columbiana County Bar Association. He is identified with the United Spanish-American War Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a Republican and a member of the Christian Church.

S. Proctor Ankrim, proprietor of the Ceramic City Cafeteria, is a popular business man of East Liverpool. He was born in Grand View Township, Washington County, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1870, and is the son of Owen F. and Gabriel (Burris) Ankrim.

Owen F. Ankrim was a native of Washington County, Ohio, as was his wife. He spent his entire career on the Ohio River on boats plying between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. To Mr. and Mrs. Ankrim, deceased, three sons were born: John W., died at Danville, Ill.; Adrian, lives at East Liverpool; and S. Proctor, the subject of this sketch.

S. Proctor Ankrim spent his boyhood in Grand View Township, Washington County, and began life as a farmer. He later learned the pottery trade in East Liverpool and in 1893 was appointed shop foreman at the Vodrey Pottery Company, in whose employ he remained for 22 years. On March 1, 1918, Mr. Ankrim was unanimously elected manager of the Columbiana County Dry League, which position he filled for three years. In 1921 he engaged in the cafeteria business with A. C. Palmer, and in

July, 1925, became sole owner of the business. It is one of the high grade restaurants of the city and enjoys a large patronage.

In 1891 Mr. Ankrim was united in marriage with Miss Anna L. Graham of Allegheny, Pa., the daughter of John and Esther (McGowan) Graham, both deceased. Mr. Graham was a Civil War veteran. Mrs. Ankrim died Feb. 12, 1924, leaving two daughters: Mildred, attended East Liverpool High School and Bethany College; and Esther G., who was educated in East Liverpool High School and Mount Union College. She is the wife of Millard E. Blythe, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Mr. Ankrim is a member of the Methodist Church, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Malta. He is a Republican and ranks among the substantial citizens of Columbiana County.

C. W. Heffernan is well and favorably known in East Liverpool, where he is local agent for the American Railway Express Company. He was born at Forest, Ohio, July 20, 1884, and is the son of L. H. and Catherine (Allison) Heffernan.

L. H. Heffernan is a native of Forest, Ohio, and the son of John Heffernan, who settled in Ohio many years ago, having emigrated here from Ireland. He located at Crestline, where he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He remained in this company's employ for 48 years continuously, the greater part of this time being spent as station agent at Forest. His son, L. H., succeeded to this position and he has been connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad for almost 50 years. Mr. and Mrs. Heffernan, who reside at Forest, are the parents of six children, as follows: Pansy, married Q. M. Grabatt, of Wooster, Ohio, and they reside in Cleveland, where he is identified with the Cleveland Plain Dealer; C. W., the subject of this sketch; Hazel, married Oscar DeCumbe, lives in Cleveland; Frances, married Omar McQuown, lives in Cleveland; Grace, married Forest Greiner, lives in Cleveland; and Catherine, lives in Cleveland.

After completing his schooling in the public and high schools of Forest, C. W. Heffernan removed to Crestline, Ohio, and entered the employ of the Adams Express Company in 1902. The following year he was appointed agent there and in 1909 was transferred to Salem, Ohio, by the

company. He remained there until Jan. 1, 1918, when he was appointed agent at Youngstown, Ohio. The following year he returned to Salem, but was shortly afterward appointed special route agent out of the Pittsburgh office. Mr. Heffernan has served as local agent for the company since August, 1918.

In 1912 Mr. Heffernan was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Taylor, a native of Lisbon, Ohio, and the daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Hiltabiddle) Taylor, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Heffernan have no children.

Mr. Heffernan is a Democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge. He is a substantial citizen of Columbiana County and stands high in the community.

Raymond Leonard, who ranks among the enterprising young business men of East Liverpool, is a veteran of the World War. He was born in this city, June 4, 1894, and is the son of John Frank and Edna E. (Moore) Leonard.

John Frank Leonard, deceased, was a native of Michigan, and the son of Rev. Jacob Fordyce Leonard. The former settled in East Liverpool at an early age, where he was employed for many years as a potter. He died Jan. 17, 1925. He was a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belonged to the Woodmen of the World. His wife, who was born in East Liverpool, is the daughter of Stephen Moore, who came from Staffordshire, England, to East Liverpool, where he engaged in the pottery business. Mrs. Leonard resides in East Liverpool. There are ten children in the Leonard family, as follows: George, lives in East Liverpool, where he is employed by the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Pottery Company; Raymond, the subject of this sketch; Stella, married Otis Allison, lives at Chester, W. Va.; Minnie, married Donald Grubbs, lives at Manhattan, Kan.; Hazel, married James Kaiser, lives in East Liverpool; Elizabeth, Grace, Roland, Mildred, and Wilma, all at home.

Raymond Leonard attended the public schools of East Liverpool and learned the pottery decorating trade. He served as decorating foreman for the Edwin N. Knowles Pottery Company of Newell and Chester, W. Va., and in 1919 went to Central Falls, R. I., where he entered the employ

of the General Electric Company. In May, 1922, he returned to East Liverpool and established his present business, The Troy Wet Wash Laundry. This is the leading industry of its kind in East Liverpool, and delivery system is also maintained at Newell and Chester, W. Va. The plant, which is located at 617 Broadway, is equipped with Troy Pullman type washers, Wayne water softening plant, and other up to date machinery.

In 1919 Mr. Leonard was married to Miss Gladys Ginther, of West Virginia, the daughter of Philip and Alice Ginther. Mr. Ginther resides in Pittsburgh. His wife is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have a son, Raymond Gordon, born Feb. 15, 1922.

In November, 1917, Mr. Leonard volunteered for service during the World War and served with the medical corps, being stationed first at Columbus, Ohio, and later at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. He was stationed in New York City during the latter part of the war in Base Hospital No. 1.

In politics Mr. Leonard is identified with the Republican Party. He is a member of the Methodist Church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Earl P. Stype ranks among the progressive young business men of East Liverpool, where he is successfully engaged in the tire business. He is a native of Walkers Mills, Pa., born Sept. 13, 1897, and the son of Henry A. and Elizabeth M. (Yountz) Stype.

Henry A. Stype was born in Allegheny County, Pa., and spent his entire life in the mines. At the time of his death, in 1900, he was superintendent of the Carnegie Coal Company at Carnegie, Pa. He was a Republican, a life long member of the German Lutheran Church, and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife, a native of Germany, resides at Toronto, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Stype were born five children, as follows: Charles, and Henry, merchants of Toronto, Ohio; Catherine, married Dr. William Davies, lives in Baltimore, Md.; Earl P., the subject of this sketch; and Roy, lives in Toronto, Ohio.

After completing his schooling in the public schools of East Liverpool, Earl P. Stype learned the potter's trade. In 1918 he became interested in the vulcanizing trade and was associated in business with a Mr. Stenger. In 1924 with Walter E. Lewis he purchased the business, which is now known as the Stype & Lewis Tire Company. They are local agents

for the Goodyear and United States tires, dealers in radios, and conduct one of the finest tire repair shops in the city. The business is located at 106 West Fourth Street.

In 1916 Mr. Stype was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Oliver, a native of Washington County, Ohio, and the daughter of McClellan and Mary J. Oliver. Mr. and Mrs. Stype have two children: Earl, Jr., and Betty Jean.

Politically, Mr. Stype is a Republican. He holds membership in the Methodist Church, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Masonic Lodge. He is a substantial citizen of the community in which he has spent his entire life.

John H. Moore, retired, is a veteran of the Civil War and a highly esteemed and widely known citizen of Columbiana County. He was born in Beaver County, Pa., Aug. 19, 1841, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hogue) Moore.

Thomas Moore, deceased, was a native of Beaver County, Pa., as was his wife. He was a farmer and operated a tract of 60 acres for a number of years. He and his wife are deceased. They had three children: Sarah, married George Shingle, both deceased; Rebecca, married James Virtue; and John H., the subject of this sketch.

John H. Moore attended the district schools and began life as a farm hand, receiving 25 cents per day for his services. In 1868 he removed to Columbiana County, where he worked as a carpenter in Wellsville for 18 years. He was identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad as a member of their bridge department for many years and later was a contractor, specializing in the drilling of water wells. Mr. Moore now lives retired at Wellsville.

During the Civil War Mr. Moore served as a member of Company H, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service throughout the war. He recently attended the reunion of this regiment and was one of 24 remaining members of the outfit.

On April 19, 1866, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Adeline Carothers, who was born in Beaver County, Pa., May 30, 1843, the daughter of Samuel A. and Rebecca (Hall) Carothers. Mr. Carothers



JOHN W. ALLEN

died Oct. 31, 1845, and his wife died Jan. 5, 1911. They had three children: William M., died in 1908, served during the Civil War with Company H, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Mrs. Moore is the next in order of birth; and Samuel, died in 1921. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore four children were born: Minnie B., born Aug. 5, 1867, died Dec. 19, 1893, was the wife of John Hogue, who lives in Cleveland; Harry, born April 1, 1872, was killed in an accident, Sept. 14, 1896; Edna Mary, born Sept. 5, 1877, died Feb. 5, 1899, was the wife of George Hume, who lives in Wellsville; and Grace Ellen, born March 19, 1883, lives at home. There are three grandchildren: Howard B., Hogue Lloyd and Harry Moore Hume.

Mr. Moore is a Democrat and a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the "Cope Grand Army of the Republic Post."

James K. Moffat, one of the leading citizens of East Liverpool, who is prominently identified with an important business enterprise of Columbiana County, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Brookville, July 18, 1876, and is the son of James and Margaret (Hagen) Moffat.

James Moffat, deceased, was born in Scotland. When a young man he came to the United States and settled at Allegheny, Pa., where he engaged in the plumbing business. Later he lived at Brookville and East Liverpool, where he died in October, 1900. He was a Republican and served as deputy sheriff of Columbiana County. His wife, a native of Allegheny County, Pa., resides in East Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Moffat had five children: Charles, lives at Knoxville, Pa.; James K., the subject of this sketch; L. G., lives in East Liverpool; Janet, married Edward Grimm, lives at Beaver, Pa.; and Helen, married Harry Walker, lives in East Liverpool.

James K. Moffat spent his boyhood at Lisbon, Ohio, and was graduated from Lisbon High School in 1895. His first business connection was with the First National Bank of Lisbon and he was later identified with the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Wellsville, for 20 years. He resigned his position as chief order clerk Nov. 1, 1924, and became active vice president of the American Paper Products Company, of which he was an organizer.

Mr. Moffat was married in November, 1919, to Miss Florence Bucher,

who was born in Beaver County, Pa., the daughter of Washington and Sarah Bucher, both deceased. They have no children.

Mr. Moffat is a Republican. Mrs. Moffat is a member of the First Methodist Church.

The American Paper Products Company, of East Liverpool, is one of the most prominent of the many great manufacturing concerns of this section. It was established in January, 1915, with the following officers: R. L. Cawood, president; James K. Moffat, vice president, and B. W. Hunsicker, secretary and treasurer. They are manufacturers of church collection and pay envelopes. The plant occupies a modern three story factory building at Walnut and Third streets and employs approximately 30 people. The entire first floor of their building is occupied by the envelope manufacturing departments, main printing and shipping departments, and machine shops. The second floor contains the general offices, collating department and printing department. The third floor is occupied entirely by their stock and storage rooms. On this floor 30 million envelopes and one million cartons are kept in stock at all times. The most modern machinery and equipment is used, including automatic envelope machines and printing presses. The envelope machines turn out 200 envelopes per minute, folding, glueing and handing the completed envelope to the operator in packs of 25 each. The automatic printing press feeds itself, dates each envelope differently, prints two colors at the same time, and numbers 52 envelopes alike, and then automatically changes to the next number. Should an envelope prove defective, the machine shuts down automatically.

Ernest W. Simpson, who is successfully engaged in business in East Liverpool, was born at Tunstall, Staffordshire, England, July 23, 1883, and is the son of Edwin and Mary A. (Sharpe) Simpson. In 1889 Mrs. Mary A. Simpson and son, Ernest W., came to this country and settled in East Liverpool, where they have since resided.

Ernest W. Simpson attended the public schools of East Liverpool and when a young man learned the decorating trade in the employ of the Homer Laughlin China Company, with whom he was identified for 14 years. He was then a member of the firm of Sanders & Simpson until 1910, at which time the business became known as the Ernest W. Simp-

son Company. He deals in potters and janitors supplies and carries a complete line of brushes, electric sweepers, disinfectants, etc.

Mr. Simpson was married in Oct. 15, 1903, to Florence J. Mountford, of Trenton, N. J., the daughter of Arthur and Thirza Mountford, natives of England and both now deceased. He was associated with the Homer Laughlin China Company for a number of years as an art director. Mrs. Simpson has a brother, Frederick A. Mountford, who is a major in the United States Army. He was graduated from East Liverpool High School in 1909 and from West Point Military Academy in 1913. He served throughout the World War and was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross for meritorious service. He married Miss Lilliam Bailey of East Liverpool, the daughter of Rev. M. C. and Agnes C. (Murdock) Bailey.

Mr. Simpson is a Republican, a member of St. Stephens Episcopal Church. He and his wife have a wide acquaintance in Columbiana County and are favorably known.

Rev. Winfield Euclid Hill, deceased, was among the representative and influential citizens of East Liverpool, and a member of a family prominently identified with the early history of Columbiana County. He was born in East Liverpool, June 2, 1842, the son of Sanford C. and Sarah (Leech) Hill.

The origin of the Hill family was in England and this branch traces its ancestry to Rev. Winfield E. Hill, the eloquent minister and author, whose "Village Dialogues" are still read and quoted. In the 17th century the founder of the family in America settled in New England, later removing to Hancock County, Va. Sanford C. Hill was born in Hancock County, Va., June 20, 1796, and at the age of 19 years settled at Wells-ville, Ohio. In 1817 he opened the first dry goods store in East Liverpool. Subsequently he sold this business and engaged in surveying, becoming one of the well known astronomers and mathematicians of his time. To Mr. and Mrs. Sanford C. Hill the following children were born: H. R., Mrs. William Brunt, Rev. Winfield E., the subject of this sketch, and Meriden S.

Winfield Euclid Hill attended the public schools of East Liverpool,

Wellsville Academy, Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., and was graduated from Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, in 1868. His first charge was at Gettysburg, Ohio, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church. He was later located at Ottawa, Wapakoneta, Fletcher, Waynesburg, Malvern, Ohio, and Fairview, W. Va. At the time of his retirement in 1913 he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Rome, Ashtabula County, Ohio. He died in East Liverpool, May 6, 1923, and is buried in Riverview Cemetery. Rev. Hill was widely known as a botanist, ornithologist and author. He was a nature lover and regarded as an authority on plant and bird life, being the author of several books on these subjects. One of the chief books of his writings, entitled "The Birds of Panhandle," is now used as reference in many of the colleges of the East. Flowers and plants have been named in commemoration of Mr. Hill, among them being the "Winfield."

On Sept. 27, 1870, Rev. Hill was married to Miss Nancy Jane Horner, the daughter of David and Eliza J. Horner, both deceased. Mrs. Hill died Jan. 3, 1915. To Reverend and Mrs. Hill were born six children as follows: Nancy Grace, married Frank Shane, lives in Cleveland; Florence, a teacher, lives in East Liverpool; Arthur Stanley, connected with the Homer Laughlin China Company, East Liverpool; Janet Morrison, married Dr. J. W. Chetwynd, of East Liverpool, a sketch of whom appears in this history; Louise Meriden, lives in East Liverpool; and Roger W., connected with the American Paper Products Company, East Liverpool.

Reverend Hill was a close friend of the late Andrew Carnegie, a strong friendship having developed while they lived in East Liverpool. This friendship continued throughout the remainder of their lives.

Rev. A. H. O'Brian, pastor of the First Baptist Church, East Liverpool, is well and favorably known throughout Columbiana County. He was born in Pembroke, Canada, July 27, 1871, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Jackson) O'Brian.

John O'Brian, deceased, was a native of Canada and the son of Patrick O'Brian, who migrated from Ireland to Canada during the early days. John O'Brian became a prosperous farmer and stock man and died at the age of 74 years. His wife died at the age of 94 years. She

was a native of Canada and a daughter of Joseph and Harriet Jackson, natives of Vermont, who settled in Canada in 1776, and who were known as the United Empire Loyalists. Elizabeth (Jackson) O'Brian was educated in the schools of Canada and was a writer of note. At the time of her death she had 54 grandchildren and 46 great-grandchildren. There were nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brian as follows: Joseph and Thomas, deceased; Rev. Noah, deceased, was a Methodist minister at Watertown, N. Y.; John, lives at Pembroke, Canada; Edgar, deceased; Rev. A. H., the subject of this sketch; Hattie, married Philip Thrasher, lives at Pembroke, Canada; Emma, married Charles Whitmore, lives in Pembroke, Canada; and Elizabeth, married David McDonald, lives at Douglass, Canada.

Rev. A. H. O'Brian received his early education in Canada, after which he joined the Montreal Methodist Conference for three years. He studied missionary work in New York and was sent to China in 1896, returning to this country in 1898 on account of ill health. He remained in Canada until 1905 after which he engaged in Evangelistic and Missionary work for three years. He then had the following charges: Findlay, Ohio, five years; Kingsville, Ohio, four years; Sandusky, Ohio, five years; Tiffin, Ohio, two years; and he has been pastor of the First Baptist Church in East Liverpool since 1923. He is a member of the Ohio Baptist Convention and the Northern Baptist Convention of America.

In 1907 Reverend O'Brian was married to Miss Winifred Zellar, of Illinois, the daughter of Nantz and Jane Zellar, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brian have four children: Laura, born in Toronto, Canada, engaged in nursing at Detroit, Mich.; Paul, born at Findlay, Ohio; Mary, born at Findlay, Ohio; and Joseph, born at Sandusky, Ohio.

Reverend O'Brian takes a keen interest in educational and church affairs and is a man of progressive ideas.

History of the First Baptist Church, East Liverpool. East Liverpool is an old community, having celebrated the centennial of its settlement in 1899. There are no records which show that even any attempt was made to organize a Baptist Church before the year of 1899. Numbers of Baptists were in this city before but they seemed to have had

no hope of a Baptist Church being organized, so they united in many cases with churches of a different belief and also sent their children to Sunday Schools of other denominations rather than not have them go at all. During the years 1897 and 1898 a number of Baptists came to live and make their future home in East Liverpool. These families were those of T. C. Neal and David Wells, coming from the Rendville Baptist Church, Rendville, Ohio. The first meeting of local Baptists was held June 11, 1899, and a later meeting was held at which T. C. Neal was chosen chairman and C. A. Leiter, clerk. This meeting resulted in a call for the purpose of organizing a Sunday School. At the meeting of July 2nd an offer was received from Rev. P. C. Nelson from Achor, Ohio, to assist in the starting of a Baptist Church in East Liverpool. On July 27th a number of those believing in the principles of the Baptists met at Mrs. Robinson's home on Market Street, near Rayel's livery stable, and a call was given Reverend Nelson to come and help start the work.

On Aug. 15, 1899, the first Baptist Church was organized. After a short service the following resolutions were adopted: "We, the undersigned, do hereby express our desire and intention to be banded together in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord to constitute the first Baptist Church of East Liverpool. We also hereby agree to labor together as the Lord may direct until such time as in His providence we may be regularly constituted as a Regular Baptist Church. Done this 15th day of August, 1899." The following are the names of those who constitute the Baptist Church: David Wells, Mrs. David Wells, T. C. Neal, Mrs. T. C. Neal, and Mrs. Rebekah Robinson."

They continued to meet more or less regularly during the remainder of 1899. After some correspondence with Dr. George E. Leonard, secretary of the Ohio Baptist Convention, Rev. H. H. Bawden came here and held meetings beginning Jan. 6, 1900, in the Smith-Fowler Hall in the Diamond. During his stay here he canvassed East Liverpool, Chester, and Wellsville, as to the number of Baptists. His visit was a great encouragement to the handful of Baptists. In March, 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown moved here from Akron, Ohio. During this year meetings were held in the homes of the members. In the summer of 1900 Jerry Kidwell, a student from Broadun Institute, W. Va., was hired as a pastor. He stayed with the church about three months. During that year the following were added to the church: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, Mrs. W. F. Jones, Carrie Southwick, Mrs. R. F. Southwick, Mrs.

K. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wilson, Miss Agnes Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Alex Fraser.

In January, 1901, Rev. Frank Cramer of Erie, Pa., preached for two weeks for the church. The church gave him a call which was not accepted. In February, 1901, Rev. G. E. Leonard, D. D. and Rev. E. A. Read, as officers of the Ohio Baptist's Convention, came here with a view of having Rev. H. H. Bawden come here to see if the cause could not be helped. He came and stayed 30 days. On Sunday he preached and during the week he visited from house to house in East Liverpool, Wellsville, and Chester. He found 84 Baptists. During the summer of 1901 a student from Dennison University became pastor. On July 7, 1901, a council of churches was called to consider the question of the recognition of the church as a Regular Baptist Church, which was done. This service was held the same evening. Rev. C. B. Allen preached the sermon, prayer was offered by Rev. P. C. Nelson, hand of fellowship by Rev. E. Chesney, and charge to church by Reverend Bonsell, Rochester, Pa. Rev. J. C. Taggard, D. D., pastor of the First U. P. Church, East Liverpool, gave an address of welcome on behalf of the churches of the city. Oct. 1, 1901, Rev. Oscar Lee Owens, a recent graduate of the Rochester Theological Seminary became pastor. Feb. 9, 1902, the church voted to buy the Campbell property on Fifth Street at a cost of \$4,200. In October, 1902, Rev. Oscar Lee Owens, resigned as pastor. He had been ill for several weeks with typhoid fever. This loss was a sad disappointment to the small body of members. Soon after Rev. Owens' departure, Rev. H. H. Bawden was called as the regular pastor, beginning his work Dec. 1, 1902. During 1905 the church bought the Hill property, adjoining the Campbell property at a cost of \$7,200. Rev. H. H. Bawden remained until Nov. 25, 1906. He was followed by Rev. W. Leo Brown, who was with the church until May, 1912. Rev. W. J. Thompson was pastor from July 7, 1912, until April 30, 1916. Rev. D. E. Miller followed, and later Rev. W. J. James. Rev. A. H. O'Brian is the present pastor.

The church has a nice church home which was built at an original cost of \$11,000. This building was partly burned and rebuilt at a cost of \$18,000. The present officers are: Rev. A. H. O'Brian, pastor; Mrs. W. F. Jones, Wellsville, church clerk; Mr. W. F. Jones, Sunday School Superintendent; Harry Chilton, R. T. Hall, M. M. Glaser, Carl Scrafy, Mr. Rowley, Charles G. R. Seckman, Deacons; A. G. Ellis, W. F. Jones, and John Clark, trustees; and Charles Brown, chairman of finance.

Lester C. Anderson, a progressive and enterprising business man of Wellsville, was born in this city, Sept. 8, 1888, and is the son of William and Della (McBane) Anderson.

Both William Anderson and his wife are natives of Yellow Creek Township, Columbiana County. For many years he engaged in road building and now lives retired in Wellsville. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have three children: Lester C., the subject of this sketch; Clifford, lives in Wellsville; and Ica, married William Quinn, lives in Wellsville.

After completing his schooling in the public schools of Wellsville, Lester C. Anderson engaged in business with his father for several years. He established his present business at Wellsville in 1921 and owns one of the finest and most modern dairies in the county. It is located at 801 Broadway.

On April 2, 1913, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Frischkorn, a native of Pennsylvania and the daughter of Peter and Eva (Link) Frischkorn, who came to this country from Germany many years ago and settled in Wellsville in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Frischkorn live retired on a farm in Yellow Creek Township. They have four children: Mrs. Anderson; Adam, a farmer, lives in Yellow Creek Township; Margaret and Clara, live on a farm in Yellow Creek Township. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have no children.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are identified with the Lutheran Church and have a wide acquaintance in Columbiana County.

Earl R. McDole, who is successfully engaged in business at East Liverpool, is a member of a prominent pioneer family of Columbiana County. He was born in this city, Sept. 28, 1883, and is the son of James M. and Sarah (Rogers) McDole.

James M. McDole was a native of Columbiana County and his wife was born at Allegheny, Pa. He engaged in the wall paper and paint business in East Liverpool in 1884 and became one of the successful merchants of his time. The business of James M. McDole is now conducted by his son, Earl R. Mr. McDole died in June 1923, and is buried in River-view Cemetery. His wife resides in East Liverpool. To Mr. and Mrs. McDole were born four children: Maude, married Francis L. Freshwater,



LESTER C. ANDERSON

of Chester, W. Va.; Earl R., the subject of this sketch; J. Floyd, died in 1919; and Irma, deceased.

Earl R. McDole received his education in the public schools of East Liverpool and at an early age engaged in business with his father. This well established business employs a large force of men and does a large volume of business throughout East Liverpool.

In 1909 Mr. McDole was united in marriage with Miss Lilliam M. Benty, of East Liverpool, and the daughter of William Benty, deceased. They have two daughters, Margaret and Catherine.

Mr. McDole is a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a progressive man and an enterprising citizen.

Rolston A. Plate, a successful business man and representative citizen of East Liverpool, engaged in the automobile business, was born at Palestine, W. Va., May 24, 1882, and is the son of Lewis and Allie (Spence) Plate.

Lewis Plate, deceased, was a native of West Virginia and the son of William and Mary Plate. William Plate was a Civil War veteran and a prosperous farmer of West Virginia. Lewis Plate owned large tracts of timber land and conducted saw mills at various places. He died Dec. 4, 1893, and his wife died May 12, 1914. She was born at Racine, Ohio, the daughter of James Spence, also a Civil War veteran. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Plate six children were born, as follows: Rolston A., the subject of this sketch; Harvey, lives at West Point, Ohio; Estella, married William Goodballet, lives at East Liverpool; Clara, married Andrew Smith, lives at East Liverpool; Bertha, married John Colburn, lives at East Liverpool; and Herbert, who also lives in East Liverpool. Mr. Plate was identified with the Democratic party in politics, was a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Knights of Pythias, and Masonic Lodge.

Rolston A. Plate received his education in the public schools of Elizabeth, W. Va., and in early life engaged in the lumber business. In 1907 he came to East Liverpool and entered the employ of the street railway company as a conductor. He remained with this company until 1922 when he resigned his position as cashier. He then established the East

End Garage and was local agent for the Chevrolet automobile. He later became the Oakland dealer and in 1924 organized the Oakland Sales Service in partnership with Robert Chambers. They have an up-to-date sales room and garage and carry on a large and profitable business. Accessories are also handled by the company.

Mr. Plate married Miss Chloe Lightner, of Elizabeth, W. Va., and they have two children: Elva, who is employed in her father's office as a stenographer; and Arthur, a student.

Mr. Plate is a Democrat and holds membership in the Second Presbyterian Church. He is a reliable citizen and has been able to build up a successful business because of his integrity and progressive methods.

J. C. Bowman is an enterprising business man of East Liverpool, where he is proprietor of Bowman's Tire Shop. He was born at Timberville, Va., Sept. 13, 1872, and is the son of John and Catherine (Whistler) Bowman.

Both John Bowman and his wife were born in Virginia. They removed to Indiana in 1875 and settled on a farm of 160 acres near Middletown, where Mr. and Mrs. Bowman now live retired. He is a Democrat, a member of the Lutheran Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowman: J. C., the subject of this sketch; Effie, married Howe Davis, lives at Richmond, Ind.; Jacob, lives at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; and Goldie, married Charles Simmons, lives at Middletown, Ind.

J. C. Bowman was educated in the public schools of Middletown and remained on his father's farm until he was 21 years of age. He was then employed at Anderson, Ind., where he learned the tin plate rolling trade, and in 1897 he was employed by the National Tin Plate Company at Monessen, Pa. He rolled the first piece of tin produced at that factory. He was later made superintendent of the hot mill, in charge of 600 men. Mr. Bowman later entered the employ of the Laughlin Works of the United Steel Company at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, where he remained for 14 years, after which he was transferred to Monessen and later to Steubenville, Ohio, as superintendent. In 1920 he established his present business in East Liverpool, which is the city's largest tire shop.

On Feb. 18, 1897, Mr. Bowman was married to Miss Anna Toms, who was born at Anderson, Ind., the daughter of Flery and Mildred (Crozan) Toms. Mr. Toms lives retired at Anderson. His wife is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have a daughter, Ethel, born June 23, 1901. She lives at home.

Politically Mr. Bowman is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Masonic and Elk lodges. He is a substantial citizen of Columbiana County and is widely and favorably known.

Robert Chambers is among East Liverpool's prosperous and successful young business men. He was born in this city, Feb. 7, 1900, and is the son of Frank B. and Nettie E. (Thompson) Chambers.

Frank B. Chambers, a leading merchant of Columbiana County, is the son of Richard L. and Mary E. (Clear) Chambers. Richard L. Chambers, deceased, was born in Halifax, England, Jan. 24, 1832. He was a carpenter and joiner and during the Crimean War was employed in the government arsenal at Woolwich. In 1858 he came to America and became a partner of his brother, Joseph, who had been conducting a general store at Knoxville, Ohio, for many years. When the Civil War began he enlisted in Company D, 98th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was captured at Perryville, Ky., and paroled at Columbus, Ohio. Returning to Knoxville after the war he continued the business alone until his death, Sept. 26, 1881. He was married in 1860 to Mary E. Clear, who was born at Knoxville, Ohio, July 4, 1842. Their family consisted of six children: Elmer E.; Frank B., father of the subject of this sketch; Charles S.; Frederick W.; Rev. Hubert C.; and Richard L. E.

Frank B. Chambers was born at Knoxville, Ohio. He engaged in the general mercantile business there until 1887, at which time he removed to East Liverpool and with his brother, Elmer, established a dry goods business, known as Chambers Brothers. In 1893 a new organization was formed, the Chambers Company, with Frank B. Chambers as manager. It is one of the thriving and dependable business institutions of the city, and has a large patronage.

Robert Chambers spent his boyhood in this city, attended the public schools, and at an early age became interested in the automobile in-

dustry. In 1920 he became local agent for the Oldsmobile car and the following year took the agency for the Oakland automobile. Since December, 1924, Mr. Chambers has been associated in business with Rolston A. Plate and their business, which is located at 472 Mulberry Street, is known as Oakland Sales Service.

In 1918 Mr. Chambers was united in marriage with Miss Grayce Evans, of East Liverpool, the daughter of John and Emma Evans. They have a daughter, Alma Jane.

Mr. Chambers is a member of the United Presbyterian Church and Loyal Order of Moose. He is a Republican.

Walter E. Lewis is a successful young business man of East Liverpool. He was born in Madison Township, Columbiana County, April 18, 1891, and is the son of George W. and Martha (Williams) Lewis.

The Lewis homestead in Madison Township is among the oldest landmarks of the county and has been owned by this family for more than a century. George W. Lewis was the son of William Lewis. He engaged in farming throughout his life and died July 3, 1923. His wife, who was born in Elk Run Township, Columbiana County, resides in Madison Township. Mr. Lewis was a Democrat and an active member of the Presbyterian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were born six children: Bertie, deceased; Walter E., the subject of this sketch; Dora, deceased, married J. A. Crawford, a farmer, lives in Madison Township; Mary, married H. C. Walter, lives in East Liverpool, Ada, lives at home; and Clara, deceased.

Walter E. Lewis attended the public schools of Madison Township, Canfield (Ohio) Normal School, and Canton Business College. He then entered the employ of the Diebold Safe & Lock Company of Canton as a cost accountant clerk. Three years later he returned to his father's farm, where he remained until October, 1924, when he became a member of the firm of Stype & Lewis, dealers in tires and automobile accessories. They have the agency in East Liverpool for the Goodyear and Unites States tires. They also handle radios.

Mr. Lewis is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Masonic Lodge. He has a wide acquaintance in Columbiana County and is favorably known.

The Beers-Hanks Motor Company. Ranking among the leading and well known automobile agencies of Columbiana County is the Beers-Hanks Motor Company of East Liverpool. The business was incorporated in 1918 as the Liverpool Motor Car Company with A. G. Ellis as president. Prior to this time this Ford agency was under the direct supervision of the Pittsburgh branch of the Ford Motor Company, but since that time it has been identified with the Cleveland branch of the Ford Company. In May, 1925, the business was purchased from Mr. Ellis by Messrs. Beers and Hanks, both popular young automobile men of this section. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio with the following officers: J. M. Beers, president; and R. T. Hanks, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Beers has been identified with the Ford Motor Car Company for nine years and has been actively connected with the sales and service departments. Mr. Hanks has been associated with the advertising and selling field during his business career.

There are no salesrooms in the county that are more attractive than owned by this company and they are local agents for the Lincoln, Ford, and Fordson tractor. A complete repair shop is also maintained in connection and there is storage space available for 150 cars.

C. G. Metsch, secretary and treasurer of the Potters Mining & Milling Company, is one of the well known and successful business men of East Liverpool. He was born at Elmore, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1885, and is the son of Cassius and Margaret (Foutts) Metsch.

Cassius Metsch was born at Cannon's Mills, Columbiana County, the son of Christian and Elizabeth Metsch, natives of Germany and early settlers of this section. Christian Metsch was one of the pioneer millers of Columbiana County and owned two large mills at Elmore and Cannon's Mill, which were later operated by his sons. Mr. Metsch also erected a mill in East Liverpool on the present site of the Pennsylvania Railroad out bound freight station. Cassius Metsch died in 1887 and is buried in Riverview Cemetery. His wife was the daughter of Isaac Foutts, one of the organizers of the Agner & Foutts Pottery Company, East Liverpool. They were manufacturers of yellow ware and the plant was later sold to the Sebrings. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cassius Metsch: C. G.,

the subject of this sketch; and Cassiu M., born in 1887. He is proprietor of the Metsch Refractories Company of Newell, W. Va.

C. G. Metsch was reared and educated in East Liverpool. He entered the employ of the Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Company and in 1907 became identified with the Potters Mining & Milling Company as a clerk. In 1920 he was elected secretary and treasurer.

On Oct. 3, 1912, Mr. Metsch was married to Miss Ethel Wallover of Smith's Ferry, Pa., the daughter of Robert A. and Mary (Dunn) Wallover, residents of Smith's Ferry, Pa.

Mr. Metsch is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is secretary of the official board. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge, Kiwanis Club, and East Liverpool Country Club. He is a progressive, enterprising and substantial citizen.

The Potters Mining & Milling Company, one of the leading business enterprises of East Liverpool, was organized in 1880 by Homer Laughlin, Homer Knowles, John M. Taylor, Joseph G. Lee, William and Samuel Cartwright, George S. Goodwin, Col. William Vodrey and others. It was founded for the purpose of grinding flint and feldspar for pottery use. The original idea was to supply the potteries in East Liverpool, but the company has expanded and now ships to all potteries in this section of the country. During the early days of the company flint was found in eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland by farmers while plowing, sent to East Liverpool, and placed in a kiln, calcined, and later ground. However, at the present time pure glass sand is used, which has been found to be about 99 per cent pure for pottery use. Feldspar, used in the manufacture of pottery ware, is shipped to the company from Canada and North Carolina.

The Potters Mining & Milling Company is equipped to grind 120 tons per day. Nine acres of ground are owned by the plant, which is located in the east end of East Liverpool. The present officers are: George C. Thompson, president; Homer J. Taylor, vice president; C. G. Metsch, secretary and treasurer. The directors are George C. Thompson, Homer J. Taylor, William H. Vodrey, W. E. Wells, H. N. Harker, W. H. Phillips, George S. Goodwin, and Harry A. McNicol.

C. H. Moore is a leading and successful young business man of East Liverpool and a veteran of the World War. He was born at Clinton, Pa., Nov. 12, 1894, and is the son of J. N. and Anna (Craven) Moore.

J. N. Moore, deceased, was a native of Pennsylvania. During his active career he was employed on boats on the Allegheny River. He died in 1918 and is buried at Clinton, Pa. His wife resides in East Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had four children: W. R., lives in East Liverpool; Nellie, married George M. Stull, deceased, and she resides in East Liverpool; Etta, married C. E. Merriman, lives at Mt. Morris, Ill.; and C. H., the subject of this sketch.

C. H. Moore was educated in the public schools of East Liverpool and after finishing his school work learned the automobile mechanic's trade, which he has since followed. On Jan. 1, 1925, he engaged in partnership with Harold F. Vorndran, and they are proprietors of the Columbia Garage. They are agents for the Chippewa, Freedom, and Standard Oil Companies, and the Columbia Garage is an authorized Raybestos service station. They carry a complete line of automobile accessories and do general repair work.

On May 10, 1917, Mr. Moore enlisted for service during the World War at Pittsburgh and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 15th U. S. Engineers. He sailed for France July 9, 1917, and arrived in Liverpool, England, July 19th. He served throughout all the major engagements of the war and was discharged at Camp Sherman, Ohio, May 15, 1919.

Mr. Moore is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church, and the American Legion. He has a wide acquaintance in Columbiana County.

Harold F. Vorndran, one of East Liverpool's progressive young business men, was born in this city, April 10, 1903, and is the son of Joseph and Margaret (Seufts) Vorndran.

Joseph Vorndran was born in Germany and at an early age emigrated to the United States. He was a miller by trade but after settling in East Liverpool conducted a cafe and restaurant business. He died Dec. 26, 1918, and is buried in Riverview Cemetery. His wife resides in East Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Vorndran were the parents of nine children

as follows: Katherine, lives at home; Henry M., served during the World War in France and Belgium with the 112th Engineers, 37th Division, lives in East Liverpool; Irvin J., a World War veteran, lives in East Liverpool; Amelia L., a teacher, lives at Bloomington, Ill.; Edna M., at home; Harold F., the subject of this sketch; Violet V., a teacher in the East Liverpool Schools; Mildred, at home; and one child died in infancy.

Harold F. Vorndran was reared and educated in East Liverpool and after completing a course of study at the Sweeney Automotive and Electric School of Kansas City, Mo., he entered the employment of the Trotter's Company, East Liverpool. He was later employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Midland, Pa., and Wellsville, Ohio, and in 1919 removed to Buffalo, N. Y. where he was connected with the Lackawanna Steel Company. The following year he returned to East Liverpool. In 1925 he established the Columbia Garage in partnership with C. H. Moore. They do general repair work and are dealers in automobile accessories.

Mr. Vorndran is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church.

James S. McLane, who is successfully engaged in the grocery business at Wellsville, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in December, 1862, the son of Dr. Thomas L. and Hannah (Abbott) McLane.

Dr. Thomas L. McLane was born in Jefferson County and his wife was a native of Carroll County, Ohio. He was a successful physician and practiced his profession at Somerset for a number of years. He was a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and affiliated with the Masonic Lodge. Dr. McLane died April 8, 1894, and his wife died June 21, 1898. They were the parents of the following children: Lizzie, the widow of J. C. Runyon, lives at Wellsville; H. W., lives retired at Wellsville; J. A., and David, deceased; Sarah, the widow of J. W. Brant, lives at Irondale, Ohio; Thomas, L. M., Rachel, Mimo, and Mary Ellen, all deceased; Essie, married William Watt, lives in West Virginia; B. F., lives at Alliance, Ohio; and James S., the subject of this sketch.

James S. McLane received his education in the public schools and has always engaged in the general mercantile business. He has lived in Wellsville since 1888 and is among the well known pioneer grocers of Columbiana County.



AMES S. MC LANE

On June 22, 1884, Mr. McLane was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Reed, a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., born June 14, 1866, the daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Fair) Reed. Mr. Reed, a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., was a veteran of the Civil War. He died May 13, 1918, and his wife resides in Wellsville with the McLane family. Mr. and Mrs. Reed had three children: Mrs. McLane; Margaret, married Homer Lewis, lives at Wellsville; and James F., a farmer, lives in Jefferson County, Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. McLane were born five children: William Edgar, born Dec. 18, 1885, died at the age of 11 years; Raymond, born Aug. 31, 1888, was killed in a railroad crossing accident Dec. 24, 1915; Sarah Myrtle, born March 15, 1890, married J. L. Jones, lives at Wellsville; Henry Reed, born April 16, 1891, died in infancy; and Clifford Allen, born April 2, 1902, died in infancy. A grandson, James LeRoy Jones, was born Aug. 26, 1916.

Mr. McLane is a Democrat, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Harry L. Frost, a popular young dentist of East Liverpool, is a member of a prominent family of Columbiana County. He was born in East Liverpool, Aug. 20, 1897, and is the son of Percy T. and Lillian (Mackintosh) Frost.

Percy T. Frost, deceased, was one of the leading men in this country in commercial art as applied to pottery. He was born in Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, England, Nov. 5, 1860, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Pillsbury) Frost. Thomas Frost, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Longton, England, and was a man of importance there, owning and operating flour mills for many years. His son, Thomas Frost, was born in 1815. He did not succeed his father in the milling business, for he possessed artistic talent which lead him to follow the profession of fresco work. For many years prior to his death in 1885 he had been in business for himself as an interior decorator. Percy T. Frost was apprenticed to learn the trade of decorating pottery, it having been demonstrated that he possessed natural artistic ability. He served for seven years, that being the limit prescribed in this trade, and during this

period he completed a course in the Minton School of Art at Stoke-on-Trent. He then followed his trade in Torquay, Birmingham and Edinburgh, and in the last named city was engaged in the particular and delicate business of decorating glassware. Following this he took entire charge of R. H. Plant's china works at Longton, and continued there until 1880 when he came to America, the quality of his work being able to command very high prices. Mr. Frost's first engagement in the United States was at Trenton, N. J., with Swan & Whitehead, but shortly afterward he was engaged by W. Charles Hendrickson and then accepted an offer made at New Bedford, Mass., by the Mount Washington Art Company, manufacturers of fine glass ware. After one year he returned to Mr. Hendrickson but in 1886 entered the employ of the Homer Laughlin China Company of East Liverpool. Mr. Frost remained with this firm for nine years having charge of the decorating department. In 1895 he took charge of one of the Sebring plants and so remained until 1903 when he accepted the position as art director of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company of East Liverpool. He died Jan. 17, 1925, and is buried in Riverview Cemetery. His wife, a native of Pittsburgh, resides in East Liverpool with her son.

Harry L. Frost was graduated from East Liverpool High School in 1917 and from the Dental School of the University of Pittsburgh in 1922. He spent the following three years as an instructor in the University of Pittsburgh and in September, 1925, established his practice in East Liverpool with offices in the Little Building.

Dr. Frost is a Republican, a member of the Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Delta Sigma Delta and Delta Sigma Phi fraternities. He is a 32nd degree Mason, being a member of A. F. and A. M., Lodge No. 315, East Liverpool, and the Consistory and Shrine at Pittsburgh, Pa.

William F. Curran. Among the prominent young men of East Liverpool is William F. Curran, proprietor of the Curran Dancing Academy. He is a native of this city, born Oct. 13, 1897, and the son of Robert and Sarah (Wynn) Curran.

Robert Curran, who resides in East Liverpool, is a native of Salineville, Ohio. His wife was born at New Castle-on-Tyne, England, and is

the daughter of Anthony Wynn, who settled at Wellsville, Ohio, at an early date and engaged in the mercantile business. He is now deceased. Robert Curran began life as a potter and followed that trade until 1915, when he entered the restaurant business in East Liverpool, which he has since successfully conducted. He is a Republican and a member of the Catholic Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Curran the following children were born: Georgianna, married Andrew Alexander, lives in Buffalo, N. Y.; Margaret, deceased; William F., the subject of this sketch; Robert A. and Sarah E., both students.

William F. Curran received his education in the public schools, being graduated from East Liverpool High School in 1917. After a course at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, he entered the employ of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, as chief clerk. He later went to Philadelphia and took up the study of dancing with Albert W. Newman. In 1917 he opened his academy in East Liverpool and in September, 1922, removed to his present location, 105 East 5th Street. Mr. Curran teaches modern and classical dancing, as well as toe, clog, and eccentric dancing. He is thoroughly capable in his work and widely known.

On April 10, 1918, Mr. Curran was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Cassidy, of East Liverpool, the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Mackel) Cassidy, residents of Alliance, Ohio. Mr. Cassidy is the son of Michael and Mary Cassidy, the former at one time a prominent dancing teacher of Trenton, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Curran have a daughter, Lois Marie.

Mr. Curran is identified with the Ohio Dancing Masters' Association, the Pittsburgh Society of Improved Dancing, the International Dancing Masters of the World, and the National Institute of Social Dancing. He is a Republican, a member of the Catholic Church, and the Elks Lodge.

Gus D. Alexander, who successfully conducts a confectionery business in East Liverpool, was born in Trippolis, Greece, July 2, 1887, and is the son of Demetrios and Georgia (Tzomis) Alexander.

Demetrios Alexander, deceased, was a farmer and spent his entire life in Greece. His wife resides there. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, as follows: Alexander, lives in East Liverpool; Paul,

died while serving with the Greek army in 1902; Mary, married Anast Petrakis, lives in Greece; Bessie, married Gus Pollas, lives in Greece; Chris, lives in Greece, formerly lived in East Liverpool, where he was engaged in the restaurant business for 16 years; Gus D., the subject of this sketch; Peter, lives in East Liverpool; George, deceased; and Ernest, lives in Alberta, Canada.

Gus. D. Alexander came to America in 1901, after having completed his schooling in his native land. He settled in Chicago, later lived in Pittsburgh, and in 1908 came to East Liverpool. He successfully conducted a restaurant business here for 16 years and since 1924 has conducted his confectionery. He carries a fine line of candies, fruits, and refreshments. The business is located on Sixth Street.

Mr. Alexander served during the World War with the 166th Headquarters Brigade, 83rd Division. He served in France from May, 1918, until Jan. 1919, and was discharged Feb. 1, 1919. He made a visit to Greece shortly after his discharge from the army and was married there to Miss Effie Rousous. They have had four children: one died in infancy; James; William Plato, and Georgia. William Plate Alexander was awarded first prize in a perfect baby contest held in East Liverpool on July 31, 1925, and received a silver loving cup.

Mr. Alexander is affiliated with the Greek Church of Youngstown and belongs to the American Legion. He is well and favorably known in East Liverpool.

George H. Barlow, who successfully operates a cement block manufacturing business at East Liverpool, known as the River Road Block Works, is a native of England. He was born at Hanley, Staffordshire, Oct. 10, 1881, and is the son of William and Mary (Green) Barlow.

William Barlow, retired, followed the potter's trade in early life and later successfully conducted a mercantile business until his retirement in 1920. He has spent his entire life in England. To Mr. and Mrs. Barlow were born nine children, as follows: George H., the subject of this sketch; William, a World War veteran, lives in England; Olive, married Arthur Hassall, lives at Coleridge, England, where he is identified with the George Hassall & Son Company; Douglas, lives at Hanley, England; Alfred, John, Hanley, and Bertram, all deceased; Daisy, married John Smith, lives at

Grimsby, England; and Henry, a World War veteran, conducts his father's business in England.

George H. Barlow received his education in the public schools of Hanley, England, and was graduated from high school in 1898. He learned the potter's trade in the employ of the Fenton Pottery Company and in 1914 came to this country and located in East Liverpool, where he became connected with the Edwin M. Knowles Pottery Company of Newell, W. Va. In 1924 Mr. Barlow engaged in his present business enterprise which has developed to an output of 600 blocks daily. He has an extensive trade throughout Ohio and West Virginia. Concrete chimneys and other specialties are also manufactured by the company.

On Aug. 1, 1908, Mr. Barlow was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Hughes, of Hanley, England, the daughter of John T. and Ellen (Hughes) Hughes, of Montreal, Canada. They have a daughter, Freda, who attends East Liverpool High School.

Mr. Barlow and his family are identified with the Orchard Grove Church and have a wide acquaintance in Columbiana County.

Dr. C. F. Adam, of East Liverpool, is a successful and widely known dentist of Columbiana County. He was born in this city, July 13, 1890, and is the son of George M. and Hattie (Pettit) Adam.

George M. Adam, deceased, was a veteran of the Civil War. He was a carriage and harness maker by trade and with his brother, M. B. Adam, engaged in business at Lisbon, Ohio. He was retired from business at the time of his death in October, 1916. Mr. Adam served throughout the Civil War with the 84th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was taken prisoner at Harpers Ferry. He was a lieutenant at the time of his discharge and was one of the organizers of the General Lyon Post, Grand Army of the Republic, East Liverpool. Hattie (Pettit) Adam was the daughter of Austin J. and Martha Pettit. He was justice of the peace at Smiths Ferry, Pa., for many years and a prominent Mason of that section, having held the 32nd degree. He was the first worshipful master of his lodge. Mrs. Adam resides in East Liverpool. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. George M. Adam: Ray T., mention of whom is made below; and C. F., the subject of this sketch.

Ray T. Adam was born at Smiths Ferry, Pa., March 25, 1888. He was reared and educated in East Liverpool and was connected with the R. W. Bell Company as their Cleveland representative. He later was identified with the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company at Chester, W. Va., until 1917, at which time he volunteered for service in the World War. He was sent to Camp Lee, Virginia, and later to Camp Meggs, where he was attached to the quartermaster's corps. He was then attached to the Motor Transport Corps, 302 Unit, and sent to England, and later to France. He was discharged at Camp Meade, Md., June 20, 1919, as a sergeant senior grade, this being the highest non-commissioned officer's rank. Mr. Adam is now successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business in East Liverpool. He is a Republican, a member of the First Methodist Church, the American Legion, La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, and the Elks Lodge.

Dr. C. F. Adam was educated in the public and high schools of East Liverpool and in 1919 received his degree as Doctor of Dentistry from the University of Michigan. He spent the following year as an instructor in the university and in 1920 and 1921 was engaged in the practice of his profession at Monroe, Mich. He has been located in East Liverpool since 1922 with offices in the Little Building.

On Aug. 27, 1923, Doctor Adam was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Weaver, of East Liverpool, and the daughter of Charles O. and Nellie (Allison) Weaver, who live retired in East Liverpool.

In politics Doctor Adam is a Republican. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Masonic Lodge, Delta Sigma Delta fraternity, Corydon Palmer Dental Society, Ohio State Dental Association, and the National Dental Association. He is a progressive citizen.

Dr. Kyle D. Dotson, a prominent dentist and leading citizen of East Liverpool, was born at Summerfield, Noble County, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1884, and is the son of James and Margaret Emily (King) Dotson.

James Dotson, who lives retired at Summerfield, Ohio, is a native of Stock Township, Noble County, Ohio, born in 1853, and his wife was born in Monroe County, Ohio in 1864. He is the son of John and Margaret Dotson, natives of Monroe County. James Dotson's grandfather Dotson,

came from Maryland, James Dotson was his name, and settled at Barnesville; his wife's maiden name was Rebecca Parker, both are buried at Summerfield, Ohio, Noble County. Dr. Dotson's grandfather Dotson and grandmother Dotson were both born and raised in Monroe County, Ohio. His name was John Dotson and his wife's maiden name was Margaret Casey, and her father's name was Young and came from Belfast, Ireland; came first to Green County, Pa., and from there to Monroe County, Ohio. Grandfather Casey also came from Ireland and settled in Monroe County, Ohio.

Dr. Dotson's mother, Margaret Emily King, is a daughter of John W. King, and Martha Mahala (Hartshorn) King, both born and raised in Monroe County, Ohio, and are both buried at Sutherlands Cemetery, Monroe County, Ohio. They were farmers and their parents came from Maryland and were from Wales. James Dotson was a school teacher in early life and later operated a well improved farm near Summerfield, where he now lives. He specialized in the breeding of sheep and met with success. Mr. Dotson is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dotson: Kyle D., the subject of this sketch; Edith Lynn, married Blanchard McBride, lives in East Liverpool; and Mabel Eva, married Donald B. Fowler, lives in Chester, West Virginia.

Dr. Kyle D. Dotson spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the public schools. He engaged in teaching for five years and during that time attended normal school during the summer months. He was later graduated from Bliss Business College at Columbus, Ohio, and for a short time taught in the Spencer Business College at Jersey City, N. J. He then returned to Columbus, entered the College of Dentistry, and was graduated in 1912. He was associated in practice at Summerfield with an uncle, Dr. J. R. McGinnis, and six months later came to East Liverpool and worked at his profession for Dr. O. B. Pfouts, until 1913. He then removed to Wellsville where he practiced until 1915, when he established his present practice at East Liverpool.

In 1914 Doctor Dotson was united in marriage with Miss Louise Lucille Llewellyn, who was born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, the daughter of David and Mary Llewellyn. Mr. Llewellyn, deceased, was for a number of years superintendent of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at New Kensington, Pa. He was superintendent of the American Sheet

and Tin Plate Company of Chester, W. Va. His wife resides at Martin's Ferry. To Mr. and Mrs. Dotson have been born three children: James, born Aug. 9, 1915; Betty Jane, born July 9, 1918; and Mary Louise, born Nov. 26, 1922.

Doctor Dotson is identified with the State, County and National Dental Associations and the Psi Omega Dental Fraternity. He is a member of the First Methodist Church and stands high in the esteem of the community in which he lives.

George M. Boyd, well known garage owner of East Liverpool, is a reliable and substantial citizen of Columbiana County. He was born near Hookstown, Pa., Jan. 22, 1886, and is the son of Thomas H. and Sarah Jane (Steffler) Boyd.

Thomas H. Boyd, deceased, was a native of Beaver County, Pa., as was his wife. He was born Jan. 2, 1841, and she was born Dec. 25, 1845. Mr. Boyd engaged in general farming and stock raising during his life and met with marked success. He owned a well improved farm of 57 acres and was an extensive breeder of pure bred cattle. He was a Democrat and a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He died in 1913 and his wife died in 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd were the parents of the following children: Frank, deceased; Jennie, died in 1900; Alice, married George Allison, lives at Chester, W. Va.; Mary, deceased; Nora, the widow of Benjamin Mackall, lives in East Liverpool; Emma, married George Silverthorn, lives at Chester, W. Va.; Anna, married James Paisley, lives at Chester; and George M., the subject of this sketch.

George M. Boyd began life as a farmer. He attended the public schools of Beaver County and after completing his schooling purchased a tract of 60 acres. He later bought the old homestead, which he farmed until 1916, at which time he removed to East Liverpool and engaged in automobile repair work. He has conducted the Boyd Repair Shop at 126 Rural Lane since September, 1920, and this ranks among the up-to-date and dependable garages of the city.

In December, 1905, Mr. Boyd was united in marriage with Miss Cora McCuen, who was born in Pleasants County, W. Va., the daughter of Jerry and Lucinda (Williamson) McCuen, both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Boyd four children have been born: Cecil, born Dec. 22, 1906, engaged in

business with his father; Ida, born Oct. 6, 1908; Eulalie, born Aug. 21, 1913; and George Edward, born June 19, 1916.

Politically, Mr. Boyd is a Republican. He and his family hold membership in the Presbyterian Church.

James Spanos, an enterprising and progressive young business man of East Liverpool, was born at Leka, Samos Greece, Jan. 18, 1895, and is a son of John C. and Mary (Salamalekis) Spanos.

John C. Spanos, deceased, was extensively engaged in the raising of grapes and olives in Greece during his life time. He owned 200 acres of land at Leka. He died in March, 1925. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Spanos: Thomas, engaged in the confectionery business at Livingston, Mont.; Gus, a veteran of the World War, lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mike, lives in Greece; James, the subject of this sketch; and Evangeline, married George Checkalakis, lives in Greece.

James Spanos spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the schools in his native land. He came to this country in 1909, settled in Chicago, but shortly after removed to Livingston, Mont., where he engaged in business with his brother. He has lived in East Liverpool since June, 1924, where he is proprietor of the Royal Cleaning Works. Mr. Spanos employs four men in his shop and has a well established trade. The business is located at 502 Market Street.

A. L. Pugh, a reliable and successful young business man of East Liverpool, was born at New Cumberland, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1893, the son of George W. and Mary Belle (Allison) Pugh.

George W. Pugh, deceased, was born at Pughtown, W. Va., and was a prosperous farmer during his life. He owned about 500 acres of well improved land and was an extensive stockman. He died in 1915 and is buried at Chester, W. Va. His wife resides at Chester. Mr. Pugh was a Republican, and served as a member of the council at New Cumberland for two terms. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pugh: Arthur F., a farmer, lives near Chester, W. Va.; A. L., the subject of this sketch; Clarence lives at Chester; and Mabel, who lives with her mother.

A. L. Pugh attended the public schools of New Cumberland and Chester and remained on the home farm with his father until 1915, at which time he entered the employ of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, with whom he remained until 1921. He spent the following two years as a thresher and later was connected with the Superior Cord Tire Company of Chester. In the meantime Mr. Pugh established a cement block business at Chester and in January, 1924, removed the business to East Liverpool. He manufactures Cement blocks, granite faced cast stone blocks, window sills, panels and copings. The plant is equipped to turn out 700 blocks daily.

On Nov. 24, 1920, Mr. Pugh was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Stevenson, who was born at Wick, W. Va., the daughter of W. L. and Carrie (Bartley) Stevenson. They have a daughter, Donna Margaret, born at Chester, Dec. 24, 1921.

Mr. Pugh is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church and a substantial citizen of the community.

Paul R. White, a substantial and well known citizen of East Liverpool, is a native of Columbiana County. He was born at East Fairfield, Nov. 8, 1887, and is the son of K. R. and Leona (McMillan) White.

K. R. White was born in Columbiana County in 1848, the son of John White, who died while in service during the Civil War. He is a veterinary surgeon at New Waterford, Ohio. He is a Republican and a prominent politician of that section, having served as constable of Elk Run Township for 13 years. His wife was born in Columbiana County in 1848. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. White as follows: William B., lives in Youngstown, Ohio; Paul R., the subject of this sketch; Frank J., born Dec. 25, 1889, lives at East Palestine, Ohio, is a veteran of the World War, having served with the 37th Division; Lola, married William Prather, lives at Salem; John, lives at Salem; Naomi, married Donald Bradfield, lives in East Liverpool; and Clara, deceased.

Paul R. White received his education in the public schools and at an early age learned the pottery trade at Niles, Ohio. In 1902 he located at Columbiana and in January, 1909, removed to East Liverpool, where he was employed in the potteries. He later was connected with the Crook

Furniture Company and the Moore Furniture Company, having remained with the latter concern for ten years. Since 1920 Mr. White has successfully conducted a furniture and upholstery business at Broadway and East Third Street.

On Feb. 8, 1912, Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Lydia McDevitt of Lisbon, Ohio, the daughter of Reuben and Rebecca (McCormick) McDevitt. Mr. McDevitt lives retired at Lisbon. His wife is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. White four children have been born: Pauline, Robert, Betty Jane, and Verna Jean.

Mr. White is a Republican, a member of the First Christian Church and belongs to the Sons of Veterans, East Liverpool. The White family ranks among the favorably known pioneer families of Columbiana County.

Frank J. Hanlon is a progressive business man of East Liverpool, where he is proprietor of Hanlon's Grinding & Machine Shop. He was born at Port Washington, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1885, the son of Michael E. and Elizazbeth (Getmann) Hanlon.

Michael E. Hanlon was born at Wellsville, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1865. At an early age he learned the machinist's trade, at which he was employed practically his entire life. He died Oct. 20, 1921, and is buried in the Catholic cemetery, Wellsville. His wife, who was born at Port Washington, Ohio, May 22, 1860, resides at Wellsville. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon were born eight children, as follows: Frank J., the subject of this sketch; John, born in 1887, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Wellsville; Ellen, married William S. McHugh, lives in Cleveland; Charles, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Wellsville; Thomas, born Aug. 2, 1895, enlisted with the Rainbow Division, 42nd Division, was a member of Company E, 166th Infantry, and was killed in action, Aug. 2, 1918, is buried in France; Mary, married Harry N. Dawson, lives in East Liverpool; William, lives at Wellsville; and George, born in 1903, lives at Wellsville. He enlisted in the army after the armistice and was in service for 18 months.

Frank J. Hanlon received his education in the parochial schools of Wellsville and when a young man learned the machinist trade in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Allegheny, Pa. In 1904 he went

with the Mesta Machine Company of West Homestead, Pa., but later returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad and was employed at Fort Wayne, Ind. In 1908 Mr. Hanlon was transferred by the company to Wellsville, and the following year he became connected with the East Liverpool Traction and Light Company as a machinist, in whose employ he remained until 1918. He then went with the Stevenson Company of Wellsville and in 1921 engaged in business at Wellsville. In April, 1923, the business was removed to East Liverpool. Hanlon's Grinding & Machine Shop is electrically equipped throughout and is equipped to do cylinder grinding and practically all automobile work of that nature. Mr. Hanlon's shop operates a cylinder grinder, shaper, lathe, drill press, piston grinder, bearing machines, and electric score filler.

On Nov. 26, 1906, Mr. Hanlon was united in marriage with Miss Martha E. Waltmire, of Hayes, Pa., the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Waltmire. Mr. Waltmire is deceased and his wife resides at East Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon have no children.

In politics Mr. Hanlon is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, East Liverpool and is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Al Koran Shrine, Cleveland.

A. A. Springer, popular garage owner of East Liverpool, was born in Wetzel County, W. Va., June 19, 1891, the son of Selby and Ellen (Kidder) Springer.

Selby Springer was born near Philadelphia. At an early date he settled in West Virginia where he worked at his trade as a carpenter. He died in Wetzel County in July, 1898. His wife resides in East Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Springer had four children: A. A., the subject of this sketch; Ruth, married Theodore Nusser, lives in East Liverpool; Earl, deceased; and Raymond, lives in East Liverpool.

After completing his schooling in the public schools of Wetzel and Pleasants counties, W. Va., A. A. Springer engaged in the lumber business for four years. He then learned the blacksmith trade which he followed until 1912, at which time he entered the employ of the National Drawn Steel Company of East Liverpool. In 1919 he gave up this work and engaged in the automobile business. He opened the East End Garage in

1922 in partnership with R. Plate, and they were local dealers for the Chevrolet automobile until January, 1925, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Springer has since engaged in the garage business at 1845 Harvey Street.

In 1912 Mr. Springer was married to Miss Belva Gorby of New Martinsville, W. Va., the daughter of Dudley and Eleanor Gorby, both deceased. They have four children: Eugene, Benjamin, Guy and Bessie.

Politically Mr. Springer is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Eagles Lodge. He is an industrious and energetic citizen, highly esteemed throughout the community.

Ambrose Hancock, a highly esteemed and prominent citizen of East Liverpool, where he is secretary of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, is a native of England. He was born at Ironbridge, Shropshire, Oct. 14, 1870, the son of John and Mary (Fox) Hancock.

Both John Hancock and his wife were natives of England, where they spent their entire lives. He was a blacksmith by trade and for many years served as foreman of the Coalbrookdale Iron Company. He lived retired before his death, which occurred in 1913. He was a prominent politician and an active supporter of the Unionist party. His wife died May 24, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock were the parents of seven children: Joseph, lives in England; Alfred and Harry, both deceased; Edwin and Annette, who live at Ironbridge, Eng.; Ambrose, the subject of this sketch; and John, lives at Yorkshire, Eng.

Ambrose Hancock received his education in his native land and attended the School of Arts at Coalbrookdale, Eng., where his instructors numbered Messrs. Gibbons, Spencer, and Gates, three of England's leading art directors. Mr. Hancock spent some time in the employ of the Craven & Dunnill Tile Company. In 1904 he came to the United States and settled in East Liverpool, where he entered the employ of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Pottery Company, with whom he remained until 1914. He then engaged in the restaurant business until 1918 and has since that time devoted his time to the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

On May 13, 1912, Mr. Hancock was married to Rachel (Cartwright) Greenwood of East Liverpool, the daughter of Thomas Cartwright, a

native of England, now deceased. By her first marriage Mrs. Hancock had four sons: Henry, Alfred G., and Edward; and William, deceased.

Mr. Hancock was elected secretary of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie No. 457, East Liverpool, in 1912 and served in this capacity for four years. He was again elected in 1922. He is Past Worthy President and Deputy Grand President for this district. He is a Republican and a member of the Episcopal Church.

Harry E. Brokaw, who has successfully engaged in the practice of law in East Liverpool for the past 15 years, ranks among the leading attorneys of Columbiana County. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, July 17, 1877, and is the son of George W. and Rilla L. (Noyes) Brokaw.

George W. Brokaw was born in Morgan County, Ohio, March 6, 1849, the son of George and Matilda (Lyons) Brokaw. George Brokaw, deceased, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, went west during the gold rush of 1849 and was killed while working in a gold mine in California. His son, George W., began life as a farmer but later engaged in bridge and road construction work. He spent 30 years in this work and now lives retired at Stockport, Ohio. He is a Republican and has held many township and county offices, including that of county commissioner. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge. Rilla L. (Noyes) Brokaw was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in November, 1851, and died July 2, 1919. She was the daughter of Joseph and Sybil (Blake) Noyes, both natives of Maine, and early settlers of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. George W. Brokaw three sons were born: J. H., a graduate of Marietta (Ohio) College, and now is engaged in the mercantile business in Seattle, Wash.; George L., a member of the firm of Brokaw & Brokaw, attorneys, East Liverpool; and Harry E., the subject of this sketch.

Harry E. Brokaw received his early education in the public schools of Morgan County, attended Marietta Academy, and was graduated from Marietta College in 1903. He was graduated from Cincinnati Law School three years later and in 1906 was admitted to practice in the state courts of Ohio, 1914 to the Federal courts, and in 1924 to the United States Supreme Court. In September, 1906, Mr. Brokaw engaged in the practice of law at Martins Ferry and four years later removed to East Liverpool.

The firm of Brokaw & Brokaw have offices in the I. O. O. F. Building and they have an extensive practice in the county. Mr. Brokaw served as Columbiana County liquor license commissioner from 1914 until 1918 and in November, 1923, was elected city solicitor of East Liverpool. He is identified with the Columbiana County Bar Association, Southern Columbiana County Bar Association and the Ohio State Bar Association.

On May 15, 1913, Mr. Brokaw was united in marriage with Miss Mina Payne of Belmont County, Ohio, the daughter of J. W. Payne, who lives at Martins Ferry. Mr. and Mrs. Brokaw have two children: Lawrence, born Dec. 25, 1914; and Ruth, born Nov. 30, 1916.

Mr. Brokaw is a Republican and is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Stockport, Ohio. He is a member of the Orchard Grove Methodist Episcopal Church and is trustee, Sunday School Superintendent and a member of the official board.

L. W. Dreier, a progressive business man of East Liverpool, is one of the well known and substantial citizens of Columbiana County. He was born in Pittsburgh, May 30, 1883, and is the son of Fred and Mary Dreier.

Fred Dreier was born in Germany in 1850 and when a young man came to this country with his brother, Henry. They settled in Pittsburgh where he was employed as a carriage body builder. He died in 1899. His wife, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, now lives at Bellevue, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Dreier were the parents of eight children, as follows: Margaret, married A. Grader, lives at Erie, Pa.; Kate, married Charles Short, lives at Bellevue, Pa.; Louise, lives in Erie; Clara, lives at Bellevue; Amelia, deceased; L. W., the subject of this sketch; Fred, lives in Pittsburgh; and Harry, lives with his mother.

L. W. Dreier was reared and educated in Pittsburgh and when a young man learned the auto carriage painting trade. In 1909 he entered the employ of the Baker Electric Company, Cleveland, but the following year returned to Pittsburgh. He conducted a painting business at Tarentum, Pa., for several years, and in 1915 removed to East Liverpool, where he established his present business. Dreier's Auto Paint Shop is well equipped to do high grade automobile painting and it is an authorized

Dupont Duco refinishing station. Mr. Dreier also has a well established trade in automobile accessories and is local dealer for the Miller Tires.

In 1906 Mr. Dreier was married to Miss Myrtle Shotts, of Pittsburgh, the daughter of Charles and Elmira V. Shotts, both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Dreier have been born eight children: Elizabeth, Anna, Virginia, Barkley, Helen, William, James, and Johanna, all at home.

Politically Mr. Dreier is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic and Elks Lodges.

W. Homer Richey is an enterprising and successful young business man of East Liverpool, where he was born Sept. 15, 1894. He is the son of Emory and Mellisa (McGonigal) Richey.

Emory Richey was born in Washington County, Pa., and his wife is a native of Salineville, Columbiana County. He began his career as a potter and for 25 years was employed as a decorator in the local potters. He then was associated with Charles W. Harrison, importer of decalcomania. In 1913 he went with the Croxall Chemical & Supply Company as a salesman, and is now connected with that firm. He and his wife reside in East Liverpool and are the parents of the following children: Margaret, deceased; Ralph, lives at Wheeling, W. Va.; Floyd, lives in Omaha, Neb.; Harry, at home; W. Homer, the subject of this sketch; Lawrence, at home; and Gladys, married Richard Taylor, lives in East Liverpool.

W. Homer Richey attended the public schools of East Liverpool and since 1909 has been identified with Charles W. Harrison. They are importers of potters' decorating materials and have a well established business throughout the pottery section.

In 1914 Mr. Richey was married to Miss Blanche Laughley, of Chester, W. Va., and the daughter of Henry and Mary (Beadnell) Laughley, residents of Chester. They have two daughters: Thelma, born in March, 1916; and Betty Jane, born in February, 1918.

Mr. Richey is a Republican, a member of the Christian Church, and a dependable citizen of the community.

L.H. RICHEY
2798
C.M.

